THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 155

** ATLANTIC EDITION

THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

COPYRIGHT 1942 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

N. E. Fishing Boat Sunk; Supply Chief in London; Gestapo Leader Wounded

The World's Day—May 27, 1942

New England: Fishing Craft Sunk by Enemy

First sinking of a New England fishing vessel by enemy action since the war began was described by survivors after being landed at a coastal port. Crew of a British merchantman, landed at the same port, told of their rescue in mid-Atlantic. [Details: Page 2.]

Wage boosts for woolen and worsted workers are expected to spread to 180,000 persons, adding $20,000,000 a year to pay rolls. [Page 2.]

Garbage and ash collectors in Dorchester district walked out without approval of their union, seeking small wage increase. [Page 2.]

Europe: U. S. Supply Chief Reaches London

London: Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, head of the U. S. Army Supply Division, arrived to round out U. S. military mission conferring with British war leaders on offensive action against Germany. [Page 6.]

In France, Pierre Laval shook up the police force, ousting the Darlan-appointed Prefect of Paris police amid reports of increasing disorders. [Page 9.]

Wounding of Reinhard Heydrich, second in command in the Nazi secret police, and Acting "protector of Bohemia and Moravia," was reported in a Berlin broadcast. Martial law was proclaimed in Prague and there were hints of heavy reprisals. [Page 8.]

Washington: New Rent Ceilings Due on June 1

Twenty war-congested areas which have failed to cut rents voluntarily to prescribed levels will have rent levels imposed on them by June 1 by the Federal Government, the Office of Price Administration said. Eighteen additional communities and Alaska were named "defense-rental areas" and given 60 days to cut rents back to March 1 levels.

The House passed and sent back to the Senate compromise legislation to authorize the appointment of 536 additional Cadets annually to West Point, bringing the Academy's total strength to 2,496 for the class registering July 1.

The House reiterated its insistence that service men be paid a minimum of $50 monthly, and sent back to a Senate-House conference committee a compromise proposal for a $42 minimum.

The 600,000 domestic mechanical refrigerators now frozen in stock of manufacturers and wholesale distributors will be disposed of to the Government, beginning June 15, the War Production Board announced.

Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, indorsed legislation to prevent commercial use of the Red Cross emblem which President Roosevelt has asked Congress to expedite.

President Roosevelt approved legislation increasing from $300,000,000 to $800,000,000 the amount of loans the Federal Housing Authority may insure for the construction of housing for defense workers.

Legislation giving Federal agencies more leeway in the use of wire-tapping to prevent and prosecute crimes against the national security was approved by the House and sent to the Senate. [Page 8.]

The Civil Aeronautics Board ordered suspension of air transport service at 25 cities in order "to secure the greatest possible amount of service from a limited number of airplanes."

An additional $600,000,000 for war housing needed for 1,600,000 migrating workers was asked of Congress by President Roosevelt.

Charles I. Stanton of Florida was nominated by President Roosevelt to be Administrator of Civil Aeronautics. He succeeds Donald H. Connolly.

The War: Surrender of Italian Sub in Brazil

Surrender: The Italian submarine Pamplona was reported to have surrendered to authorities at a northeast Brazilian port.

Italian Claim: Rome announced that an Italian submarine had hit an American cruiser of the Pensacola class with two torpedoes in the Atlantic on May 23.

Convoy Arrives: Arrival in Britain of another convoy of Canadian troops and detachment of German internees was announced at a Canadian port. The Germans will help repair air raid damage in Britain.

Berlin: Hitler awarded Knight's Cross of War Service to Dr. Hans Thomsen, former German Charge d'Affaires in Washington.

Sicily Bombed: British bombers dropped high explosives and incendiaries on Messina in Sicily.

Malta: Axis planes bombed Malta as Governor Lord Gort opened his first meeting of Government Council. Meeting was resumed after RAF fighters downed two raiders.

New Sinkings: The United States Navy announced the torpedoing of a medium-sized British merchant vessel and a small Greek merchantman in the Atlantic and the sinking by shell fire of a United States trawler.

Libya Fighting: Marshal Rommel's Axis force has begun an eastward move against the British in Libya.

Americas: Parley Centers on Subversive Curbs

In Buenos Aires, the Inter-American Conference on Co-ordination of Police and Judicial Methods opened, intent on curbing subversive activities. In the same city Argentina's Government negotiated with a Spanish mission for more trade and maritime communications with Nazi-dominated Spain.

South Africa: Allies to Buy World's Tea Supply

Cape Town: Commerce Ministry announced that South Africa, the United States and the United Kingdom had made arrangements to buy "virtually entire world's supply of tea."

Canada: Pearson Shifted to U. S. Counselor Post

Diplomatic Shift: L. O. Pearson has been named Counselor of Canadian Legation in Washington. Hume Wrong, whom he succeeds, will take Mr. Pearson's post as Assistant Undersecretary of State for External Affairs.

Japan: Bars Anglo-American 'World Domination'

Japanese Diet: Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo told Diet that Japan would stay in fight "until the influence of Britain and America and their dreams of world domination" were wiped out. [Page 9.]

National: Women Enrolling for Army Corps

Women began enrolling at regular Army recruiting offices, seeking selection to be among the first candidates for officer commissions in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. Forty will be selected from each of the nine Corps Areas, and these along with 90 candidates from members of the aircraft warning service will make up the 450 to report at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, about July 15.

A picture of the nation's power capacity, sufficient to keep the wheels of war factories running at top speed indefinitely, was given correspondents on the National Association of Manufacturers "Production for Victory" tour by Charles E. Wilson, President of General Electric at Schenectady, N. Y. [First page of second section.]

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Wednesday, May 27, 1942

Antiques 7
Boston and New England News 2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page 19
Entertainment Timetable 4
Financial Pages 14-16
Movie Guide 6
New Hampshire Letter 4
The Home Forum 12
Spiritual Thinking and True Progress (With Portuguese Translation)
Radio Timetable 5
Real Estate Page 17
Sports Page 10
Today's Woman 11

Weather Predictions

RAIN COOLER FAIR WARM

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Tax Rate Jump Is Looming As Revenues Drop

State and municipal officials face the gigantic task of making financial ends meet in 1943.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts State and municipal officials today are wrestling with the gigantic task of making financial ends meet at a time when Federal policies are drying up tax sources so rapidly that Bay State communities face potential $5 and $7 real estate tax rate boosts in 1943.

Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, sounded the warning of the "$5 to $7 or more increase in tax rates next year" in a special article in "Taxtalk," organ of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations.

The Commissioner predicted that State and municipalities probably will lose more than 50 per cent of the gasoline tax and the motor vehicle and trailer excise tax in 1943 through gasoline, tire and automobile rationing.

On the heels of this prognostication, Mr. Long forecast a tremendous drop in income tax revenue receipts, if the Federal plan of limiting corporations profits becomes law.

Cut in Halves

This would bring about a 50 per cent cut in the income tax dividends, he said.

"Business corporations, even though having larger incomes, finding so much of it taken by the Federal Government, will not be able to declare dividends, and thus the Massachusetts income tax will be affected adversely," Mr. Long added. "The Massachusetts income tax is largely a tax on interest and dividends and the amount coming to the cities and towns through income tax collections from working on war activities does not bulk large as to revenue production."

The State income tax is producing approximately $18,000,000 in 1942. The automobile excise tax provides about $5,000,000 for cities and towns.

The Commissioner pessimistically asserted that "at no time in the history of Massachusetts has the prospect for revenue production been any more discouraging than at present."

Both Mr. Long and the Taxpayers Federation are campaigning to influence communities which could cut their tax rates this year not to do so. By avoiding tax cuts this year, the communities will have surpluses for the 1943 low-revenue year.

Cut Expenditures

In addition, the Commissioner and the Federation are jointly pleading with local officials to begin now to cut expenditures to build up cash reserves for next year.

In some communities this ad-

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

Rommel's Forces on Move in Libya; Nipponese and Italians Mass Armies; Japan 'Safe' in South May Swing North

Associated Press

France and Japan

Premier Hideki Tojo, in a speech to a special session of the Japanese Diet, threatened to carry on the war until what he termed British and American desire for empire are destroyed. The Empire of France became a major issue, with Italy reportedly demanding negotiations over cession of such territories as French Corsica and Nice to Rome. Above, Japanese delegates to the Tripartite Committee in Berlin as they visited Pierre Laval, Chief of Government at Vichy, during a stopover en route to the German Capital. Left to right: Captain Hosoya, Japanese naval attache in Vichy; Admiral Nomura, chief of the delegation; M. Laval; Admiral Abe, chief of the Tokyo delegation to the Rome Tripartite Committee, and Takanobu Mitani, Japanese Ambassador to France.

Tojo pledges Japanese fight against "world domination': Page 9

↑United Nations' position in Australia, India and China seen in role of defense by observer.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, May 27—While the absence of any Japanese air attacks against United Nations bases in this area since last Wednesday and the absence of any reported major Japanese naval activities in the Southwest Pacific since the Coral Sea engagement are admittedly insufficient evidence on which to base conclusions, nevertheless the whole Pacific area begins to take on a new strategic appearance.

Admittedly local weather conditions may explain the lull in enemy air activities along Australia's northern island front, or it may only be a periodic depletion of planes on hand at a point where operations are curtailed until new shipments of pursuit planes arrive.

Naval operations in the South Pacific take place behind a curtain of secrecy which is only occasionally lifted—and then usually long after the event.

Threat in the North

But now that the Coral Sea battle is sufficiently passed to permit viewing it in perspective, the picture looks like other than it seemed when only a fortunate naval interception prevented Japanese landings somewhere vital to Australia's security.

Unfortunately none here can know what is in Japanese plans. It must be guess work, and guesses can always fall far afield.

Yet taking the whole course of the Pacific war into account there is ample reason to suspect that the weight of the Japanese offensive is shifting steadily northward—so far northward as to raise the possibility that it may even include the Aleutian Islands and Alaska in its concept, and even more probably includes Siberia's maritime provinces and the Kamchatka Peninsula.

It may be well to attempt to construct the Far Eastern picture from Japanese eyes. Where today is Japan most threatened, potentially if not actually? From the north.

Southern End Clearer

In six mouths, in a series of three lightning campaigns, Japan has succeeded in removing all immediate danger to its position from the south and southwest, and has virtually immobilized United Nation forces in India, Australia, and China, as an immediate threat.

It is obvious that India is on the defensive. China's potential offensive powers depended on the ability of the United Nations overseas arsenals to put weapons into China. Severance of the Burma Road virtually isolates that country from these arsenals, leaving it also on the defensive.

Any Japanese intelligence officer who reads of the journey of Dr. H. V. Evatt, Australia's External

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

↑Sinking of 2 Axis subs off coast of Brazil reported; Soviet holds Nazi counterattack.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

New war moves are sending out their advance notices. Marshal Rommel was on the move in Libya. Some 300,000 of Mussolini's troops were said to be massed on the French border. The Japanese were stated to have assembled a fleet of transports with powerful naval protection off Formosa. But nothing definite has happened yet.

Meanwhile, the Axis is being effectively "contained" by the Russians around Kharkov, and even in China the fresh Japanese advance in Chekiang Province is not making rapid progress.

In the war at sea, American officials were investigating the reported sinkings of two German submarines off the Brazilian coast, the first off Fernando Noronha, off the easternmost tip of Brazil on May 22, and the second near Recife several hundred miles to the south. The latter is now announced to have been sunk by an American B-18 twin-motored Douglas bomber.

Main interest for the moment attends the movements of Marshal Rommel, who was reported from Cairo to have advanced in force from his headquarters near Bir Hacheim, some 150 miles west of the Egyptian frontier and to have come into collision with British tank forces. Marshal Rommel originally had 125,000 German and Italian troops in Libya, with one Italian and two German mechanized divisions. These are understood to have been considerably augmented, as have also the United Nations' forces in Egypt, which recently have been equipped with numbers of 28-ton tanks from the United States.

In Russia, the Red Army claims to have completely halted the German counter-offensive in the Izyum-Barvenkova sector by a counterattack that pierced the German line. It continues pressure against Kharkov 80 miles farther north. The Germans say they have thrown the Russians into confusion, but they do not specify any places gained.

A new development is a German attempt to bomb Murmansk, the far-northern port through which much Allied help reaches Russia. Russians appear to have had a strong force of airmen there, as well as ground defenses, and the Germans were turned away with the loss of six planes.

In China, there is little evidence that the Japanese are preparing their major offensive in this territory. The small Japanese force that rushed into Chinese territory when the Burma Road fell into their hands is being driven back, heavily punished by the American "Flying Tigers," while in Chekiang, around the East Coast, the attack on Kinhwa, temporary Capital of the Province, proceeds slowly. How near the invader is to the city has not been announced, although the Chinese continue to style the situation as "grave."

U-Boats Sunk

The Brazilian press today continued to attack Germany for assaults on Brazilian ships, but the Government permitted nothing to be published concerning word that two submarines had been sunk off the coast of Brazil by United States patrol planes.

The second sinking was reported late Tuesday by a high source while United States fliers were supplying additional details on the first sinking, which occurred May 22 north of the Brazilian island of Fernando Noronha, off the northeast coast.

The second sinking was declared to have been accomplished by a B-18 twin-motored Douglas bomber near Recife, several hun-

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Cleveland Bonuses Cited As Tax Dodging Ruse

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—The House Naval Committee was informed today that the Lincoln Electric Company of Cleveland, Ohio, had handed out bonuses in 1941 ranging as high as $50,000, and that among them was one of $25,000 to a $4,121-a-year plant foreman.

Others running from $3,000 to $5,000 went to $30- and $40-a-week employees, it was testified.

Edmund Toland, counsel for the Committee, declared that he was presenting the Lincoln case to demonstrate how there could be "evasion and avoidance" of the excess profits tax through the payment of bonuses, and said he would show the need for a "ceiling" on such payments.

Mr. Toland identified the company as the leading manufacturer of welding equipment in the country, and declared that "practically all" of its business in 1940 and 1941 was for the Government.

In 1941, he told the Committee in opening the hearing, the company's gross sales were $24,449,213 as compared with gross sales of $13,905,059 for 1940.

During 1941, said Mr. Toland, the company paid bonuses ranging from $3,000 to $5,000 to employees in the $1,800-to-$2,600 salary brackets.

The department heads with salaries ranging from $3,200 to $12,500 received bonuses running from $10,000 to $50,000, he said.

He cited as illustrations:

T. E. Jerabek, foreman of the plant, salary $4,121, bonus $25,000; A. F. Davis, secretary, salary $6,634, bonus $50,000; H. F. Kneen, plant superintendent, salary $8,015, bonus $50,000; C. F. Taylor, vice-president in charge of sales, salary $12,452, bonus $40,000.

At the same time, Mr. Toland presented a list of figures to show the difference in the factory cost and selling price of articles produced by the Lincoln Company, which is headed by James F. Lincoln, President of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

Those figures purported to show the difference in several examples of more than 100 per cent between the factory cost and the selling price.

Among the figures Mr. Toland cited as examples were:

Factory Cost	Selling Price
$72	$180
77	725
150	380
175	435
197	495
245	665
292	720
187	450

Just before the hearing began, a representative of the Lincoln concern distributed to newsmen a pamphlet which declared, over Mr. Lincoln's signature, that:

"We pledge ourselves to pass on to our customers the reduction in costs made possible by better man-

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Escape: Air Drama In Africa

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AT THE FRONT IN LIBYA, May 27—With a heavy load of mail we were hedge-hopping at 200 miles an hour when our Blenheim's port engine started to sputter and backfire. The left wing sagged, but the sergeant pilot sitting beside me pulled the stick back and the plane responded by lurching upwards a few hundred feet. It was apparent that something was seriously wrong as the ailing engine refused to respond to various manipulations of the throttle and the mixture regulator.

At a sign from the pilot, I fastened my seat strap tightly and motioned to the Free French officer who was occupying the observer's seat in the nose of the plane to get down on the floor and sit with his back against my knees. Before we took off, he had been warned to do this in case we were attacked by hostile craft. Therefore, his first reaction was that we had encountered the enemy.

I pointed to the port engine which just then sputtered its last. The propeller hung motionless and I watched the horizon in-

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Girls Throng Boston Station To Enlist in Army Auxiliary

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Hundreds of business girls were late for work this morning, thousands of breakfast dishes lay neglected in the kitchen sink as factory workers, office girls, housewives and debutants rushed to the Boston Recruiting Station at 269 Columbus Avenue today for early enlistment in the first Women's Army Auxiliary Corps in the history of the United States Army.

Miss Emily Saltonstall, daughter of the Governor, and already a Major in the Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense Corps, was among early morning applicants. She was accompanied by Miss Susan Hammond of Nahant. Miss Ann S. Homans of Brookline was another familiar Boston name on the list of registrants.

One woman said she had been awake since three o'clock so eager was she to offer her services to Uncle Sam. She was Mrs. J. G. Cronin of Newton, dramatically dressed in black with a long silver fox fur piece. She and her husband both wanted to do their bit, she said, and he was already signed up and impatiently awaiting to hear from Washington.

By 2 o'clock this afternoon nearly 300 women had crowded into the Fourth Recruiting Induction Station for applications, and the man in the star spangled vest and striped pants had good reason to be mighty proud of his nieces.

Wanted to Help

There were earnest-eyed girls from the factories. They "wanted to help" and hoped they'd "make the grade." There were girls whose fiances were in the Army, and so they "wanted to get into it, too." There were Army wives whose husbands had already seen action at Pearl Harbor and out over the Pacific.

There was Marie Coulieure of Roxbury, almost trembling with eagerness "to do anything—anything that will help to get this war over." But Marie has a special reason. He's Second Lieutenant George Quinn, bombardier, whose picture was in the paper a while ago for having taken his toll of enemy planes over the Pacific, she related proudly.

They were to have been married at Christmas time, but "George

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Capital Put on Its Feet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 27—Congressmen's mail these days indicates that the public believes they are speeding around town gleefully on "X" gasoline ration cards, when, as a matter of fact, they and the rest of officialdom have generally taken to street cars, busses and good old "shank's mare."

Take the case of Representative Wilburn Cartwright (D) of Oklahoma, who tries to clear up the public's wrong impression in his weekly letter to constituents.

"Right now," he reports, "I'm being kicked to high heaven for 'obtaining' an X-gas card and depriving poor deserving men, women and children from riding in the sunshine.

"I don't even have a car in Washington and didn't get an "X" or any other kind of card. The only thing I might be depriving others of is shoe heel rubber."

Others who have had "X" cards have come to the conclusion that theirs are a definite political liability and have turned them back, publicizing their sacrifice in the home town newspaper. Better to have a three-gallon "A" card than an "X" card that gives one qualms every time he uses it, they argue.

Cabinet and Supreme Court wives, who formerly lolled back on the cushions of fine limousines, are quickly relearning the lesson of strap-hanging on Washington busses and streetcars. Those that use their "X" cards to go to parties find that their "A" card friends expect them to spend the latter part of the afternoon driving them home to all parts of the city.

Taxis are still plentiful in the Capital. When Mrs. Henry Wallace entertained this week at a picnic for members of the Senate Ladies' War-Sewing Group, most of the guests arrived that way. Those that came by private car "pooled" their passengers.

Even diplomats are feeling the east coast gasoline pinch. Approximately 800 persons on the diplomatic list received "X" cards, but the State Department has since decided to ask all but top-ranking ambassadors to surrender them.

Bicycles have not yet come into use among officials, because there is still plenty of room in busses and taxis, though in the former, strap-hanging is often necessary, and sharing with a stranger, in the latter.

President Asks 600 Million For More War Housing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 27—Foreseeing 1,600,000 workers being forced to migrate to new war industry jobs during 1943, President Roosevelt in a special message to Congress today asked for a $600,000,000 increase in the Government's housing program.

"We need houses to help win the war," the President declared.

War production, he explained, is now increasing in geometric proportion and plant capacities are expanding faster and faster.

Mr. Roosevelt reported to Congress that reports from all over the country indicate a rising need for housing, running far ahead of the supply and threatening seriously to reduce the effective use of these plants unless remedied at once.

The increase in employment in war industries, during the fiscal year of 1943, he pointed out, will alone amount to several million workers. Of this number he believed that at least 1,600,000 would be required to migrate to centers of war activity.

Irreducible Requirement

Existing structures are being counted upon to absorb a large proportion of these workers and private enterprise is being relied upon to serve a large proportion of the remaining need.

But there remains, the President's message stated, the irreducible requirement for a volume of new public construction, largely temporary in nature and designed to serve the lower income brackets of war workers.

It was to meet that need that he urged an early addition of $600,000,000 to the $1,020,000,000 already appropriated for the construction of war housing. The latter figure, he emphasized, is less than 1 per cent of the funds made available for war purposes.

Mr. Roosevelt assured Congress that all reasonable resources are being earnestly pursued to reduce the amount of new housing required by the war expansion.

"These," he said, "include conversion of local plants to war purposes, transfers of local workers to war jobs and drawing upon new sources of local labor supply.

Cites War's Needs

"While in some cases adequate housing should be provided to keep families together, particularly where there are small children or where the breadwinner cannot afford to maintain two separate living units, there are other cases where workers may find it feasible to move their families to the locality of their war jobs."

The President stressed the extent to which the war involves a total national effort and industrial mobilization.

"Industry cannot effectively mobilize and plants cannot expand with sufficient rapidity unless there are enough houses to bring the worker to the job, keep him on the job and maintain his efficiency and morale," he said. "More than ever before in our history we need houses to help win the war."

Survivors of First Nazi-Sunk N. E. Trawler and of British Ship Land in East

Blanket Raise In Wool Trade Seems Likely

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Wage advances in the woolen and worsted industry, which began at Lawrence, Mass., last week, seemed likely today to become general among the 180,000 to 185,000 workers of the industry, adding $20,000,000 a year to pay rolls, it was estimated here today by trade leaders.

Woolens and worsteds make the biggest single industry of New England in number of workers during normal times, and rank first in Massachusetts at the present moment.

Roughly two thirds of the industry centers in New England, and half of the two thirds in Massachusetts.

The wage boost will bring more than $6,000,000 in extra earnings to the Commonwealth during the coming year, if the present war demand keeps up. The woolen and worsted workers in the State number close to 60,000.

How Details Work Out

The lower paid employees — those below 75 cents an hour—get the major part of the increase. They will draw an advance of 7½ cents an hour, or about $3 a week and $150 a year. Those getting 75 cents and more will receive an additional 5 cents an hour. This will bring their increase to around $2 a week and $100 a year.

Here are some other points on the industry nationally:

Number of establishments, 1939 census 650.

Hourly average wage March, 1942 70.1 cents.

Average hours a week 39.3.

Average weekly pay $27.55.

Percentage of business on war production first quarter of 1942—today much higher 35 per cent.

The average pay check of last March is figured in the trade to stand 22 per cent higher than March of 1941, and adjusting for the increase in the cost of living, to have a purchasing value of 10 per cent more. The new raise will make the pay standard that much better.

Lawrence Sets Example

Announcement of the raises, agreed on and offered, at Lawrence was followed by comment in the trade that the advance would doubtless be general.

In the past it has been customary when a pay increase was put through at Lawrence, the largest center of wool manufacturing in the country, for the rest of the mills to follow.

Always previously the big mills at Lawrence have moved together. This time, however, they cannot, because of different unions. At the American Woolen Company, the biggest in the industry, the Textile Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations negotiated. Arlington Mills offered the same advance to an American Federation of Labor union. Pacific Mills dealt with an independent union.

The Americal Woolen agreement with the C. I. O. covers 13 mills in Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Kentucky, becoming effective June 14. The C. I. O. union said it had opened negotiations with the other mills it had organized.

This is the fourth increase in the industry in the last three years. There was one early in 1940 and two in 1941.

4 Points of
A GOOD LAUNDRY
1. Skillful Employees
2. A Modern Plant
3. Fine Quality Work
4. Reasonable Prices
CLEARWATER LAUNDRY
Jamaica Plain, Mass.
ENDicott 7100

ESTABLISHED 1902 ★ ★
Q-U-I-C-K SERVICE
for OFFICERS and MEN
Choose from our large stock . . your Uniform individually tailored by us to the nth detail . . that you may look your finest.
Send for your free Catalog—Dept. M.
ROSENFIELD UNIFORM COMPANY
40 Years in One Location
15 SCHOOL STREET • Up One Flight • BOSTON

across the Atlantic to you
our famous
SWISS SHOES
Sandal in white, black, blue, brown, beige. $12.50
Alpinaire in white, blue, brown, black. $12.50
Thayer McNeil
47 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON
and Wellesley Square

By a Staff Photographer

Women Lining Up for Army Auxiliary Corps

Early line-up for registration at the Fourth Recruiting and Induction Station at 269 Columbus Avenue this morning, where women were on hand at 7 o'clock, an hour before the Station opened, for enlistment in the first Women's Army Auxiliary Corps to be organized as a part of the United States Army. Standing at the left is Col. Conrad Skladal, in charge of the enlistment, which will continue until June 4, after which 40 women will be selected from these applicants in the First Corps Area to be sent to Des Moines, Iowa, for training as officers.

Girls Throng Boston Station To Enlist in Army Auxiliary

Continued from Page 1

couldn't get leave." She had a telegram later saying he'd be "home soon." But Marie really doesn't expect him—not until the war is over. "So," she smiled, "I might as well do something useful to keep myself occupied until the end."

Col. Conrad Skladal, in charge of the induction of the women volunteers, was highly pleased with the fine appearance and spirit of these early recruits. The girls were on hand, he said, even before the induction office opened at 7 o'clock. First in line was Beverly Peters of Brookline, who was followed by a steady parade of attractive applicants, hopeful that they may be among the chosen few—the 40 who will be selected from the First Corps Area to be sent to Des Moines, Ia. for training as officers.

Ethel Robinson, who works in a woman's dress shop in Boston and is a graduate of Sargent School of Physical Education in Cambridge, hoped she could "make the grade," and was very serious about the "importance of this new unit of the Army."

Mrs. Helen R. Kelly of West Roxbury, a housewife, neatly dressed and quiet of manner, said her husband was stationed at Honolulu in the Marine Corps, and "this," she explained, indicating the pink application blank in her hand, "will keep me occupied. We haven't any children, and I'm free to go where they need me."

The morning enlistment was a birthday celebration for 23-year-old Gertrude M. Lennon of Dorchester, a worker in the clerk's office of the Supreme Court, who rushed out of the door with her application and the breathless explanation that "I'm late for work."

Watching the girl recruits with frank amazement was an audience of some hundred men lined up for induction into the Army. "The girls will be getting ahead of us if we don't watch out," laughed the men's recruiting officer. "They were here long before the Induction Station opened, and look at them now!"

Enlistment Continues

Enlistment will continue until June 4, after which the women will be called for personal interviews before a board composed of Colonel Skladal, Mrs. Edmund R. Andrews, wife of Colonel Andrews, District Officer of District 3 of First Corps Area, and Dr. Hazel Lewis, Director of Vocational Counselling at the Young Women's Christian Association.

These interviews will take place at the Y. W. C. A., and after the report and selection of this board, the applications selected will go to still another board, who will select the final 30 to be sent to Washington.

All applications must be accompanied by a physical examination report of a licensed physician stating that the applicant is in good mental and physical health. Applicants must be citizens of the United States, between their 21st and 45th birthdays, furnish proof of graduation from high school and submit proof of birth, date and citizenship.

Some of the cities represented in the morning's registration were Brookline, Roxbury, Canton, Dorchester, Newport, Vermont, Malden, Andover, Natick and Dedham.

Sub-Machine Guns to Halt Maine Spies

War Activities in New England

Sub-Machine Guns to Halt Maine Spies—Gov. Sumner Sewall, of Maine, which had a brief spy scare last week when a high civilian defense official announced Axis agents already had landed there in small numbers, issued two statements today designed to reassure residents of that Northeastern State, nearest of the United States to Europe.

In the first one, Mr. Sewall explained the background of the spy statement, said it had not been inteded for publication, but merely for the civilian defense staff, and that its author, Col. Francis H. Farnum, had been unable to substantiate his assertion that enemy agents already had reached the State.

Nevertheless, the Governor insisted there was "ample reason" for citizens to be "alert," and in his second statement he let it be known that sub-machine gun equipment for the Maine State Guard had been promised by the Army's First Corps Area in Boston.

"How much of this equipment and what calber guns the Guard will receive is something we do not know immediately," Mr. Sewall told reporters, "but we do know we are going to get something along this line."

Guardsmen's Gas Cards—Issuance of "Guardsmen gasoline cards" to members of the Massachusetts State Guard to permit them to obtain additional gasoline for military purposes has been authorized by the State Rationing Board, Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson announced today.

The first cards will be issued on Jpn 8 and will cover the May 15-June 30 period. Until that time members of the Guard are expected to use their regular ration card which they will receive upon application to their commanding officer. To obtain these special cards, guardsmen must report the exact number of miles traveled from their homes to assembly points and return.

Land for Navy Expansion Siezed—The Federal Government today seized nearly 18 acres in South Boston for expansion of a Naval drydock, depositing $148,000 for compensation in the Federal District Court of Massachusetts.

New Federal Works Head—James A. McConnell, formerly regional engineer for the FWA at New York, has been named head of the New England Region. The announcement was made today in Washington by Brig. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, FWA Administrator, in disclosing the reorganization of the Federal Works Agency to place larger responsibility in nine regional offices.

Bay State Manpower Inventory—Completion of Massachusetts' inventory of manpower will be realized next month, when occupational questionnaires will be mailed to thousands of residents in the State over military age, Brig. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, State Director of Selective Service, said today.

Occupational questionnaires which will guide the War Manpower Commission, in co-operation with the Selective Service system, for the mobilization of workers for war industries, already have been sent to men who registered on Feb. 16, 1942, in the third registration. Local draft boards are now winding up a similar inventory of registrants of the first and second registrations who have not been inducted into the armed forces.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Dorchester Garbage Men Go on Strike

Garbage and ash collectors in Dorchester and the Elm Hill section of Boston struck today without the authorization of their union.

The men, numbering 100, walked out after negotiations for a wage raise ran into a deadlock. Their employer is the hauling firm of Coleman Bros. Corporation. The Dorchestra area is the largest refuse collection district in Boston. It contains 125,000 persons.

Employees of the other half dozen contractors, who all together handle five-sixths of the refuse collections, were reported by union officials as remaining at work.

George G. Hyland, Public Works Commissioner of the City of Boston, gave Coleman Bros. Corporation until the morning of May 29 to resume collections. He said that if the company by that time proved unable to do the job, the city would take over and collect all the refuse itself, assessing the company for the costs involved.

Tax Rate Jump Is Looming As Revenues Drop

Continued from Page 1

vice has already been taken. For several months the State has been pursuing this course, the economies produced now totaling several million dollars.

The gasoline tax picture is particularly gloomy. Charles W. Greenough, State Budget Commissioner, who is now busy on the 1943-44 biennial budget, pointed out that the gasoline tax ordinarily produces approximately $21,000,000 annually. In addition, registration and other motor fees provide another $9,000,000 for a grand total of $30,000,000.

However, in 1943 the total may drop to $15,000,000 as gasoline rationing is extended and more and more automobiles are taken off the road because of lack of tires and gasoline.

Mr. Greenough pointed out that next year approximately $15,000,000 is needed for State highway and bond expenditures. Next year the bond retirement cost will approximate $6,000,000. Approximately $9,000,000 more is necessary to maintain State highways and to run the department, he said.

This year the other $15,000,000 is accounted for through the $10,000,000 distributed to the cities and towns to finance local highway expenditures and thus help reduce local tax rates; and $5,000,000 earmarked for highway construction which was abandoned for economy reasons. This $5,000,000 was used to build up the Governor's emergency war fund.

But Mr. Greenough pointed out that if only $15,000,000 is realized in 1943, no money will be available for cities and towns which have come to depend on the State distribution to relieve real estate. The $10,000,000 distribution amounts to about $1.60 on the average local tax rate.

State experts see few prospects of new tax sources to build up State and local revenues. It is still possible that the Federal Government may adopt a national sales tax to provide national revenue. Thus this source, favorite of Mr. Long, would probably be dried up as far as State taxation is concerned.

Anti-Propaganda Drive Gets Support

In an effort to discourage rumor mongering and expose Axis propaganda aimed at war workers throughout the State, prominent labor leaders from both the Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor have joined the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety's anti-propaganda drive, it is announced.

Following a meeting at the State committee's headquarters late yesterday, Robert Knapp of the committee's propaganda research division stated that labor promised full support in the campaign, with each union appointing a morale officer to aid him.

The morale officer's function, according to Knapp, will consist of reporting rumors and complaints to the Committee on Public Safety so that they may be checked with the Axis short wave and, if of sufficient currency, refuted publicly. In addition, the morale warden will attempt to stop locally any vicious and unfounded rumors.

Goodwin Again Warns Speedsters

A warning that motorists found exceeding the 40-mile-an-hour speed limit established by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to conserve tires and gasoline are temporarily losing their right to drive in Massachusetts was issued today by Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

His statement came as he suspended the licenses of 22 speed-limit violators. Residents of Massachusetts lose their driving right for seven days upon a first conviction, Mr. Goodwin said, while out-of-state offenders are deprived of their right to operate in the Bay State for an indefinite period.

McGrath Renominated

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt today nominated Joseph McGrath of Boston for another term as Customs Collector for Collection District No. 4.

By a Staff Photographer

They're Ready to Sail Again

These British seamen were survivors from a United Nations convoy attacked at midnight on May 12 in the North Atlantic. First row (left to right)—Derrick Palmer, third radio officer, Lancashire; Arthur Loderberg, ordinary seaman, Avonmouth, Bristol; Ivan Gillies, engineer, London; Oswald Black, Marine Corps, New Castle. Second row (left to right)—Michael Geary, second radio officer, Bristol; Richard Mudd, third officer, Scarborough; George K. Whitehead, second officer, Cottingham, Yorkshire; James Routledge, third engineer, Prestatyn, West Wales; Fred Hill, fourth engineer, Durham; William Eggbeer, chief steward, Torquay, Devon. Third row (left to right)—John Havercroft, quartermaster, Frome, Somerset; G. H. Smith, quartermaster, Loughton, Essex; Frank Eady, assistant cook, Bristol; Eric Ryley, assistant steward, Yorkshire.

Many Tales of Dramatic Rescues

By Leon Stone and John Bond
Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor

A New England fishing trawler, first to be sunk since the war began, and a British merchantman were victims of separate Nazi submarine attacks in the North Atlantic, the Navy announced today.

Survivors of both ships were landed at a New England port, where they related exciting tales of ruthless attack and dramatic rescue at sea.

The merchantman was proceeding in convoy to a Canadian port when at midnight, on May 12, an unseen submersible struck without warning, sending four ships to the bottom. The trawler was attacked on the way to the fishing banks on May 17 by a surfaced sub which shelled the craft with poor marksmanship for several hours.

Capt. Daniel J. Maher, of East Boston, skipper, who has been fishing ever since 1903 and never before lost a boat or a man, commanded the fisherman which carried a crew of 21. The skipper said the craft headed for the fishing grounds on May 15, and was still under way for its destination on May 17 when, just after noon, a shell whistled across the starboard bow.

One Fatality; 85-Mile Row

The skipper left the pilot house and ran to the deck, as a second shell struck the starboard bow. Then he saw the submarine a mile or so off. He signalled the engine room to stop the craft, and ordered a lifeboat lowered in which 17 of the crew sought safety. Three others cut away a life raft, launched it, and got aboard. "Mack" Wallace of East Boston, chief engineer, swam to within 10 feet of the raft when shrapnel hit him. It was the only fatality.

The shelling continued, with 60 or more shells fired, only half of which found their mark. Then the submarine moved away, on the surface and the fishing vessel was still afloat six hours later when darkness came. By morning the vessel had disappeared. Although 85 miles off Halifax, those in the lifeboat rowed the entire distance in 29 hours, and were taken aboard Sambro Lightship.

The three men on the raft could only wait for rescue, according to Frans Bjorklund of Howard Street, Boston, a fireman. It was 46 hours before rescue came, he said, though the men sighted one vessel that night and heard two others, in the mist and fog. He said there were five men on the submarine's deck and two in the conning tower. The submarine was dark gray in color and showed no identifying marks. The men on the raft had plenty of fresh water, hardtack and chocolate, until rescued by a Canadian Naval vessel, he said.

Edward Forrey of Revere, another survivor from the raft said they hoisted a torn white shirt on a broken oar as a signal and attracted attention of those on the Canadian vessel.

Survivors indicated they would ship out again immediately for another trip.

Forty-seven members of the merchantmen crew were picked up by an escort vessel and landed in a New England port while 25 others and 10 passengers were presumably safe in a Canadian port.

George K. Whitehead of Cottingham, Yorkshire, Second Officer, on the merchantman and senior officer among those brought to Boston, told how the alarm was sounded when the first vessel to be torpedoed was attacked by the submarine.

"I was below at the time," Mr. Whitehead said. "I got on the bridge just in time to see the second ship torpedoed. After that it was quiet and I 'knocked off' the standby order and went back to bed. An hour and half later I took over the watch."

"Shortly after going on duty I heard explosions and saw several flashes at the rear of the convoy and gave the standby alarm again. Nothing happened until sometime later a ship on our port quarter, next but one, was torpedoed.

"We sent up distress rockets for her immediately and saw machine gun and tracer bullets from the ship next on our port ricocheting off the water.

"It was then that a torpedo was sighted breaking the water and heading toward us." One sailor said that it was moving rather slowly and acted as though it were spent.

"Evasive action was attempted," the Second Officer said, "but the torpedo struck just below the bridge on our port side a few seconds later. The hull was badly damaged and the blast took my hat over the side and all the buttons off the third mate's coat.

"The engines were 'run off' and the order to abandon ship was given. Everyone seemed pretty good and 'chirpy' and all got away without incident."

Survivor 7 Times; Dive Bombers Worst

Among survivors of a British merchantman landed at a New England port was James Barry, of Greenwich, England, who has followed the sea for 30 years, and who was rescued for the seventh time from a torpedoed ship.

Four times in the World War were ships shot from under this veteran seaman, and three times in the present war.

"Submarines are bad enough," Mr. Barry told an interviewer, "but the worst thing we have to face today is dive bombers."

Mr. Barry is ready to go to sea again.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN COOLER FAIR WARM
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderate temperature this afternoon and slightly cooler tonight than last night. Gentle to moderate winds.

Massachusetts: Cooler except in extreme southeast portions tonight.

Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Vermont: Cooler tonight.

Southwestern Maine and New Hampshire: Cooler except along the coast tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides At Boston

Wednesday, 9:47 p. m.; height 10.7 feet.
Thursday, 10:17 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:39 p. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Exhibition of the Bay State Mineral Club where there are on display a blowpipe set, a portable laboratory for the chemical examination of minerals in the field, and a case of native mineral elements from the collections of club members. At the New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, through June 6.

Thursday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff will explain the paintings in the Water Color Gallery. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Song recital by Mae Taylor, soprano, at the Gardner Museum. Reginald Boardman will be the piano accompanist. The public is welcome to attend at 3:45 p. m.

Armenia, impressions of that country upon Cedric Herbert Seager, native of Turkey and recently arrived in the United States. Music by Louise Vosgerchian, concert pianist and composer, and Mary Tersian, violinist, will complete this afternoon program at the International Institute. At 190 Beacon Street, 3 p. m.

Members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will give a concert in memory of Prof. Louis Cons and benefiting France Forever and the American Field Service. Madame Olga Averino and Jesus Maria Sanroma will be the assisting artist; Louis Speyer will conduct the orchestra. At New England Mutual Hall, Boylston Street, 3:30 p. m. Tickets, $1.10.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 5.

A BRIEF BAG
. . . Designed for Business Trips
Smooth top-grain cowhide, saddle stitched, with special reinforced edges. Three pockets with drop bottom, which allows greater expansion. Large reinforced corners. Ample space for books and papers, as well as an overnight supply of clothing. 16-inch size.
$15
In black, brown or sun-tan.
London Harness Company
60 FRANKLIN STREET, BOSTON

Argentina For Nazi Link Through Spain

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

Through Nazi-dominated Spain, the Argentine Government today sought to maintain a "bridgehead" of trade and communications with Europe while the rest of America struck back harder against Triple Axis aggression in waters of the Western Hemisphere.

Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú, who carried out at Rio de Janeiro the obstructive tactics dictated by Acting President Castillo in opposition to a majority of the Argentine people, is negotiating the new ties with Spain.

Meanwhile a tense political conflict is developing around the issue of Argentina's foreign policy. The new Congress opens tomorrow with opponents of Dr. Castillo commanding a majority in the Chamber of Deputies. Associated Press and other sources record a rising tempo of war's effects on this hemisphere, not only in Argentina but in Mexico, along the Brazilian coast, and in the Caribbean.

Another U-boat Sunk

Brazilian officials reported the second sinking of a U-boat off the coast by United States patrol planes. A torpedo crashed into the side of an American destroyer, but did not sink it, on patrol near French Martinique. Negotiations were proceeding ashore for preventing this Vichy possession from serving as a base for Axis warfare. [Details: Pages 1 and 8.]

With Mexico actively preparing to enter the war, Argentina becomes more than ever the focal point of Nazi-Fascist efforts to maintain a foothold on this side of the Atlantic.

In Buenos Aires, Dr. Ruiz Guiñazú proceeded with his Spanish negotiations at the very moment when Argentina served as host to a conference of the 21 American Republics designed to suppress fifth columns. Today the first sessions are being held in a nine-day meeting of police and legal representatives.

Defense against espionage, treason, sedition, and subversive activities is a major aim of the Inter-American Conference on Co-ordination of Police and Judicial Methods. Provided for at the conference of Havana in 1940, the sessions also will take steps for interchange of information on crimes which affect the democratic institutions of the hemisphere.

Opposite of Parley's Aims

In direct conflict with aims of this conference, the Argentine-Spanish negotiations seek to strengthen the ties with Nazified Europe.

Dr. Ruiz Guiñazú, speaking at a State dinner for Eduardo Aunos and other members of the Spanish mission, said his Government is determined to maintain communications with Europe. One of the recommendations of the Rio conference, signed by Dr. Ruiz Guiñazú himself, calls for cutting all communications with Europe as long as it is ruled by Hitler.

Large-scale exchanges of Spanish ore and shipping services for Argentine agricultural products is sought. In view of the Gestapo's hold on Spain, and the presence of some Spanish troops at the side of Germans on the Russian front, such trade at this time is recognized as a direct aid to the Reich.

In sharp contrast with these negotiations, President Ortiz, temporarily inactive because of physical disability, wired to President Roosevelt that Argentina shares the same feeling of the other American Nations about the war. He said of Argentina:

"Its reaction before any unfair aggression must be and will always be one of frankest repudiation and complete solidarity."

Mexico Nearer War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—President Avila Camacho of Mexico, whose own conviction that war should be declared against the Triple Axis was held back from practical application because he believed the people were not ready, is now moving ahead rapidly on the shoulders of an aroused public opinion.

While preparing his speech for presentation before Congress, the President also is preparing drafts of emergency legislation.

Former President Cardenas is holding frequent consultations in the capital as he prepares for the indicated post as supreme military commander. From Mexico's 34 military zones, local commanders are arriving. They are slated to be charged with administering details of the war policy in their regions.

The Confederation of Mexican Workers, or C. T. M. has pledged "no strikes" for the duration.

National organizations of industry and business are sending messages of support.

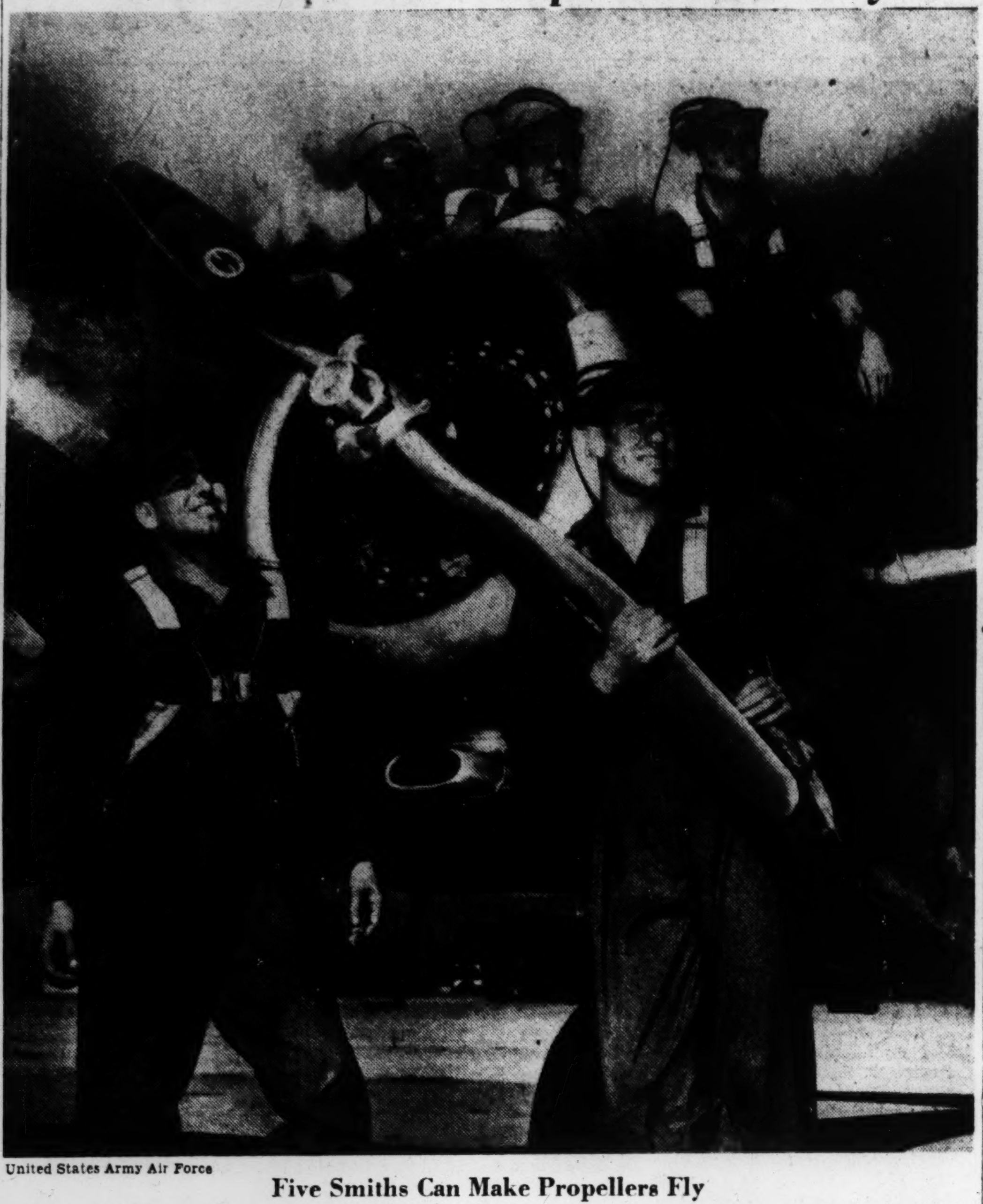
The consolidation of public opinion has been whipped up during the days since May 14 when the bombing of the first Mexican tanker off the Florida coast, while fully lighted, was learned here. Official opinion, labor sentiments and the press have been flaming with indignation at the affront to Mexican national honor.

Declaration of war is expected to follow the calling of an extraordinary session of Congress for tomorrow. Pledges of support in whatever course the Government decides to take and demands for reprisals against the Axis powers have been pouring into the National Palace. The Permanent Committee of Congress has been firmly for war.

Agitation for confiscation of property of Axis citizens continues, with the PRM, the Government political party, leading the demand. The proposal has been made that these properties be used to indemnify families of sailors who perished in the torpedoed "Potrero del Llano" and Faja de Oro.

Labor syndicates of the Federal District have asserted that they have ready 20,000 Army-trained militarized workers.

Almost as in the Telephone Directory



United States Army Air Force

Five Smiths Can Make Propellers Fly

The Lubbock, Texas, Army Flying School boasts five Smiths, all of them in the same class and all due to be graduated soon. They are posed around the motor of one of the twin-engined bomber trainers which the school uses to teach the cadets twin-engine bombing and transport work. They are Isaac W. Smith, Hutchinson, Kan., and William E. Smith, Coffeyville, Kan. (in the foreground), and (above, left to right) Richard E. Smith, Bellevue, Ky., Henry J. Smith, Jr., Pittsburgh, and Percy C. Smith, Greenwood, Miss.

U. S. Plans to Make Lend-Lease Basis of New Economic World

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—The United States transmitted to China today proposals for a lend-lease agreement similar to that with Great Britain.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 27—The United States Government is today laying the groundwork for an economic commonwealth of nations after the war.

This economic collaboration will stem from the lend-lease settlements now being negotiated with all the United Nations.

The agreement already reached between Britain and America is being extended to Soviet Russia and discussions between Moscow and Washington designed to guarantee equal access to raw materials and world trade are now under way.

China is being invited to participate and the negotiations will soon be widened to embrace other countries.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Maxim Litvinoff were in conference nearly an hour yesterday at which time Mr. Hull handed the Russian Ambassador a draft proposal of a lend-lease agreement which would in effect provide:

The immediate inclusion of all war supplies to Russia on a lend-lease basis, which would end the present combined credit and cash purchases.

Postponement of the settlement of all lend-lease obligations until after the war.

Assurance on both sides that these obligations will be liquidated in a manner which will not be a burden but rather encourage international commerce.

A guarantee of the fullest Russo-American economic collaboration in the postwar world. This part of the understanding is considered especially important because it would tend to assure that Russia would not attempt to impose any one-hand terms on particular countries and on the other hand that America and Britain would not slight Russia's position.

While the proposals dispatched to Moscow are, as President Roosevelt emphasized in his press conference yesterday afternoon, in tentative, draft form, they are known to follow closely the provisions of the Anglo-American lend-lease agreement of last February and their purpose is to extend them as a framework for a wholesome and more prosperous world after the war.

Voluntary Peace Association

Implicit in these negotiations is the intention to transform the compulsory war associations of the United Nations into a voluntary peace association primarily as it affects raw materials, freer trade relations, shipping, international credit and related matters.

It is expected that this association will constitute the foundational beginnings of postwar prosperity and security. It is to this end that the United States, Britain, Russia, China and other United Nations are already agreeing or preparing to agree to pursue common and co-ordinated policies which will tend to:

1. Expand production in all their countries.
2. Enlarge employment and facilitate both the exchange and consumption of goods.
3. Eliminate all forms of discriminatory treatment in international trade.
4. Reduce tariffs and other trade barriers.
5. Promote the other economic objectives set forth in the Atlantic charter.

The Government's latest extension of its postwar lend-lease discussions gives further point to the significant address delivered this week by Milo Perkins, Executive Director of the Board of Economic Warfare and one of the key figures among the Administration's postwar planners. These negotiations give effect to Mr. Perkins' words which state that the United States is determined to make a mass-production economy work on a world-wide scale.

Earth's Plain People

"The job of the future," he said, "will be to build up a mass consumption great enough to use this mass production.

"The plain people of this earth know what they want in the postwar period. Above all else they want to be wanted; they want a chance to work and be useful. They want an income which will give them enough food and clothing and shelter and medical care to drive the fear of want from the family fireside. They want these simple things within a society that guarantees their civil liberties.

"The plain people will be understanding about the problems of readjustment. They will work hard for all this and they will walk any reasonable roads to these ends. But the chains of the ages have snapped. The one thing they won't do is to take 'no' for a final answer to their cry for full employment. Not after all this suffering; not when they see themselves surrounded later on by too much of what they need most and yet might not be able to get. Idleness, be it of men or money or machines, will be the one unforgiveable sin of the postwar world."

The Anglo-American agreement and the discussions in which Washington and Moscow are now engaged do not contemplate any closed economic association between these countries. The heart of the program is in Article VII of the understanding reached between Britain and the United States of Feb. 23 and this arrangement is open to acceptance by other nations.

Rubber Lack Mere Prelude To Drastic War Economy

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 27—Rubber, gasoline and sugar shortages are just the beginning of what America faces in a revolutionary new war economy that before long threatens to shake normal civilian life to its foundations.

The public only dimly realizes the true situation, but the shortage period has just started.

The man in the street still hopes against hope that the rubber scarcity is a mirage. The man in the street does not realize that if the war continues and if war production keeps on at its present rate the rubber shortage is only the beginning. A new, simpler "ersatz" world lies ahead.

This is the real background, according to authoritative quarters, of the rubber story that has broken into front pages with half a dozen Congressional investigations, the Truman report, and comments of President Roosevelt at the White House yesterday. But the point is that rubber is only one symptom of revolutionary changes that are going on.

Treasury Silver for Copper

Tomorrow, for example, Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board Administrator, and Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, will go in person before the special silver committee of the Senate, made up of the silver bloc, whose chairman is Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma, to tell them that Treasury silver, over and above 40,000 tons already transferred for electric bus bars, must be immediately forthcoming to replace copper for tubing in the complex process of converting grain alcohol into synthetic rubber.

There is a shortage in copper so serious that it might interfere with manufacture of small calibre ammunition in a couple of months, unless something is done about it.

Other shortages face the country and will grow cumulatively more urgent in months ahead. Just as it is inevitable that the Senate silver bloc, which has always heretofore demanded and obtained a high Government subsidy for bullion, must adapt itself to war conditions, so the public at large must change its whole viewpoint to what is happening, it is believed.

Limit in New Plants

The basic fact is that the war effort is now progressing at the rate of $60,000,000,000 a year and that the nation is approaching the limit of new plant construction.

Against the advice of some economists, Mr. Nelson plans to step on the accelerator till the needle points to $70,000,000,000 or $80,000,000,000 next year. By that time civilian shortages in many directions will be occurring: there will be only essential new houses because there will be no metal for surplus bathtubs or sinks; there will be few extensions of lighting or telephone outlets because of the copper shortage; there will be no extra fare express trains or special cars to race tracks because roads will be taxed to capacity; civilian use of rubber and other materials will be reduced to a minimum.

The WPB is now ruthlessly reviewing its entire program, even to the extent of ordering cessation of construction on plants already started where there is no present prospect of being able to furnish sufficient materials to operate them, or where there is greater need elsewhere.

Although this has been interpreted in part as meaning a short war, another reason is the simple scarcity resulting from the most amazing production achievement in man's history.

Grim Situation

Using the rubber situation as a symbol of scarcity, WPB officials have consistently held that the situation is grim, and even organized an official joint statement from four war agencies May 22 employing the adverb "desperately" in describing how badly present rubber is needed for armed forces.

Optimistic reports on rubber scarcities from Washington have not come from WPB, but from other sources, including Congress. Reconstruction Finance Corporation Administrator Jesse Jones, who shared responsibility for failing to amass an adequate rubber stockpile, has tended to minimize the rubber shortage in testimony before Congressional hearings but recently has assumed another tone. President Roosevelt gave a casually optimistic statement at his press conference yesterday, but late last night his Secretary, Stephen T. Early, was still trying to correct the impression conveyed in press association reports that the President held the situation lightly.

Mr. Roosevelt's airy comment forecasting that substitutes would be developed recalled the warning issued against just such optimism in the May 22 joint statement signed by Mr. Nelson, Rubber Co-ordinator Newhall, Transportation Co-ordinator Joseph B. Eastman, and Leon Henderson:

"Worst of all, the optimistic stories may keep us from recognizing what we are up against until too late."

Air-Training Parley Opens

OTTAWA, May 26 (CP)—An important British Commonwealth Air Training Conference has opened following the United Nations' Conference of last week. It is concerned with the joint training plan in which Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom participate.

The drafting of a new agreement to carry on the work of the plan past the term of the present agreement is the main task of the Conference.

The present agreement expires March 31, 1943, but it is probable that the new agreement will supersede it and come into effect at a date earlier than that.

The main framework of the old agreement will be embodied in the new one. That is, Canada will provide and maintain facilities for the training of a given number of air crew personnel recruited not only in Canada but in the other three participating countries. On completing their training the men will proceed into service with the Royal Air Force wherever required.

German Freighter, Dynamited, in Dock

LONDON, May 26 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Diego Suarez declared that the 6,000-ton German freighter Wartenfels is in dry dock at that Madagascar port after an attempt of her crew to dynamite her when British troops arrived early this month.

The explosions were said to have torn a hole in the hull and the fore part of the ship burned out.

WHILE THEY LAST!
5 Oiled-Silk Bowl Covers
In Gay Oilcloth Wall-Holder
CERTIFIED VALUE 59¢ Before War Priorities
YOURS FOR ONLY 25¢ AND
1 COX'S GELATINE BOX TOP
Send box top and 25¢ to
Cox Gelatine Co., 439 West St., New York, N.Y.
DELICIOUS and NUTRITIOUS
COX'S
GELATINE
SOLD IN AMERICA SINCE 1845

ESSEX HOUSE
For Extra Value—
Extra Pleasure
in New York
When you come to New York enjoy quiet Park location, *plus* accessibility, superior cuisine and service, *plus* "oversize" rooms. Stop at ESSEX HOUSE.
Single Rooms $5.50 up • Suites $10 up
OSCAR WINTRAB, Managing Director
ESSEX HOUSE
On-the-park
160 Central Park South, N. Y.
20 Minutes from LaGuardia Airport

Since
1885
... the year
the Statue
of Liberty
arrived in
America
INSURED
Funds placed
thru June 10th
earn from 1st
57 Years of
Uninterrupted
DIVIDENDS
Never less than 3½%
(CURRENT RATE)
Southern California's
OLDEST, San Diego's
LARGEST Association
San Diego Federal
Savings & Loan Ass'n
1027 Sixth Ave. San Diego, Calif.

still $2.50
for a fine single
room with bath
$3.50 to $7.00 Double
1000 ROOMS • 1000 BATHS
Write for Maps and Booklet
George H. Newton—Manager
Prince George
Hotel 14 East 28th St.
New York, N.Y.
Boston Office, Kenmore 2288

HOLIDAY SNAPSHOTS AHEAD!
SEE US FOR KODAK FILMS
HELPFUL "SHOOTING" TIPS
They're yours for the asking
PROMPT, DEPENDABLE
DEVELOPING, PRINTING, ENLARGING

EASTMAN *Kodak* STORES INC.
NEW YORK, Madison Ave. at 45th St., 745 Fifth Ave., 235 West 23rd St.—PITTSBURGH, 606 Wood St.—BOSTON, 38 Bromfield St., Hotel Statler—ATLANTIC CITY, 1735 Boardwalk—BALTIMORE, 309 North Charles St.—PHILADELPHIA, 1020 Chestnut St., 117 S. 16th St.—WASHINGTON, 607 14th St., N. W.

RICHMAN BROTHERS
SUITS ARE
ALL NEW WOOL
same old low prices
$24.50
$29.50
We want you to know that *every men's and young men's suit in our store is still made of all new wool.*
That includes year-around weights, middle-weights, as well as our celebrated line of Tropical Worsteds and Tweeds. This means Richman suits look better, wear better, hold their shape better.
We've always kept faith with our customers. Now, as always, we continue to do so . . . We sincerely believe that never in the 63 years we've been making clothes have our values been greater than they are today.
Our prices are still only $24.50 and $29.50. Why not stop in and make the most of your opportunity?

SMART
UNIVERSITY STYLE
SUITS .. $18.50
(Sizes 31 to 38 inclusive)
Colorful SPORTS JACKETS $15
Handsome SPORTS SLACKS $2.45 to $6.95
Gabardine ALL-WEATHER COATS . $9.95
All-Wool LOAFER COATS $6.95
STORES IN ATLANTIC SECTION
Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Washington, Pa.; Elmira, N. Y.; Jamestown, N. Y.; New Castle, Pa.; Erie, Pa.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Altoona, Pa.; Johnstown, Pa.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Wheeling, W. Va.

Films in Prospect for Boston Screens—Bay State Trains 8,829 War Workers

Irish Picture at Fine Arts; 'Fantasia' Stays at Memorial

A new film of Ireland, "Irish Cavalcade," presenting scenes in Sligo, Longford, Limerick, Mayo, Donegal, Carlow, Clare, and Tipperary, is scheduled to open at the Fine Arts Theater today. The Dublin section of the picture presents the International Pigeon Race and the Sports Festival.

Included in the program will be the March of Time issue on India and a Mickey Mouse comedy.

▸ ▸ ▸

Continuing Films

A second week is announced at the Keith Memorial for Walt Disney's "Fantasia" along with the companion feature on the program, "All-American Co-Ed."

At the Paramount and Fenway, "Reap the Wild Wind," C. B. DeMille's Technicolor feature, which has been on view at the Metropolitan, will arrive Thursday. Ray Milland, John Wayne, Paulette Goddard, Raymond Massey, and Lynne Overman are among the players.

▸ ▸ ▸

'In This Our Life'

Warners' film version of Ellen Glasgow's story, "In This Our Life," will be on the screen at the Metropolitan starting Thursday. Bette Davis heads a cast which includes Olivia De Havilland, George Brent, Dennis Morgan, Charles Coburn, Frank Craven, Billie Burke, Hattie McDaniel, and Lee Patrick. The film was directed by John Huston.

"Always in My Heart," the companion feature, marks the screen debut of Gloria Warren, a 15-year-old singing actress. Kay Francis and Walter Huston play the leading adult roles. The cast includes Frankie Thomas, Patty Hale, Una O'Connor, Sidney Blackmer, and Borah Minnevitch and his Harmonica Rascals.

▸ ▸ ▸

'We Were Dancing'

Norma Shearer and Melvyn Douglas head the cast for "We Were Dancing," based in part on one of the short plays in Noel Coward's "Tonight at 8:30." It will come to the State and Orpheum Thursday together with "A Bedtime Story," starring Fredric March and Loretta Young.

The story of "We Were Dancing" is concerned with a husband and wife team of dancers who fare better financially when they pretend to be unmarried. Gail Patrick, Marjorie Main, Reginald Owen, Alan Mowbray, and Florence Bates are in the cast. In "Bedtime Story" the supporting cast includes Robert Benchley, Allyn Joslyn, and Eve Arden.

▸ ▸ ▸

'At South Station

Beginning Friday the program of short features at the South Station Theater will include "Don't Talk," which bears the subtitle of "Spies vs. the F. B. I."; travel films dealing with French Morocco and towns along the Mediterranean; Stockton's story, "The Lady or the Tiger"; bowling film with Joe Norris, Harry Ludene, and Ray Newton; "Hollywood Picture People," two color cartooons, one of which is a Disney; Al Donahue musical; "3 Stooges Comedy," and newsreels and war films.

▸ ▸ ▸

'At RKO Boston

Tommy Tucker and his orchestra will be on the stage at the RKO Boston Theater starting Friday. The feature film will be "Syncopation," with seven band leaders and a movie cast which includes Adolphe Menjou, Jackie Cooper, Bonita Granville, and George Bancroft.

Novikoff Ballet

On Friday evening, June 5, at Peabody Playhouse, Boris Novikoff will present his Russian American Ballet in a program which includes three ballets: "Victory March," with the music of Beethoven (Symphony No. 5): "Hansel and Gretel," a ballet in three acts with music by Humperdinck, and "Les Sylphides," music by Chopin. The proceeds from the performance will be used for a scholarship fund.

On the Stage

The Cape Playhouse at Dennis will open for its sixteenth season, Monday evening, July 6. A schedule of plays for nine weeks will be announced about the first of June. Arthur Sircom will return for his sixth season as producing director and John H. Potter will be business manager. Pre-season performances are announced for July 3 and 4 in association with the Gertrude Lawrence Chapter of the American Theater Wing for War Relief.

▸ ▸ ▸

The Village Hall Players at Framingham are suspending operations during the war. The Stony Creek Theater at Stony Creek, Conn., is announced to open July 4 with "The Man Who Came to Dinner."

Althea Everitt

Colby Junior College Night soloist at the Pops Saturday evening.

Fourth Estate Lodge to Meet

Members of the Masonic Fraternity who are affiliated with the Boston Post are to fill all the stations in Fourth Estate Lodge, A. F. & A. M.—the newspaper Lodge—at the regular meeting June 1 in the Boston Masonic Temple. Work is to be the third degree. Rt. Wor. William C. Graf, District Deputy Grand Master, is to pay the Lodge a fraternal visit, and be received by Guy L. Corliss, presiding Master.

Puccini Songs Scheduled For Radio Tonight

Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Jean Tennyson, soprano, as Mimi; Jan Peerce, tenor, as Rodolfo, and Robert Weede, baritone, as Marcel, will sing selections from Puccini's opera "La Bohème," tonight on the "Great Moments in Music" program: "Chè Gelida Manina," "Mi Chiamano Mimi," "O Soale Fanciulla," "Mimi!" and "A Mimi tu Piu" and "Death Scene," George Sebastian, conductor. CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

A special world-wide radiocast entitled "Connecticut Calling" is Connecticut's tribute to her men in the armed forces in foreign lands. Eight mothers and fathers will send greetings to their sons, and Grace Moore and James Melton, both residents of Connecticut, will sing. MBS-WAAB, 8:30 p. m.

"Threads in the War Pattern," a dramatization of the Nation's need for cotton, silk, nylon and rayon will be the subject of "Three Thirds of the Nation," Blue-WBZ, 10 p. m., with a cast from the Hollywood Victory Committee under the direction of Sam Pierce.

How members of the Hi-Y clubs, a branch of the National Y. M. C. A., are aiding America's war effort, will be told by William Lindeman and James Berry, high school seniors, and George B. Corwin, National Secretary for Hi-Y, on "Children Also Are People," CBS-WEEI, 4:15 p. m.

Stein Finds Real Democracy

Experiences in Nazi prisons and concentration camps have been recounted to Boston audiences this past week by Dr. Leo Stein, who, despite fears of retaliation from the Gestapo for disclosing these horrors, is now lecturing publicly on the subject.

Formerly an instructor in law at the Berlin University, and at one time a Judge in the German courts, Dr. Stein was arrested by the Nazis on a charge of attempted high treason. After months of imprisonment, he was released.

However, he was immediately rearrested by the Gestapo at the gates of the prison and was thrown into a concentration camp. While in the Moabit prison in Berlin, and in the concentration camp at Sachsenhausen, Dr. Stein came into close contact with Pastor Martin Niemoeller, and he has recently written a report on what goes on behind the scenes in Germany.

Relatives in the United States negotiated release. This was accomplished under conditions then applicable to Jews in Germany: That they procure the necessary visas and leave the country immediately and permanently.

In Germany, Dr. Stein had written essays on law and a series of law instruction books. His latest book, "I Was in Hell With Niemoeller," published last month by Fleming H. Revell Company, is his first attempt at literary work.

"Never have I seen such a spirit of democracy as here. Here it is in the original form. In Europe, there was a feeling that democracy was something artificial. But here I find it is real," Dr. Stein says.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Corn Is Green," by Emlyn Williams, starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—
"All's Fair," presented by Wilman and Rodgers in association with Richard Kollmer. Starring Ray Bolger. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Summer Theater

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"A Murder Has Been Arranged," by Emlyn Williams. 8:30.

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—
"Jason," by Samson Raphaelson. Starring Conrad Nagel. Presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater. 8:40.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30

March, "Schechenyi Indulo"	Fahrbach
Overture to "The Bartered Bride"	Smetana
Entr'acte Valse	Helmesberger
Ballet from "Aida"	Verdi
Suite for String Orchestra	Corelli
Fantasie for Oboe and Orchestra on French folk tunes	d'Indy

Soloist: Louis Speyer

"Bolero"	Ravel
"Schatz" ("Treasure") Waltz, from "The Gypsy Baron"	Strauss
"Night and Day"	Porter
Torch Dance from "Henry VIII"	German

Arthur Fiedler, conductor

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"A Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day, Barry Nelson. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. "Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20.

Fenway—
"True to the Army," Judy Canova and Allan Jones. 1, 4, 6:50, 9:50. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowell, Jane Darwell, Stanley Clements and Katharine Alexander. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

Fine Arts—
"Irish Cavalcade," 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:35. "March of Time," 1, 3, 5, 7, 9. Walt Disney's "Mickey Mouse," 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25.

Keith Memorial—
"Fantasia," 10:20 a. m., 12:40, 3:10, 5:35, 8:05, 10:35. "All American Co-ed," Marjorie Woodworth, Johnny Downs and Frances Langford. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:20, 4:45, 7:15, 9:45.

Kenmore—
"Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 1, 4, 6:50, 9:40. "Tanks a Million," James Gleason. 3, 6:45, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard and John Wayne. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 9.

Modern—
"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:55, 7:05, 9:40. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 10:20 a. m., 12:50, 3:25, 5:55, 8:30.

Orpheum—
"Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 9:25 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:10, 10:25. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:55.

Paramount—
"True to the Army," Judy Canova and Allan Jones. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowell, Jane Darwell, Stanley Clements, and Katharine Alexander. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:55, 8:40.

RKO-Boston—
"Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce. 9:55 a. m., 12:20, 3, 5:30, 8:05, 10:35. Stage Show: 11:15 a. m., 1:45, 4:25, 6:50, 9:30.

Scollay—
"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope. 11:05 a. m., 1:45, 4:25, 7:10, 9:50. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6:05, 8:45.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time—India in Crisis," "Gateway to Asia—Turkey," "Golf Pointers," "California Junior Symphony," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 12:55, 4, 7:10, 10:15. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:50.

Telepix—
"March of Time's—India in Crisis." "Thaw Expedition in Turkey," "California Junior Symphony," "Jimmy Thomson on Golf," Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Remember Pearl Harbor," Alan Curtis, Donald Barry and Fay McKenzie. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10. "Sea Devils," Victor McLaglen and Ida Lupino. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 3:05, 5:50, 8:40.

Uptown—
"The Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy and Anne Shirley. 1:40, 4:45, 8:20. "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers and George Montgomery. 3:10, 6:35, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Bruce Cabot and Constance Bennett. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 6:50, 9:35. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town," 9:05 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:25, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. "Mayor of 44th Street," Ann Shirley. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Almost Married," Robert Arlen and Jean Parker. "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell, "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 2, Evenings 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Joan of Paris," Paul Henreid. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen Jean Parker. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Russian Front," Walter Huston. 2, 4:55, 8:05. "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller. 2:50, 5:45, 9.

Brookline Village: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 2:05, 5:10, 8:50.

Cleveland Circle: "The Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. 2 and 8.

University: "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier, Leslie Howard and Raymond Massey. 3:55, 6:10, 9:20. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. 1:35, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford and Claire Trevor. "Gentleman at Heart," Carole Landis and Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce. "Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney. 2, Evenings 7:30-11.

Codman Square: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Geneleman at Heart," Cesar Romero and Carole Landis. 1:45, 7:45.

Strand: "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 1:54, 7:54. "The Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. 3:38, 9:38.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Gentleman After Dark," Brian Donlevy and Miriam Hopkins. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. 3:15, 8:15. "Home in Wyoming," Gene Autry. 2, 7, 10.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Top Sergeant Mulligan," Nat Pendleton. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 3:04, 9:19. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 1:55, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 3, 8:45. Selected Short Subjects.

MALDEN — Granada: "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 1:40, 4:48, 7:56. "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3:03, 6:11, 9:19.

Maplewood: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. "Melody Lane," with the Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 1:45, 7:30.

Mystic: "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford and Claire Trevor. 2:20, 7, 9:35. "Our Russian Front," 3:55, 8:50.

Strand: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. 3:20, 9:10. "Sleepytime Gal," Judy Canova. 1:55, 7:50.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 1:45, 7:45. "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. 3:39, 9:39.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. "Wolf Man," Claude Rains. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. 3:35, 8:20. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger and Anne Shirley. 2:25, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell and John Wayne. "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero. 1:30, 7:00.

NATICK—Colonial: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 3:15, 9:15. "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan and Thomas Mitchell. "Sleepytime Gal," Judy Canova and Tom Brown. 2 and 8.

Strand: "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier and Raymond Massey. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. "A Close Call for Ellery Queen," William Gargan. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. "A Close Call for Ellery Queen," William Gargan. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Marry the Boss' Daughter," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Gentleman After Dark," Miriam Hopkins and Brian Donlevy. "Weekend for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Broadway: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Flying Cadets," William Gargan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Good Girls Go to Paris," Joan Blondell and Melvyn Douglas. 2:07, 7:52. "Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman. 3:29, 9:14.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "All That Money Can Buy," Ann Shirley and Walter Huston. "Two in a Taxi."

Coolidge: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLY—Strand: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich and Fred MacMurray. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2:15, 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 3:36, 8:06. "Wolf Man," Claude Rains, Lon Chaney. 2:16, 6:40, 9:51.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
Tickets on Sale 2 Weeks in Advance
30c, 55c, 85c, $1.10 Inc. Tax

(BOSTON STAGE)

COLONIAL • LAST 6 TIMES • EVES. 8:30
Good Seats at Box Office
Ethel Barrymore
THE CORN IS GREEN
Eves. 1.10 to 2.75. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 1.10-2.20

BOSTON (MOVIES)

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
Doors @ Orpheum 9 A.M.
Open @ State 11:15 A.M.
25c till 1 p.m. inc. tax
Bud ABBOTT • Lou COSTELLO
"RIO RITA"
Plus "NAZI AGENT"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
CECIL B. DE MILLE'S
"REAP THE WILD WIND"
Ray Milland, John Wayne, Paulette Goddard

NOW
PARAMOUNT FENWAY
Judy CANOVA Allan JONES
"TRUE TO THE ARMY"
Plus "On the Sunny Side"

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your mentioning it as a Monitor reader.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting" — Brown, World-Tel.
"Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her. Trib.
ANGEL STREET
with VINCENT PRICE JUDITH EVELYN LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., W. 45 St. CI. 6-6740. Evgs. 8:40
Air-Cooled. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 55c-$2.20
Seats for next 8 Weeks. Mail Orders Now

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

John C. Wilson presents
THE CRITICS' PRIZE PLAY
Clifton WEBB Peggy WOOD Leonora CORBETT Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-5969
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"Junior Miss is a joy."—Watts, H. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS
Air Conditioned
LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40
250 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 300 Seats at $1.10
Eves. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
Air-Conditioned—Mail Orders Promptly Filled

"Belongs on your must list"—Brown, World-Tel.
CHERYL CRAWFORD presents George Gershwin's
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN—ANNE BROWN
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30
Evgs. incl. Sat. $2.75-55c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.20-55c

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Tyrone POWER • Joan FONTAINE
"THIS ABOVE ALL"
ASTOR BROADWAY & 45th ST. CONTINUOUS

Rita HAYWORTH • Victor MATURE
"MY GAL SAL"
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

By a Staff Photographer

Students Model Latest Fashions

These young women were photographed today at a Fashion Show at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, staged by students of the Modern School of Applied Art, 687 Boylston Street. Left to right: Joan Ripley, Braintree, Mass.; Emily Mann, Knoxville, Tenn.; Barbara Conant, Holyoke, Mass.; Priscilla Bourden, Wakefield, Mass., and Vicki Caldwell, Woburn, Mass.

Benefits Denied Baker Who Denied Doughnuts Sugar

HARTFORD, Conn., May 27 (AP)—An Italian baker who quit his job rather than sugar American doughnuts has been declared ineligible to receive unemployment insurance benefits.

The case was reported in the current monthly bulletin of the Connecticut Department of Unemployment Compensation and United States Employment Service in these words:

"Several arguments arose between the claimant and his employer in the seven weeks of his employment, but it was not until the claimant stated that he would not sugar American doughnuts because he was an Italian baker that the employer asserted that the claimant would either have to take orders or quit."

So the baker quit. When he sought jobless benefits, the bulletin said, Commissioner Curtiss K. Thompson of the Third District ruled that the claimant had left his job "without sufficient cause."

'Deep in the Heart Of Texas' Ties Up With 'Ave Maria'

Perhaps it is only fair.

Tchaikovsky reached the dance halls, so why shouldn't "Deep in the Heart of Texas" make Symphony Hall?

Symphony Hall attaches, counting votes for the annual request night program of the Boston Symphony "Pops" concerts next Sunday, lifted eyebrows in amazement.

"Deep in the Heart of Texas" was in a triple tie with Schubert's "Ave Maria" and the "Song to the Evening Star" from Wagner's "Tannhauser."

Most popular selection of all, incidentally, turned out to be Ravel's "Bolero."

Tank Cars Supply Local Refinery

Railway tank cars carrying crude oil from western fields are rolling into the big Cities Service oil company refinery at East Braintree with "nearly as much" oil as had previosly been received by seagoing tankers, Harry M. Harmon, refinery superintendent, said today.

Even before the gasoline rationing became effective, the refinery was able to supply all company stations and contract distributors with full quotas of gasoline, Mr. Harmon said. Rail transportation difficulties which have made the current gasoline rationing program necessary, according to officials at Washington, have apparently not been felt materially at the East Braintree refinery.

Construction work to remove several oil and gas storage tanks from the Fore River waterfront facing the shipyard is under way at the request of the Navy Department. The storage tanks will be moved back to a location near Quincy Avenue.

Many X Cards Back in Weymouth

More than 40 per cent of the 500 X gas ration cards issued in Weymouth were "improperly granted," a statement from the local rationing board asserted today.

Meanwhile more than 500 supplementary applications for additional gasoline have been handled by the board. Only a very small percentage have been denied. On the other hand, an official pointed out that 150 X cards and B3 cards had been returned by people who explained they had got into the wrong classification by error.

Charge of Output Slowdown Counters Hub Pay-Cut Claim

Charge of a pay cut of roughly 50 per cent is countered by a company defense that workers have slowed down production, in Boston's second case to be certified to the National War Labor Board.

The dispute, which comes from the S. A. Woods Machine Company of South Boston, will be taken up Friday at Washington. The mediation section of the War Labor Board has summoned both sides to a hearing. The first case from Boston to go to the WLB traveled there in January. This was a fishing trawler dispute.

Today the Woods Machine Company plant, which is making shell and shot, presents a curious wage picture. Half of its workers are producing more and making more money than the other half.

The half producing the shell are getting $55 to $60 a week, and have no pay problem. The other half, who are producing the shot, are averaging $30 a week as the union says and $36 or $37 as the company says.

Some High Wage Levels

On one point the company and union unite, in declaring that pay on a British shell order previously made did not run as much as $140 a week.

The company, however, grants that during one seven-day week with a holiday, earnings ran very high, well over $100 and possibly in some cases up to $140. During this week double time was paid for the holiday and Sunday and time and a half for Saturday, making nine and a half days' pay for seven days' work.

The difficulty now before the War Labor Board arose from the readjustment of piece rates when the order for the British shell ran out, and half the work force was shifted from the British shell to the American shot.

Originally, the company made both the British shell and an American shell, half the work force being engaged on each. The American shell continues to be made.

An incentive plan of payment is used. This combines a daily base rate, which is a minimum guarantee, with a bonus based on the volume of a worker's production, the time consumed, speed of the machine, and other factors.

The job is semi-skilled, and the men are production workers. The work week runs six days for a total of 48 hours, which under Federal law calls for time and a half for Saturdays, or pay for 52 hours.

Giving the union position, Mathew Matison, Field Organizer of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said:

"When the men were working on the British shell, they averaged $60 a week for a six-day week and $75 or $80 for seven days, which included double time for Sundays.

"When the change was made to the American shot, the company cut the standards.

New Work Takes Longer

"The work on the new shot is even harder than that on the British or American shells. The shot is heavier and more difficult to handle. It takes twice as long for a worker to produce the same number of shot as he previously produced shells.

"The fact that half the men in the plant who are working on the shell are averaging $60 per week while the other half who are working on the shot are averaging only $30 is evidence of the correctness of the union position.

"Instead of cutting the rate standards on the new shot, the company should have increased them."

Stating the company's side, Kingsland Dunwoody, Vice-President and General Manager, said:

"We have had a cut in production because the men are not producing as they did formerly.

"There has been no cut in base pay. The operations remain comparatively the same as previously. The ability to earn is just the same as it was.

"The men are able to get the same weekly pay as before if they would exert themselves.

"Then, they were making around $55 to $60 a week. Half of the plant is still earning this much on the antiaircraft shell. But on the new shot we are handling, the men are drawing much less, on an average of $36 or $37 a week.

"They apparently figure that if they can hold out long enough, they can have the standards of production loosened up so that where they could make $55 to $60 at present if they would, they could make $75 or $80."

Downey Tells Of Vocational School Record

A total of 8,829 formerly unemployed persons have been placed in war production jobs through the special Massachusetts Vocational School program since July 1, 1940, Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education, announced today.

This record was revealed by the Commissioner in the third report of the activities under the Massachusetts program to train workers for jobs in war production plants.

At the same time Mr. Downey revealed the program has sent to United States shipyards and arsenals 5,008 workers prepared for higher ratings in production and 1,214 men to the Army and Navy with basic mechanical training for specialized duties.

Commissioner Downey pointed out that the trainees for war production jobs were given three months of basic vocational training.

In a handsomely designed pamphlet the Commissioner stated that the cost of the entire program is paid for by the Federal Government. Since July 1, 1940, the Federal Government has provided $2,277,816 for instruction and $3,430,977 for equipment to carry on the work, he said.

The program is carried on under the administration of the State Division of Vocational Education.

"In the Massachusetts Vocational Defense Classes," Mr. Downey stated, "American citizens—men and women native born or naturalized, are found working together, fitting themselves for assignment in America's total effort to make the nation strong against all assaults upon that freedom.

"Counted in great numbers are those from 18 to 35 years but in instances singly justified, workers over 60 years of age have been justified. Whether young or old, all have proved by test and record an aptitude for the training and employment in prospect. In addition to thousand of civilian trainees, soldiers and sailors carefully selected from special units, are trained in mechanical specialties."

Mr. Downey said that 41,019 persons have been enrolled in these defense production courses since July 1, 1940.

Workers Eligible for Aid In N. H. When Jobless Increase

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 27—The number of workers in New Hampshire covered by unemployment compensation has increased more than 50 per cent since 1936 and about 10 per cent since 1940, according to the records of the Unemployment Compensation division of the State Department of Labor, partly, however, because of changes in the law which have broadened its coverage. Also, between 1940 and 1941 the pay rolls upon which the unemployment compensation tax was levied increased from $117,000,000 to $151,000,000, and the number of employers affected from 2,600 in 1936 to approximately 4,200 at the present time.

Light-Deflectors New

Several New Hampshire plants are rushed with orders for civilian defense items, including the so-called "Bomb Pail," which to a large degree has revitalized the cooperage industry. A button factory at Portsmouth is busy turning out fiber-board deflectors for street and other outdoor lights. A window-screen plant is turning out blackout screens.

Bank War-Bond Plan

New Hampshire commercial banks are establishing a new plan under which War bonds may be systematically purchased through deductions from checking accounts. The plan has been worked out by the New Hampshire Bankers Association in co-operation with the State War Bond Committee and has the approval of the Treasury Department. With their May statements, checking account patrons will receive a letter describing the new plan and a form authorizing the bank to deduct for regular War Bond purchases.

War Contract Total

From June 30, 1940, through January, 1942, New Hampshire firms received war contracts totaling $67,000,000. Prime supply contracts and facilities projects accounted for $58,000,000 of this amount. The three defense housing units in New Hampshire are expected to cost $5,600,000 and will include 1,285 dwelling units. The Defense Public Works projects include three schools, two water projects, a hospital, and a recreation center.

Lakes, Ponds Dimout

All lakes and ponds in New Hampshire under the supervision of the State Public Service Commission are going to be dimmed-out for the duration, according to Winslow Melvin, transportation director for the commission. Tests on Lake Winnepesaukee have shown that the 38 blinker lights maintained by the Commission on that Lake can be satisfactorily reduced by painting out the upper and lower sections of the prisms so that only a pin-point light is visible to boat operators on the lake. The new lighting is expected to be in operation June 1.

Survival of Firms?

About 20 per cent of the State's industries lack war contracts and fear that they eventually will be forced out of business, according to a survey just conducted by the Planning and Development Commission. Lacking priorities, they are unable to obtain materials. Forty-two per cent of the firms anwsering the questionnaire report that they have funds available for conversion of their plants to war work if they can get the orders. About 35 per cent say that they are lacking the funds necessary for conversion. About two thirds of those filling out the questionnaire already hold primary or subcontracts or are supplying war contractors.

Limited Tarring

New Hampshire's Highway Department is going to be able to carry on limited tarring operations this coming summer, now that the United States Public Roads Administratio nhas certified a third of the State's order for asphalt and liquid tar.

Tram, Cog Road to Run

The Cannon Mountain Aerial Passenger Tramway and the Cog Wheel Railroad up Mount Washington will be operated this year as usual, but activities at the Belknap County Recreation area in Gilford, which include a chair-tow, dance hall and other activities, have been suspended indefinitely, although the area will remain open to the public. The Cannon Mountain tramway expects to do about 50 per cent of its normal business.

War's effect has not been felt by the steamer Mount Washington which plies Lake Winnepesaukee. It is expected that the popular steamer will start daily trips about July 1.

Sunshine Laundry
8 FLORA ST., BROOKLINE
Freshen blankets now for safe storage. New bindings if you wish.
Beacon 1790

Thousands of Small Factories in New England Cause Peak in RFC Loans

War Orders Boost Trade In Northeast

New England's 20,000 small business plants, revitalized by millions of dollars of war orders, are chiefly responsible for the new three-month peak of $27,275,000 in loans made by the Boston office of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, John J. Haggerty, Manager, announced today.

He disclosed the statistics as R.F.C. officials prepared to wind up a 22-day tour of the country at a conference in Boston. The Conference is attended by R.F.C. managers from Detroit, Cleveland, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago and is under the supervision of George F. Buskie, special assistant to the R.F.C. Directors in Washington. The conferences were called to clarify and amplify the recent expansion of authority to managers allowing them to make loans up to $100,000 without reference to Washington.

The average for the 1,012 loans made since Feb. 21 when the $100,000 limit went into effect, is $27,000, Mr. Haggerty said. This indicates, he believes, that the bulk of the business has been with the small businessman.

Commenting on the unusual amount of business with the small manufacturer, Mr. Buskie said, "unless they survive the whole economic structure of New England is certain to change and this area will wind up with a large number of ghost towns." R.F.C. loans, said Mr. Buskie, are made for the purpose of enlarging plant facilities and for expansion and completion of war orders.

Mr. Haggerty emphasized the need of New England industry for reinvestment of their current profit to put their plants on a competitive basis if they are to survive after the war. He pointed out that R.F.C. loans have already assisted in storing wool, garaging automobiles "frozen" under War Production Board Orders, and in warehousing tires and tubes similarly affected. Plans for the alleviation of the coal problem, now under way in Washington, are still in an embryonic stage, said the officials.

By a Staff Photographer

Pet Show—Pony Rides—Crowning of May Queen—Fun for Brookline Children

Proceeds of the Victory Fair at The Park School yesterday afternoon go to Brookline Civilian Defense. Among the many exhibits in the Pet Show was the aquarium of fish, shown on the left, which, as you see, attracted wide-eyed attention. Pony rides and exciting trips in the pony cart added to the gaiety of the occasion. Then came the crowning of the May Queen and country dances. Of course, there was cake, candy, ice cream, games, balloons, and grabs for everyone. Booths, attractively decorated in red, white, and blue, catered to those attending the Fair. Quite a day.

Oil and Gas Rationing in East For Duration Forecast by Ickes

Eastern Seaboard states are today receiving less than 50 per cent of the petroleum products they normally require, with the result that "rather severe" rationing of fuel oil as well as gasoline "is likely to be necessary throughout the East for an indefinite period," Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes said in Boston last night.

Speaking before the evening sessions of the 19th annual convention of the Independent Oil Men's Association of New England, Secretary Ickes drew a "definitely discouraging" picture of the prospects for supply of fuel oil and asked New Englanders "to join me—prudently—in preparing for the worst."

His mention of continuing rationing of fuel oil was understood to be a reference to the 50 per cent cut in dealers' supplies ordered by the War Production Board and put in effect May 15.

Earlier he had predicted that rationing of heating fuel among householders would "surely come," although he refused to set a definite date.

Mr. Ickes, who is Petroleum Coordinator, asked the oil men to urge their customers to convert their oil burners for the use of coal wherever possible.

Responding to an appeal from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall that rationing of gasoline be made nationwide, Mr. Ickes said "we are taking tank cars from the West and will take them up to the capacity limit of the railroads to carry them."

He indicated, however, that since the railroad gateways into New England are now operating very nearly at capacity, plans to ration gasoline in other areas "will be little consolation to you."

Meanwhile regional attorneys of the Office of Price Administration continued their drive against alleged violators of the gasoline rationing regulations.

Court action was started against two filling station owners who are accused of selling gas without properly cancelling ration cards. Two applications for temporary injunctions and restraining orders were filed by John J. Grady, OPA attorney, naming the Lipson Oil Company filling station at 1311 Blue Hill Avenue and a Socony Vacuum Oil Company station at 1181 Blue Hill Avenue.

Jacob Neitlich, also a Blue Hill Avenue dealer, was brought before Judge George C. Sweeney in Federal District Court, but the case was continued until Monday with the stipulation that Mr. Neitlich would make no improper gas sales in the interim.

Building Employees Vote Against Union

Building service employees of the First National Bank in Boston voted 50 to 30 against a union, it is announced by the Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission, which conducted the election Monday. Elevator starters and operators, porters, cleaners, matrons and watchmen were included in the voting unit.

Keep the Home Fires Burning'

The Independent Oil Men's Association of New England arranged a topical reception for Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes last night.

The Interior Secretary made an appearance at the Copley-Plaza banquet after the oil dealers had been discussing a rather bleak outlook for consumers of petroleum. Secretary Ickes himself had in earlier statements painted a pessimistic picture, mentioning the likelihood that fuel oil for heating purposes would be rationed.

As the Secretary came into the banquet hall, to a standing round of applause, an alert orchestra leader struck up the tune, "Keep the Home Fires Burning."

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower news broadcast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower news radiocast by recording.

Seversky—U. S. Need Is Best Air Fleet

Warning that the bombing of Tokyo was "more of a stunt than anything else" and that "we have not yet the equipment to make bombings of Tokio a regular procedure," Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky told the Nieman Journalism Foundation "Institute on War Problems" last evening that the United States must direct its efforts at building the best air fleet, though not necessarily the largest.

He said we ought to have fleets of planes capable of carrying tons of cargo or millions of men anywhere in the world. Such planes, he said, should have a range of 7,000 to 8,000 miles.

Major de Seversky, airplane designer and Russian ace of World War I, whose book "Victory Through Air Power" was recently published, was critical of any policy of spending huge amounts for aircraft carriers because, he said, "No matter how many floating air bases we can build, they cannot compete with the 2,000 unsinkable bases which Japan has in the islands scattered through the Pacific."

"We must strive always to be ahead of the enemy in the audacity of our thinking," Major de Seversky urged. "We were pioneers in aviation and the time has now come for us to use our natural ingenuity."

Quality more than quantity he believes to be important, and he asserted that we must proceed on the assumption that we shall have to fight from our own mainland, or in other words on the assumption that we may lose Australia and New Zealand as bases. However, he added as his belief that our industrial potential is so great that we shall at length be able to say to Japan "We are going to obliterate you on such and such a date" and shall be able to do it. He declared that we should of course have to have enormous supplies of planes and men to recapture the ground we have lost to Japan already, but that there was no doubt in his mind that we could do it if we built the proper kind of planes.

"Only air power," he said, "can really defeat another air power. Once you clear the skies of enemy airplanes and gain control of the air, you can begin to blockade your opponents. Therefore, the air weapon should be a major and paramount factor of our strategy to strike the enemy in the heart and regain control of territory already lost."

Five Airplane Flights to N. Y. Are Taken Off

Beginning today, airplane flights out of Boston for New York will be reduced from 23 to 18 daily, with an equal reduction in the number of flights from New York here. Since the lines have been turning away civilian passenger business for lack of space, this will mean an even greater number of persons who will be unable to obtain reservations.

Airlines urge that reservations be made as far ahead as possible.

Curtailment of schedules results from increased participation in the war program, said W. Nelson Bump, Boston traffic manager of American Airlines, but he explained that the line has not been taken over by the Government. The remaining trips open to civilian passengers still will be operated by the line itself.

Northeast Airlines is also affected by the new CAB order. Suspension of service will take place on routes or segments of routes, serving 25 cities, seven of them in New England. The exact time of the suspensions has not been announced and the Board said it was not expected that service would be discontinued at all points simultaneously.

Service will be discontinued at Bridgeport and New Haven, Connecticut; at Caribou, Lewiston-Auburn, Millinockett, and Waterville, Maine, and at Springfield, Massachusetts. Northeast Airlines will still operate flights to Portland, Augusta, Bangor, Houlton, and Presque Isle, Maine, and the one between Bangor, Maine, and Moncton, N. B. The two flights daily between Boston and Syracuse, hitherto a part of the American Airlines schedule, have also been suspended.

Further suspensions, the CAB said, may become necessary, but all will be restored when war requirements cease.

Other points to which commercial air service will be temporarily discontinued include Albany, Niagara Falls, Utica, and several western points.

R. H. STEARNS CO.

IN conformity with a recent United States Government regulation, charge purchases made during the last three days of May will be included on the bills rendered June 1.

Thereafter, *all* charge purchases made during each calendar month will appear on the bill rendered as of the first of the following month.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, May 28

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W67B Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ.
3:15 p. m.—Education Talk.
3:30 p. m.—Two Men and a Girl.
3:45 p. m.—15 Minutes from Broadway.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Soloist; Violinist, Novachord.
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; "Just a Memory."
5:30 p. m.—"Mandolettes"; music.
5:45 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports Reporter.
7:15 p. m.—Gypsy Serenade.
7:30 p. m.—"Novelty Time."
7:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Edwin Le Marr, Organist.
8:30 p. m.—"Musical Headliners."
8:45 p. m.—Diana Gale.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m. — Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—"Connecticut Calling."
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:30 p. m.—"Pass in Review."
10:00 p. m.—Symphonietta.
10:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Treasury Dept. Program.
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
11:30 p. m.—"Tune Up, America."

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.2 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Calling Newfoundland. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8:30 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 5.03 meg., 59.7 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." (Pacific War Time) VGL7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." (Pacific War Time) VLG2, 11.87 meg., 25.2 m.
Guatemala — 9:45 p. m. — "Hollywood Speaks." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:40 p. m.—Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—First Act of "Carmen." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—11:40 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 5.03 meg., 59.7 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, or 11.73mc.

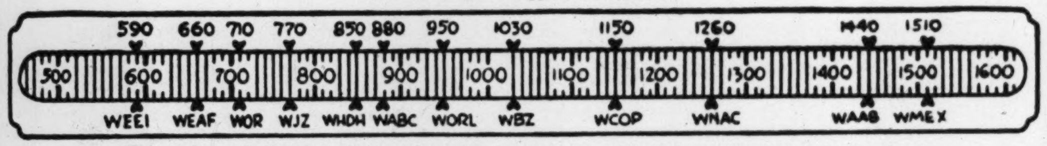
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Rambles with the Vagabond Traveler (English).
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBSO, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese program.
7:00 p. m.—English program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish program.
11:00 p. m.—English program.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX—1510kc-199m
3:00	David Harum: sk...	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"...	**Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers**	Dance Matinee: popular
3:15	H. Marble, news...	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch ..	**baseball game**	recordings ....
3:30	News; Hollywood ..	"Two Men and a Girl".	Pepper Young's Family..	**Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers**	Dance Matinee: popular
3:45	"United We Stand"	15 Min. from Broadway	"Right to Happiness"..	**baseball game**	recordings
4:00	David Cheskin's Or.	Arthur Tracy, songs....	"Backstage Wife": sk...	**Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers**	Dance Matinee: popular
4:15	Children Are People	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas": serial..	**baseball game**	recordings
4:30	Arthur Treacher ..	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	**Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers**	Dance Matinee: popular
4:45	Press News	Melody Interlude; News..	"Young Widder Brown".	**baseball game**	recordings
5:00	Musical Camera ..	Jack Dalton, songs......	"When a Girl Marries".	Music; Sports Matinee .	Dance Matinee: popular
5:15	Musical Camera ..	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life"....	Dramatic Serial	recordings
5:30	Songs; Music	Superman: sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Jack Armstrong, stories.	The Drama Shop ....
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	Herb Lewis, songs.....	Sport comment; Music ..	"Captain Midnight"	News Service; Talk ....
6:00	News reports	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Sport reports ....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Sports; Town Crier ....
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music...	Press Roundup; Music..	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous ..	Sports; Memory Lane ..	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"..	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory ......
7:15	G. Miller's Orch....	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	The Johnson Family....	Richard Salinger; news.
7:30	"That Brewster	The Great Gildersleeve.,	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	"Melodic Moods"	Joe Neville's Orchestra .
7:45	Boy": serial sketch	The Great Gildersleeve..	Jimmie Fidler, talk	Baritone and organ	Marek Weber recordings
8:00	Nelson Eddy; or-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News" ..	Marek Weber recordings
8:15	chestra; chorus ..	Kelly, m. c............	Man": dramatic sketch	Joseph Sudy's Orchestra	Irish Music
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	**'Connecticut Calling': so-**	"About Today": WMEX
8:45	Hersholt; News ..	night": dramatic sketch	House": orchestra	**loists; parents' messages**	Drama Shop ....
9:00	**Shirley Temple in**	Chamber Music Society	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, News...	**Pages From the Classical**
9:15	**"Junior Miss"**	of Lower Basin Street.,	Shore; orchestra	News Service	**Album: recordings** ....
9:30	Ransom Sherman;	Frontline Headlines	"Mr. District Attorney":	**"Pass in Review": Army**	Classical Album ....
9:45	comedy; music ...	"Meet the Band": songs	dramatic sketch; orch..	**entertainment**	George Harris' Orchestra
10:00	**Moments in Music:**	**"Three Thirds of the**	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, News ..	News reports ....
10:15	**"La Boheme"** ...	**Nation": drama**	Musical Knowledge ...	Les Brown's Orchestra .	Local sports ....
10:30	Edwin C. Hill.....	Treasury Star Parade ..	Kay Kyser's College of	**Treasury Parade: Choir**	Local sports ....
10:45	News; Sports	Here Comes Band; Talk	Musical Knowledge	**soloists**	Local sports ....
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Local sports ....
11:15	Weather; Orchestra	Music You Want.......	Local News; Songs	Raymond Gram Swing ..	Local sports ....
11:30	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Music You Want.......	Authors' Playhouse:	"Tune Up, America":	Day's End: music......
11:45	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Music You Want.......	dramatizations	interviews; music	Day's End; News ......

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS-	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock....	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	....
7:15	Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News....	News comment	"Musical Clock"	....
7:30	Quiz; music; news..	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta": music	News Service	....
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	News report	Musical Clock	Organ recital	....
8:00	**News of the World.**	World News Roundup..	News Service	"Eight Bells": music...	News report ....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs....	George and Dixie: News	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange" ......
8:30	Carl Moore's variety	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Varieties	"Post Exchange" ......
8:45	program; News ...	Toast: popular music...	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Varieties	Cowboy songs ....
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue..	News; Recorded music..,	News and Rhythm	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:15	"Scarlet Letter" ...	Breakfast Club	Food news	"The Merry-Go-Round".	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:30	"Chasing Blues" ..	Breakfast Club	Singing Strings	"The Merry-Go-Round".	"Morning Pickup": orch.
9:45	"Thus We Live"...	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup" ...	Government reports	"Morning Pickup": orch.
10:00	"Valiant Lady": sk.	"Musical Millwheel" ...	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard..	Studio speaker ....
10:15	American Stories ..	News; Hum and Strum...	"Bachelor's Children" ..	Choir Loft	"Handy Andy" ....
10:30	"Stepmother": sk...	"Bouquet": music	"Help Mate": drama...	Melody Strings	"Shopping With You"..
10:45	WEEI Food Fair...	"Chaplain Jim"	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	Voice of the Poultryman	Popular vocalists .....
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor..	"Second Husband": sk...	"The Bartons": sketch..	Ruth Moss Interviews...	"Fashion Time" ....
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Australian News	John Kiley, J. McMaster
11:30	"Bright Horizons" .	"John's Other Wife"...	"Road of Life": sketch..	Colonial Network Orch..	Guadalaraja Trio .....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"......	"David Harum": sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	News Service ....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk....	News; Hum and Strum...	"Gene and Glenn"......	Boake Carter, News....	Sport comment ....
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	"Judy and Jane".......	Eleanor Early, Talk....	Defense; Agriculture ...	Town Crier ....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	Circle C Ranch Boys ..
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday".	Hour: Washington News	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	**"The Monitor News"**...
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ..	Mildred Carlson, Talk..	News Service	Luncheon Music	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:15	Serial drama	Jack Berch Variety Show	Marjorie Mills Hour....	"I'll Find My Way," sk.	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:30	Vic & Sade: sketch	N. E. Agricultural News.,	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Music; Joe Frasetto's Or.	"Words and Music"....
1:45	"Road of Life"....	News Service	Cedric Foster, News ...	Navy Recruiting Talk ..	Alvino Rey's Orchestra..
2:00	Dramatic sketch ..	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	'Light of the World': sk.	Treasures in Melody....	Victory program ....
2:15	Dramatic sketch ..	Contrasts in Melody....	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	Treasures in Melody....	Victory program ....
2:30	"We Love & Learn"	Rakov's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light": sk.	School of the Air......	Ruth Gevalt, songs ....
2:45	'The Goldbergs': sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News Service ....
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against teh Storm": sk.	**Boston Braves-Brooklyn**	Dance Matinee: popular
3:15	News Reports	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch ..	**Dodgers baseball game.**	recordings ....
3:30	News; Hollywood ..	Two Men and a Girl....	'Pepper Young's Family'	**Boston Braves-Brooklyn**	Dance Matinee ....
3:45	Jobs for Victory....	'15 Minutes from B'dway'	"Right to Happiness"..	**Dodgers baseball game.**	Price Control; Music...
4:00	**Jerry Wayne, songs**	Club Matinee: variety...	'Backstage Wife': sketch	**Boston Braves-Brooklyn**	Dance Matinee: popular
4:15	**Studio Speaker** ...	Club Matinee: variety...	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	**Dodgers baseball game.**	recordings ....
4:30	**Interview**	Club Matinee: variety...	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	**Boston Braves-Brooklyn**	Dance Matinee: popular
4:45	**Press News**	Club Matinee; News ...	"Young Widder Brown".	**Dodgers baseball game.**	recordings
5:00	**Musical Camera:**	Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries".	**Music; Sports Matinee.,**	**Dance Matinee: popular**
5:15	**Jean Collins; orch.**	**Musical Headliners**	"Portia Faces Life"....	**Sports Matinee**	**recordings** ....
5:30	**Songs; Jay Wesley.**	"Two of Us"..........	"Musical Roundup" ...	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	**The Drama Shop**.......
5:45	**Scattergood Baines..**	Herb Lewis, songs.....	Sports Comments; Music	'Capt. Midnight': drama	**News Service** ....
6:00	**News comment** ...	**News; Sports Reporter.,**	News Service	**Prayer; Dinner Concert.**	**Sports comments** .....
6:15	**Bill Elliott, songs..**	Lum 'n' Abner.........	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	**Sports; Town Crier**....
6:30	**Frazier Hunt, News**	**Sports Digest; Music...**	Press Roundup; Music..	**News Service**	**Pete Herman's Orchestra**
6:45	**The World Today**...	Lowell Thomas, News...	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	**Sports; Memory Lane..**	**Sports results** ....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"..	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory .....
7:15	Glenn Miller's Or..	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	News of the World	"The Johnson Family"..	Richard Salinger, news..
7:30	"Maudie's Diary":	Al Pearce's Gang.......	"Confidentially Yours" ..	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	Joe Neville's Orchestra..
7:45	dramatic sketch ..	Al Pearce's Gang.......	"Melodic Moods"	"Inside of Sports"	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	'Death Valley Days'	Celebrity Theater	Frank Morgan, Fanny	**American Opera Festi-**	Jose Dominguez' Orch..
8:15	'Death Valley Days'	Celebrity Theater	Brice; guests; orchestra	**val: Quinto Maganini's**	Price Control; Songs ..
8:30	"Powerhouse": Ray	"Sur Les Boulevards"..	The Aldrich Family:	**"Tennessee's Partner";**	"Songs of the Range"..
8:45	Scott; Elmer Davis	Dorothy Thompson	dramatic sketch	**with Hardesty Johnson**	Negro Spirituals ......
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	**America's Town Meeting:**	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news ..	**"Pages From the Classi-**
9:15	teur program	**"Is There a Basis for**	Mary Martin; Victor	News Service	**cal Album": records**....
9:30	"Big Town": drama	**Spiritual Unity in the**	Borge; orchestra; Music	'Americans at the	Classical Album ....
9:45	"Big Town": drama	**World Today?"; Jingles**	Maids; guests	Ramparts': music-drama	Classical Album ....
10:00	"First Line": de-	"Bats in the Belfry"....	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Network sports	News report ....
10:15	fense program ..	"Bats in the Belfry"....	Bert Gordon; Orchestra	Network sports	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30	Public Affairs	Morgan Beatty, News...	"Keeping Up With Rose-	Network sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Here Comes Band; Talk.	mary": comedy sketch	Network sports	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	Del Casino's Orchestra	[illegible]	[illegible]
11:15	[illegible]	Music You Want.......	Local news; Songs	[illegible]	[illegible]
11:30	[illegible]	Music You Want.......	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11:45	[illegible]	Music You Want.......	[illegible] vocalists.	Dick Jurgens' Orch....	[illegible]

R. H. STEARNS CO.

SUMMER CATALOG OF

Irish Table Linens

For many years it has been our custom to hold a Summer Sale of Linens in May. Although a "sale" is now impossible, we have been able to procure sound values in Irish linens and during the month are highlighting them together with blankets, puffs, bedspreads, pillows, sheets and cases, for the convenience of home-makers who wish to replenish depleted stocks. On sale . . Third Floor.

IRISH LINEN TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS. Our own importation. Double damask in rose, renaissance, chrysanthemum or lily of the valley patterns.

Cloth 70 x 70 **$ 7.50 each**
Cloth 70 x 88 **9.00 each**
Cloth 70 x 106 **10.50 each**
Napkins 22 x 22 **9.00 dozen**

IRISH LINEN TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS. Our own importation. Double damask in Adam, rose or chrysanthemum patterns.

Cloth 2 x 2 yards **$9.00 each**
Cloth 2 x 2½ yards **10.50 each**
Cloth 2 x 3 yards **12.00 each**
Napkins 22 x 22 inches **10.50 dozen**

IRISH LINEN DAMASK LUNCHEON NAPKINS. Hemstitched. Poppy or lily patterns.

Size 16 x 16 **$6.50 dozen**

IRISH LINEN DINNER NAPKINS. Rose, spot or acanthus patterns.

Size 24x24 **$12.50 dozen**

HAND-HEMMED LINEN DAMASK NAPKINS. Our own importation. Rose, chrysanthemum or satin band patterns. Hand-hemming alone on a dozen napkins is regularly $3.50.

Size 21 x 21 **$10.95 dozen**

IRISH LINEN DAMASK NAPKINS. In rose, shamrock, spot or satin band patterns.

Size 22 x 22 **$12.00 dozen**

IRISH LINEN DAMASK NAPKINS. Satin band, chrysanthemum or spot with Grecian border pattern.

Size 22 x 22 **$14.00 dozen**

IRISH LINEN PEASANT LUNCHEON SETS. All-over block design with borders in green, blue, brown or red. Colored parts are cotton.

Cloth 52 x 52 with 6 napkins **$4.50 set**
Cloth 52 x 70 with 6 napkins **5.50 set**
Cloth 60 x 60 with 6 napkins **5.50 set**
Cloth 60 x 80 with 8 napkins **7.50 set**

IRISH LINEN KITCHEN TABLE CLOTHS. Plain center with striped borders in green, red, or blue. Colored parts are cotton.

Cloth 52 x 52 **$2.25 each**
Cloth 52 x 68 **2.75 each**
Cloth 58 x 78 **3.75 each**

R. H. STEARNS COMPANY • TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE • BOSTON • PHONE HUBBARD [illegible]

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

SEND YOUR FURS BACK TO WINTER AWAY FROM HEAT

FOUR POINT FUR STORAGE

Guardite Gas, Guardite Vacuum Freezing Vaults, Chill-Kill
FOURTH FLOOR MAIN STORE
CALL HUBBARD 2700
Until 10 P. M.

BOSTON

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

BOSTON

150.00
115.00

LAVISH GIFT-GESTURE TO THE BRIDE . . . .

Sterling Silver SERVICE

Perfection of line and quality backed by the tradition of Jordan excellence. Choose your solid sterling silver service where the range of prices and variety of styles will make your gift choice simpler.

Federal Tax Extra

SILVER CIRCLE—STREET FLOOR—MAIN STORE

British Ban 'Hate' In Battle Schools

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 27—The teaching of "hate" has been banned in Britain's battle schools.

The short-lived unfortunate experiment has been discontinued on orders of Lieut. Gen. Sir Bernard C. Paget, Commander in Chief of the Home forces.

For it has become clearly apparent that the synthetic effort to manufacture hatred, and to evoke superhuman efforts by strong language, are out of key with the mentality of free men, in war as well as in peace.

As a matter of fact, the "hate cum profanity" business simply didn't ring true. It proved little more than a distraction from the otherwise valuable and extremely arduous assault courses.

Answer to Protests

General Paget's decision to eliminate the two much criticized characteristics of the newest-type battle schools comes as a sequel to protests by both soldiers and civilians following press stories and radio description.

His new action was made public when his letter to general officers commanding home commands was read last week to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland by the Rev. Dr. J. Hutchinson Cockburn, former Moderator of this church who had previously made strong representations to the War Office against "hate training."

The letter which General Paget, son of the former Bishop of Oxford, allowed Dr. Cockburn to read was sent out to all army commanders May 9 and it said in part: "This behavior [use of strong and offensive language to urge students to greater efforts during training] is a complete negation of leadership, and while troops will respond to a lead they will not be driven on by abusive language. When such language is used by noncommissioned officers to officer students I consider it is most harmful to discipline."

Alien to British Thought

About the attempt "to produce blood lust or hate during training" General Paget declares: "Such attitude of hate is foreign to British temperament, and any attempt to produce it by artificial stimulus during training is bound to fail as it did in the last war. Officers and 'noncoms' must be made to realize the difference between building up of artificial hate and building up of a true offensive spirit." . . .

The General attributes the criticized activities to a combination of enthusiasm and inexperience of young officers and in his letter to the commands says: "They will certainly do more harm than good to British training if not stopped immediately. I shall leave it to you to decide how best to end these practices without at the same time damping down the enthusiasm which has given rise to them."

Public opinion was unwittingly back of the institution of the "hate thinking" just as public opinion is indirectly back of its abolition. There was a great demand among the press and people for evidence of "the offensive spirit," and loud lamentation because Britain hadn't been showing it to much effect in a war characterized by military withdrawals from one place after another.

This demand for inculcation of aggressive thinking was an abstract proposition, so to speak, but the military had to work on the concrete proposition that goes with its adoption, and in order to do so as thoroughly as possible officers whose youth must have seemed a strong recommendation to some critics of the Army at that time undertook to reorientate soldiers' thinking at the battle schools where the watchword was "Be tough."

As a high-class fighting man in the total war sense corresponds in certain respects to the low-class thing in a social sense, Army authorities decided to try to transform amiable soldiers into eager killers with the aid of two- or three-week courses at academies devised to swing students' thinking more toward "Mr. Hyde" than to "Doctor Jekyll."

Battle schools make a sincere attempt to reproduce the sounds and sights of the battlefield, but the attempted reproduction of battlefield sentiments was far less convincing.

Indeed to me, on a recent inspection of the schools, it seemed absolutely farcical since most of the persons concerned were very pleasant indeed and were obviously switching their "hate" on and off as they might do an electric heater.

The unreality of this part of the proceedings—even though students devoted the matutinal hour to solemn concentration upon pictures of German atrocities, received a pep talk of hair-raising character and had many fierce slogans adorning the walls around them—was a comfort to a conservative Britisher like myself, for the only British thing to do in these circumstances was to feel self-conscious about the whole thing, and the impression one obtained was that the students were just that—except when too busily occupied on the assault course to give it a thought.

Anybody who can get around the strenuous physical and military course of the Commando schools in good time and shape needs no artificially injected hatred of Germans and Japanese to convince him that he is able to fight both with fair prospects of success.

Ready for "Real Thing"

The assault course itself is a most exacting proposition and along with its antidistraction accompaniments is a searching rehearsal for what is generally described as "the real thing."

It involves climbing, running, jumping and crawling, going literally through fire and water, and carrying on with all these operations long after you want to leave off.

This part of the schedule rings absolutely true, even though sound effects are "phony" to the extent that marksmen blazing live ammunition in the direction of students are aiming to miss and not to hit, and that the noise accompaniments of dummy grenades and mines are noise and nothing more.

Within the narrow limits, and also as an antidistraction measure, participants are inured to possible sights of the battlefield by the acquisition of animals' blood on their faces, hands and uniforms as they go around the course, but it struck me that most of them were far too preoccupied with the rigors of the journey to pay much attention to that.

Closing the 'Hate schools': Editorial Page.

Vicar Served Tea; 'Enemy Out of Action'

By the Canadian Press

Plymouth, England, May 27

A dozen Commandos leaned wearily against the vicarage railings on the outskirts of Plymouth during an invasion test.

The Vicar, recognizing them as "enemy," invited the group in for tea. The grateful Commandos drank the brew, then were told by the Vicar that "You've all been poisoned and are out of action."

An umpire complimented the Vicar on his initiative.

U. S. Supply Chief in London

LONDON, May 27 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell arrived here today to round out the United States Military mission conferring with British war chiefs, and London commentators expressed belief a united air assault was planned to blast the way for a future Allied landing on the German occupied continental coast.

General Somervell heads United States Army's Supply Division, which is charged with handling the thousands of tons of food, clothing and munitions needed to keep any major expeditionary force in the field. Brig. Gens. Leroy Lutes, Charles P. Gross and William C. Lee accompanied him.

"Plans for a combined Anglo-American attack on the Axis powers are being discussed," the Daily Telegraph said. "It can confidently be predicted that one outcome will be a great intensification of the air attack on Germany from the west."

The Daily Mail said a liaison system "which both the United States and the RAF have stated to be 'wholly acceptable' has been drawn up," providing for separate operation of the air fleets, but coordination in strategy such as the selection of bombing targets.

The Daily Express said "the Americans have numbers of dive-bombers," which many military experts regard as essential to furnish close support for any ground operations in modern war. Great Britain has few such planes.

The United States officers conferred with the corresponding officers in Britain's air, sea and land services.

The American mission is headed by Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, head of the Army Air Force, and Rear Admiral John H. Towers, Chief of Naval Aeronautics.

Other members include Maj. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, head of the Operations Division of the War Department General Staff, and Maj. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Chief of Staff of the Army Ground Forces.

Obliteration

OTTAWA, May 27 (AP)—Mayor C. D. Scully of Pittsburgh told a "Good Neighbor" dinner meeting attended by Canadian and United States mayors last night that tanks and planes would roll off American production lines in such great numbers "that Mr. Hirohito, Mr. Hitler, and Mr. Mussolini will be entirely eliminated and obliterated from the picture—and that soon."

Another Link

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt described the trip to London of the heads of the Army and Navy air forces as another link toward winning the war.

Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces, and Rear Admiral John H. Towers, chief of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, headed the United States mission to Britain.

Reporters remarked that there had been a lot of speculation about a second front and asked the President whether the mission and the second front idea fitted together.

Well, he said, he didn't know. Maybe they did and maybe they didn't.

Would First Conscript Money

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, May 27 (CP)—Pensions Minister Ian Mackenzie, speaking as a member of the Canadian Legion, British Empire Service League, at its ninth bi-annual convention here, declared that "if I had my way the first conscript in Canada would be money."

Mr. Mackenzie told delegates at the largest convention in the Legion's 17-year history, that "I should like to subscribe to three principles enunciated the other day in my presence by former Finance Minister Nash of New Zealand:

"1. That no one who enlists in any of the armed services to fight for and defend his country can be permitted to suffer in any way by reason of offering his services.

"2. No one who is not privileged to service in the combatant forces should be permitted to profit as a result of our being defended by those who have offered their lives.

"3. That as far as possible the element of profit shall be eliminated from war."

Boggs & Buhl

Regular $12.95 value!

BEMBERG SHEER

A special value in our 73rd Anniversary Sale! So cool, so smart—with its jacket to add to a dressed-up appearance. Bemberg rayon sheer in sizes for women. Blue, luggage, green.

$9.87

Fashions, Second Floor

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HELP YOURSELF TO SAVINGS

Streamline Food Markets

WINDEX 2 6 oz. Btls. 25c
LAUNDRY GEMS 2 for 17c
JERSEY Corn Flakes 2 11 oz. Boxes 15c
HIPOLITE IN FIBRE pt. 19c
TAG SOAP Cake 5c

STREAMLINE

7301 Penn Avenue
1800 W. Liberty Avenue
Ohio River Boulevard
5632 Forward Avenue
535 Lincoln Avenue, Bellevue
4175 Perrysville Avenue
Boulevard of Allies
1100 Saw Mill Run Blvd.
East Ohio St.
At 40th Bridge
4801 Baum Blvd.
543 E. Main St., Carnegie
Wash. Rd., Mt. Lebanon
Jerome Blvd., McKeesport
New Kensington—Tarentum—Kittanning
South Washington and W. Cunningham Sts., Butler, Pa.
2036 Centre Avenue, Pittsburgh

The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ADVENTURES OF MARTIN EDEN—Uneven but absorbing drama with harshness and brutality in portions of narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

AFFAIRS OF JIMMY VALENTINE—Moderately entertaining comedy drama about radio idea man.—M. Y.

ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY—This revival of the Faust legend, with a Yankee farmer giving Satan a seven-year option, fails at times but has brilliant atmospheric touches.—M, Y.

ALWAYS IN MY HEART—Modest melodrama introducing Gloria Warren, a lively and attractive coloratura.—M, Y. C.

APPOINTMENT FOR LOVE—Matter-of-fact woman doctor marries a playboy playwright. Plot in poor taste. —M.

A YANK IN THE R. A. F.—Romance with actual combat shots. Technically superior and exciting, but glorifies a man who is without decency or fineness of feeling. Well acted.—M.

BABES ON BROADWAY — Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland bright and talented in big musical, well furnished with production numbers, but script is tiresome.—M, Y, C.

BAHAMA PASSAGE—Handsome Technicolor photography decorates an implausible story of triangular pattern in the Bahamas.—M, Y.

BALL OF FIRE—Comedy about some scholars and assorted night club characters. More amusing for the linguistic twists and gags than for plot. —M, Y.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y.

BLONDE FROM SINGAPORE—Spoofing adventure farce. Minor but rather comical.—M, Y.

BLUES IN THE NIGHT—Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances. —M.

BLUE, WHITE, AND PERFECT—Conventional melodrama, with more emphasis on strong-arm action than adroitness.—M. Y.

BORN TO SING—Youthful talent in a song-and-dance show. Entertaining despite intrusion of conventional gangster motif.—M, Y.

BULLET SCARS—Formula melodrama about doctor captured by gangsters. —M. Y.

BURMA CONVOY—Long and tedious journey over one of the world's most exciting highways.—M, Y.

BUTCH MINDS THE BABY—Comic hokum. Some uproariously funny business in this underworld item. —M. Y.

BUY ME THAT TOWN—Gangster burlesque with little subtlety in either humor or acting.—M, Y.

CADET GIRL — Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M, Y.

CANAL ZONE—Routine action drama agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots of planes in action. —M, Y. C.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. The story is the old one about business and romantic rivals who take their rivalry into the air.—M, Y.

CASTLE IN THE DESERT—Charlie Chan mystery melodrama with startling discoveries and comedy relief combined according to formula. —M, Y.

CHOCOLATE SOLDIER—Lavish musical frappe, with much singing to interrupt a plot considerably more innocuous than the original Molnar play about a jealous husband's masquerade to test his wife's fidelity. —M, Y.

CONFIRM OR DENY—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M, Y.

COURTSHIP OF ANDY HARDY — Amusing adventures and mishaps, mingled with touches of pathos, understandingly written and neatly filmed.—M, Y, C.

DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE — Spy melodrama seeking excitement in suggestion of violence and peril. —M, Y.

DAY IN SOVIET RUSSIA — Soviet report on the Russian people at work and play, building and defending their country. Some of the photography is excellent. Instructive propaganda, well done.—M, Y, C.

DESIGN FOR SCANDAL—Program farce-romance, efficiently acted. — M, Y.

DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY—Routine installment, introducing an attractive ingenue, Ann Ayars. There is the usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

DON'T GET PERSONAL—Mild nonsense about eccentric heir and radio entertainers whom he attempts to help.—M. Y.

DUMBO—Delightful fantasy about a baby elephant. Scenes of humor, imagination, and wonder. Occasional vulgarities do not prevent this from being one of Disney's best.—M, Y, C.

FEMININE TOUCH — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FINGERS AT THE WINDOW—Comedy murder thriller. Well written, acted and directed. May be too horrific for some—M.

FLEET'S IN—Song, dance and wise cracks by some musical comedy sailors on shore leave. Some tasteless humor, but otherwise shipshape film musical entertainment.—M, Y.

FLYING CADETS—Tame story of youngster, who attends flying school to be near World War hero father, though latter does not know him.—M, Y.

FORTY THOUSAND HORSEMEN — Melodrama of first World War. Scenes of roistering in Cairo and sanguinary fighting. Some profanity. Handsome photography of troops.—M.

FOUR FLIGHTS TO LOVE — Lacy triviality from France. Occasional charm and a newcomer, Micheline Presle. lighten sufficiently the sentimentalities.—M, Y.

FOUR JACKS AND A JILL—Mixture of romance, underworld melodrama, comedy, and some music. Ray Bolger's dancing provides the best part of the entertainment.—M, Y.

FRISCO LIL — Loosely constructed gangster melodrama about girl law student who gets evidence to free her gambler father from charge of murder.—M. Y.

GAY FALCON—Comedy mystery with the usual type of story but better than average acting and directing.—M, Y.

GENTLEMAN AFTER DARK—Sentimental crime melodrama.—M, Y.

GHOST OF FRANKENSTEIN—Pale but unpleasant carbon copy of horror-story idea.—M.

GIRL MUST LIVE — British-made roughhouse comedy about two chorus girls, a millionaire, and a young woman fresh from boarding school.—M.

GOLD RUSH—Chaplin comedy that still seems one of the funniest of them all.—M. Y. C.

GRAND CENTRAL MURDER — Fairly entertaining mystery.—M. Y.

GREAT GUNS — Latest Laurel and Hardy farce finds the comedians in the army, where their adventures follow the usual laugh-provoking pattern.—M, Y. C.

GREAT MAN'S LADY — Pretentious and sentimental story of long-suffering wife.—M, Y.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.

HELLZAPOPPIN — Some hilarious cinema tricks in an otherwise conventional screen musical romance.—M, Y.

HENRY ALDRICH FOR PRESIDENT—Amusing entertainment, though with a tendency to overemphasis.—M, Y.

H. M. PULHAM, ESQ.—Touches of humor, satire, nostalgia, and sentiment. Complications of the last quarter of Marquand novel omitted from the film.—M, Y.

HONKY TONK — An offensive film about a confidence man. Glorifies honky-tonk values and callous disregard for law and decency.—M.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

HURRY, CHARLIE, HURRY—Leon Errol in a midly funny comedy about a husband with a socially ambitious wife.—M, Y.

ICE-CAPADES — Some fetching ice-carnival shots. Less plot would have made it more entertaining. M, Y, C.

INTERNATIONAL SQUADRON — War melodrama of familiar pattern about a philandering American test pilot who joins the RAF.—M, Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

JOAN OF PARIS—Melodrama about a Parisienne who sacrifices herself to aid a Free French flier and his four comrades. Marks Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M, Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN—Domestic comedy and action drama skillfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some overstressing of brutality. M, Y.

JOHNNY EAGER—Melodrama about a gangster. Brutal and suggestive.—M.

JUKE BOX JENNY—Another "musical" snob is converted to swing.—M. Y.

JUNGLE BOOK—Technicolor photography of animals magnificent but film may be found labored by some and too horrific at times by others.—M, Y.

KATHLEEN—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous, or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year is pedestrian and oversentimental.—M, Y, C.

KEEP 'EM FLYING—Abbott and Costello in their characteristic comedy manner in a story about the training of combat fliers, all aimed to secure laughter and thrills.—M, Y, C.

KID GLOVE KILLER—Neatly compounded detective melodrama.—M. Y.

KINGS ROW—Dreary and pointless rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

LABURNUM GROVE — Odd mesalliance between English family comedy and polite crime melodrama, about a cheery British suburbanite who turns out to be a counterfeiter.—M, Y.

LADY FOR A NIGHT—Implausible costume drama.—M.

LADY HAS PLANS—Entertaining combination of farce and spy melodrama. M, Y.

LADY IS WILLING — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M, Y.

LADY IN QUESTION—Girl acquitted of murder complicates life of good Samaritan.—M, Y.

LARCENY, INC.—Underworld farce. Confused ethics and elemetary humor.—M. Y.

LAW OF THE TROPICS — Another story about a marriage of convenience with a plot about a husband and wife who learn love and loyalty in 78 minutes.—M, Y.

LOOK WHO'S LAUGHING—Minor but entertaining comedy.—M, Y, C.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE—Rowdy fun in handsome Technicolor frame. Irving Berlin's delightful score has been slighted, and so has good taste now and then.—M, Y.

LYDIA—Tedious review of a Boston debutante's love affairs, seen in flashbacks.—M.

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreward by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

MALE ANIMAL—Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all. Resulting fun almost always excellent, and freedom of speech wins the day. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication.—M, Y.

MALTESE FALCON — Brilliant remake of a grim and hard-bitten thriller. Irony and a sense of character in a brutal and crime-filled atmosphere.—M.

MAN AT LARGE—That irrepressible girl cub reporter is at it again, bungling her way into the biggest scoop of the year. Should be more exciting.—M, Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult. Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining for those who relish this kind of comedy writing.—M, Y.

MAN WHO SEEKS THE TRUTH — Indicates with tragic irony the corruption and cynicism within France before that country fell. Tedious story which possesses only occasional flashes of wit.—M.

MARRIED BACHELOR — Mediocre comedy about a man who nearly sacrificed marital happiness for sham success.—M, Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Hoodlumism featured in story. —M.

MELODY LANE—Musical film with comedy trimmings, running pretty much to pattern.—M, Y.

MISTER V—Spy melodrama, with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M, Y.

MOKEY—Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand lively but inarticulate little stepson before it is too late. Unpretentious, affecting.—M. Y.

MOONLIGHT IN HAWAII — Slender musical about two partners each of whom decides to save his business by marrying a wealthy widow. Leon Errol repeats his familiar drunken scene.—M, Y.

MOONTIDE—Effective and often moving study in character, with mutual affection and decency saving two people from misery.—M. Y.

MOON OVER HER SHOULDER—Trite and occasionally vulgar comedy about what happens when an expert on marital affairs neglects his wife.—M.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis upon the grotesque as comedy rather than on the beautiful or the fantastically satiric. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. M, Y. C.

MURDER IN THE BIG HOUSE—Two reporters solve prison murder hard way in routine mystery melodrama. —M. Y.

MUSICAL STORY—Humorous and ingratiating Soviet picture about a Leningrad tax driver who becomes an operatic star.—M, Y, C.

MY FAVORITE BLONDE—One of Bob Hope's best.—M, Y, C.

MY GAL SAL—Fairly entertaining but rather overdone musical in high Technicolor.—M. Y.

NIGHT OF JAN 16—Moderately effective mystery melodrama, which alters considerably the stage play from which it was taken.—M, Y.

NINE BACHELORS — Sacha Guitry's fabulous farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M, Y.

NO HANDS ON THE CLOCK—Mystery melodrama, mingling excitement with comedy. About average of its kind. M. Y.

NORTH TO THE KLONDIKE—Fairly effective routine melodrama about homesteaders versus crooked miners. —M, Y.

NATIVE LAND—Violent and moving, semi-documentary, based on findings of La Follette Civil Liberties investigation and other factual material. Excellently acted. Commentary, brilliantly spoken and sung by Paul Robeson.—M. Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns. M, Y. C.

PARIS CALLING—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective. —M, Y.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment depends on point of view.—M. Y.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting toward the end. Well acted. M, Y.

QUIET WEDDING — From England comes a tale, told with wisdom, humor, and some poignance, about a girl who wanted a quiet wedding and didn't get it. Excellent cast.—M. Y.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Film telling of fight of lawyer against shipwrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's. Long, large, and dull—M. Y. C.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—A staunch admirer of Andrew Jackson receives a "visitation" from the old warrior. Although not entirely successfull in its fantasy, this is a stimulating comedy, with high intentions. —M. Y.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR—About the soldier who breaks all the rules but winds up hero in last reel.—M. Y.

REMEMBER THE DAY—Exquisite film comedy, told and acted with affection, humor, and tenderness. Adaptors and director have preserved the emotional quality of the original play, greatly assisted by a superlative cast. M. Y. C.

RIDE 'EM COWBOY—Slapstick comedy in the characteristic manner of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is in their best vein, but some of their other antics do not seem quite up to average.—M. Y. C.

RIGHT TO THE HEART—Comedy romance of familiar type, provided with amusing decorations about rejuvenation of playboy who goes into training as a boxer.—M. Y.

RINGS ON HER FINGERS—Tedious narrative with dubious moral.—M. Y.

RIO RITA—Abbott and Costello again, with a baggage car full of gags.—M. Y. C.

RISE AND SHINE—Broad spoof of football pictures. Jack Oakie is often funny as the unintellectual pigskin hero who makes the final touchdown in his sleep, foiling the crooked gamblers.—M. Y. C.

ROXIE HART—Rowdy comedy about a small-time entertainer who, expecting acquittal confesses, for the sake of publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

SABOTEUR—Exciting, well acted, violent, and controversial spy thriller. —M. Y.

SHADOW OF THE THIN MAN—Occasionally amusing and exciting, but in other portions tiresome and objectionable. Drinking overstressed.—M.

SHANGHAI GESTURE—Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic. —M.

SHIP AHOY—Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.

SHIPS WITH WINGS—Poorly made British film about cashiered flier who makes hero's sacrifice. Some interesting material on function of fleet air-arm.—M. Y.

SING FOR YOUR SUPPER—Familiar type of light entertainment, mingling romance and comedy.—M. Y.

SING YOUR WORRIES AWAY—Dud song writer doesn't know he's to inherit $3,000,000. But gangsters do and try to get rid of him. Mediocre.—M. Y.

SKYLARK—Slight comedy with accent on romance, deriving from play of same name by Samson Raphaelson. Unevenly entertertaining.—M. Y.

SMALL TOWN DEB—Domestic comedy with a slow-paced story, amusing in part.—M. Y. C.

SON OF FURY—High-colored, period-costume melodrama, done on elaborate scale, with fisticuffs and brutality punctuating story that lags in places. Some first-rate acting.—M. Y.

SONG OF THE ISLANDS—Familiar type of musical comedy. Technicolor photography.—M. Y.

STORK PAYS OFF—Mildly entertaining farce about gangsters who find themselves being reformed by running a day nursery.—M. Y.

SUICIDE SQUADRON—Excellent British film tbout Polish composer-pianist who faces question of staying in U. S. A., or of returning to England as RAF pilot. Sensitively directed and acted.—M. Y.

SULLIVAN'S TRAVELS — Oblique comedy drama, replete with satire, paradox, and irony. Harshness of realistic detail and superficiality of conclusion produce a dissatisfying result.—M. Y.

SUSPICION—Thriller, full of grim detail, but only on occasion reminiscent of the best Hitchcock.—M.

SWAMP WATER—Jean Renoir's first American picture, a somewhat old-fashioned melodrama set against the Okefenokee swamp region of Georgia. Violence and primitive values characterize the narrative. Well acted.—M. Y.

TARGET FOR TONIGHT — Brilliant, effective and emotional British documentary about a bombing raid. Marvelously photographed, and acted with casual and unaffected restraint by members of the R. A. F.—M, Y. C.

TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURES—One of the funniest efforts of the year.—M. Y. C.

TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE—Some grown-ups will find this very funny. Scenes of crocodiles eating men reduce the films suitability for younger audiences.—M, Y.

THE BUGLE SOUNDS—Mixture of comedy and melodrama with Wallace Beery as veteran cavalry sergeant, with a predilection for alcohol.—M. Y.

THE INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Propaganda interferes with the pace necessary in a chase picture. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not over-credible.—M, Y.

THE SPOILERS — Another story of honky tonk queen.—M.

TWO YANKS IN TRINIDAD—Slapdash comedy and excitement.—M, Y.

THE MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina. —M.

THE PRIME MINISTER—Fairly interesting but not altogether accurate account of Disraeli's political rise with special attention to his happy married life. Contemporary implications seem forced at times.—M. Y. C.

THE TUTTLES OF TAHITI—Aimless film about clan whose shiftless and amoral ways are more often dull than amusing.—M.

THE WIFE TAKES A FLIER—Farce about American RAF flier grounded in Holland. Based on mistaken notion that there is anything funny about German invasion.—M.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON—Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

THIS ENGLAND—Considerably below caliber of recent information and propaganda films the British have been making.—M, Y. C.

THIS TIME FOR KEEPS—Minor domestic comedy about a young husband working in his father-in-law's office.—M, Y.

THIS ABOVE ALL—The usual romance against a war background. Prettily done and well acted but point of novel lost.—M. Y.

THIS GUN FOR HIRE—Story of hired killer. Fantastic at times often cinematically shrewd and effective. Much brutality. Remarkable performance by Alan Ladd, newcomer.—M.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE—Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages seem in poor taste. Otherwise this is one of the best and most exciting pictures of its kind.—M, Y.

TORPEDO BOAT — Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M, Y, C.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice relieve otherwise routine melodrama.—M, Y, C.

TORTILLA FLAT—Artificially distorts Well-meant effort to capture feeling of Steinbeck's story about happy-go-lucky Paisano characters. Feas and superstition romanticized.—M.

TWIN BEDS — Dull and tasteless adaptation of a 1914 Broadway farce. —M. Y.

TWO-FACED WOMAN—Offensive material in an obviously expensive production about a ski instructress who, to win her husband's interest, masquerades as her worldly twin sister.—M.

UNHOLY PARTNERS — Conventional melodrama which deals with the feud between a publisher and the gambler who helped him to found his paper. M, Y.

VALLEY OF THE SUN—Undistinguished Western against background of 1860's. Horses appear to be tripped and a person of arrested mental development is used for comedy purposes.—M.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes, domestic as well as political. Frank Morgan gives humorously patrician portrayal as judge.—M, Y.

WEEK END FOR THREE—Farce about a wife's efforts to win her husband back from his work. Good enough to make one wish it were better.—M, Y.

WE WERE DANCING—Dubious comedy about pair of professional guests, whose marriage eliminates their usefulness of hostesses and drives the husband into mployment.—M.

WHAT'S COOKIN'—Swing musical pot boiler.—M, Y.

WILD BILL HICKOK RIDES—Devotees of the fast, noisy, rough, uncomplicated Western will find this one has all the trimmings.—M, Y, C.

WINGS OF VICTORY — Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed and acted.—M, Y.

WHISPERING GHOSTS—One of the funnier farce thrillers about make-believe detective on trail of killers. — M. Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR—Amusing romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to laconic sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful.—M.

WORKERS, LET'S GO—Moderately entertaining comedy imoprted from prewar Czechoslovakia. Slapstick predominates.—M, Y.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD — Though it has its points, story of New York taxi driver leading Burma convoy does not compare in excitement with scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M, Y.

YOUNG AMERICA—Minor but generally pleasant mixture of comedy, romance and melodrama.—M, Y, C.

YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW—Jimmy Durante suffers a technical defeat at the hands of the director and scenarists, whose gags are preposterous more than funny.—M, Y.

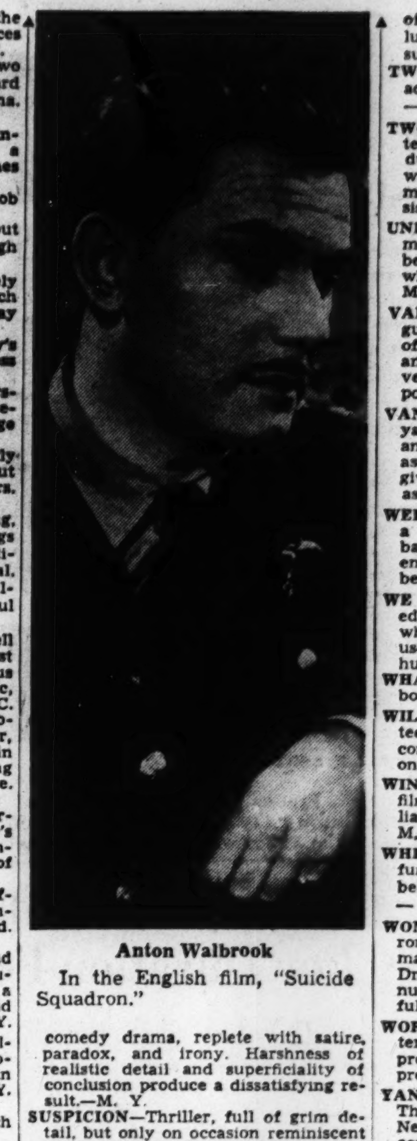
Recent Releases

KIPPS—Carol Reed's adaptation of H. G. Wells' novel is an unconventional comedy about provincial snobbery in the early 1900's. Unhurried, excellently acted, full of exquisite little strokes to highlight detail. Combines satire with nostalgia.—M. Y.

SYNCOPATION—Developments in jazz and blues music and what these have meant to a generation of young Americans outlined in an entertaining film musical.—M. Y.

TAKE A LETTER, DARLING—Dull and offensive comedy about woman advertising executive who falls in love with her social secretary and escort, a penniless young artist.—M.

WHO IS HOPE SCHUYLER?—She is a missing witness in the trial of an indicted district attorney. She goes about killing people she considers undesirable. Formula murder mystery.—M. Y.



Anton Walbrook

In the English film, "Suicide Squadron."

Officers' Uniform Sales Direct, New U. S. Plan

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—Because the price of Army officers' uniforms has varied widely, the War Department has announced its intention to sell the official military garb directly to the wearer.

Ready-made uniforms manufactured under the direction of the Army Quartermaster Corps will be placed on sale throughout the country late this coming summer at authorized retail stores and post exchanges. Prices will be the same everywhere.

The War Department acted, officials said, after widespread complaints were voiced over the spread of retail prices in privately owned stores. Prices for one of the most expensive items of an officer's uniform, the woolen blouse, varied as much as $10 for the same quality.

Silk Production Soon On Farm in California

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., May 27 (AP)—A Hollywood hosiery manufacturer expects to start production of half a million pounds of raw silk a year by next July or August, aided by a mulberry tree perfected by the late Luther Burbank. The entire output, under present regulations, will go to the Government.

De Mond Willys, the manufacturer, has reorganized a silk farm at San Marcos, in San Diego County, which was started in 1926. There are 100,000 mulberry trees on its 254 acres which are ready to feed the silk worms that will be hatched from eggs preserved under low temperature.

Rosenbaum's
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Now Being Shown THE NEW Town Cottons of 1942!

$25 by Charles Armour

Better Dress Dept. sixth floor

THOROFARE SUPER MARKETS

NORTHERN TISSUE roll 5

HUNT CLUB DOG FOOD 5 lb bag 41
Makes 15 lbs. Meaty Food

HEINZ Strained BABY FOODS 3 cans 20

McCormick's SPICES 11 kinds can 10

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BELLEVUE COTTAGES
Geneva-on-the-Lake, Ohio

Beautiful Home-Like Cottages at Lake Erie's Popular Summer Resort Special Low Rates in June and September

Pittsburgh Address
A. M. GESLER
563 Lincoln Ave., Bellevue, Pa.
Tel. Juniper 0137

Repairing and Restyling at low Summer Prices. Advance 1942-43 Models.

Call Atlantic 1686

Original Abravanel furs

204 Fifth Ave. Third Floor
(Our only location)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call Jackson 4073

Hours 10 to 2 daily except Saturday and Sunday

The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

Transport Chaos in Poland Slows Nazis

By Ann Su Cardwell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Nazis have run into serious transportation difficulties in Poland—starting point of vital supply trains to the fighting lines in Russia.

According to recent reports from Polish sources, near chaos and anarchy rule in the domain of transport and communications, Of the many boats that used to ply the Polish rivers, particularly the Vistula, few remain. The only trucks are those bought from German soldiers and officers who have been glad to sell army property for personal gain. Railroad rolling stock is rapidly deteriorating, the locomotives in particular, and when worn out is not replaced. Careless handling, excessive use, lack of materials or time or labor for repairs, and shortage of lubricating oils are important factors.

There are whole trains of non-German cars—Belgian, Polish, French, and others. In the earlier part of the German-Russian war, the retreating Russians had not time to destroy tracks and cars. When the Germans came up, they simply transferred the loads from their cars on the standard gauge to the Russian cars on the broad gauge, quickly building ramps that ran for long distances along the tracks and made the transfer a quick operation. As they advanced farther into Russia German engineers superintended the change of tracks to standard gauge. But the Germans themselves say the whole set-up is on a temporary basis, a war necessity.

Incidentally, the Poles in eastern Poland, that is, in the provinces the Germans took from the Soviets, are relatively well treated by the German authorities, perhaps because it has been absolutely necessary to have some help from the Poles. Basic German policy, however, is the same here as in the rest of Poland—to stamp out every vestige of oppostion and Polish national life.

Arrests at All Hours

Throughout Poland arrests continue to occur at all hours of day and night. Prisons are overflowing and conditions in them are bad in the extreme. Special places of detention are provided for political prisoners. Torture during "hearings" is common and prisoners are occasionally reported to have been fatally injured.

During January of this year the average number of executions in Poland was more than 80 a day. Gestapo men "try" the cases of political offenders, often without even seeing the prisoner. In recent months the term "collective responsibility" has often been employed to justify mass executions when the actual persons who have committed an offense can not be found.

Persecution of the Roman Catholic Church and clergy continues. Numerous church buildings have been closed or transformed into warehouses or German clubs. In some places churches are permitted to be open only from 7 to 12 on Sundays.

The food situation during the winter has been indescribably bad everywhere in Poland. Food has been hard to find and the prices quite beyond the reach of the average Pole. In Warsaw alone during the month of December over 71,000 persons got their meals at the 120 centers permitted to offer meals at cost or free if people could not pay.

In the areas of Poland that have been incorporated into the Reich there has been a decided let-up in confiscation of Polish property and expulsion of Poles. The reason is not far to seek. The calling of all available Germans to military or factory service leaves none to take over properties in the East.

Relaxation of the expulsion program does not mean that Poles receive better treatment than before. Official German statements continue to assert that as a race the Poles are wholly inferior to the Germans, that as a nation they have been a disturbing element in international peace and that since they were conquered in 1939 they have proved to be a community of troublemakers, bandits, cheats, parasites, and smugglers.

In the Goverment General the Germans have never announced a program of complete Germanization and the attack on Russia brought a noticeable change in pronouncements. On the day of the attack the Poles were "assured of safety under the protection of the German sword" and were called upon "to fulfill scrupulously in their own best interests" . . . "the particular obligations" devolving upon them because of the war. And on July 20 the Germans went so far as to say: "The Polish population of the Government General, enjoying constantly bettering conditions, will be able to develop its strength in all spheres in relation to former conditions and tasks falling to the Polish people as a member of the family of European nations. We must recognize the fact that at every point in amazingly wide fields of national administration Poles have shown themselves a valuable factor."

Priority for Germans

Admittedly the Poles have fared better in the Government-General, yet the German purpose there has been plain. In September for the first time it was officially referred to as "Deutsche General Gouvernement." On Sept. 24 the Krakauer Veitung contained this significant paragraph: "We have declared our right to rule and we shall fulfill that declaration. Priority for the German element in these regions has been established, and it has been assured definite leadership. Our opponents here have forever lost the right to rule this land. The nation here must once and for all resign itself to the role of a subject people ruled by us for the reason that we are their superiors." The press was full of such statements.

At the Sept. 5 meeting of the officials of the Government General, the Governor, Dr. Hans Frank, announced that to celebrate the anniversary of the creation of the Government General special stamps bearing Hitler's picture and the inscription "Deutsches Reich—General Gouvernement" would be issued, "that the world may know that the Government General is an integral part not only of territory under German rule but of the German Reich."

Rumors put out by the Germans that the terrible concentration camp at Oswiecim would be abolished, that the University of Warsaw and 10 high schools in that city would be opened, that the Gestapo was to be curbed were quickly recognized by the Poles for what they were. This first attempt at propaganda among the Poles was a complete failure. Hence the return by the Germans from the hesitant try-out policy of June and July to that which has been consistently followed since the invasion.

German civilians in Poland and German soldiers with whom the Poles come in contact are increasingly sure that both a military and political defeat is rapidly approaching for Germany. They betray fear and nervousness on every hand, and appear to find it a relief to talk frankly with Poles.

Soldiers returning from the Eastern Front tell of the frightful hardships and burdens endured there and of the incalculable number of German fallen or put out of action.

Germans brought into Poland from the Reich relate tales of the appalling destruction and heavy casualties in the RAF bombing attacks. More and more the Germans are talking without reserve to the Poles possibility of the defeat, and sharply criticize the Nazi Government. And more and more frequently German deserters appear at Polish doors and appeal for help—and get it.

Nazis Conscripting Every Polish Man

By Columbia Broadcasting System

London

Word has reached here that in Poland the Germans are conscripting every Polish man between 18 and 60.

The BBC reported that these Polish conscripts will be under discipline and the Germans say they will be forced to work on so-called reconstruction services.

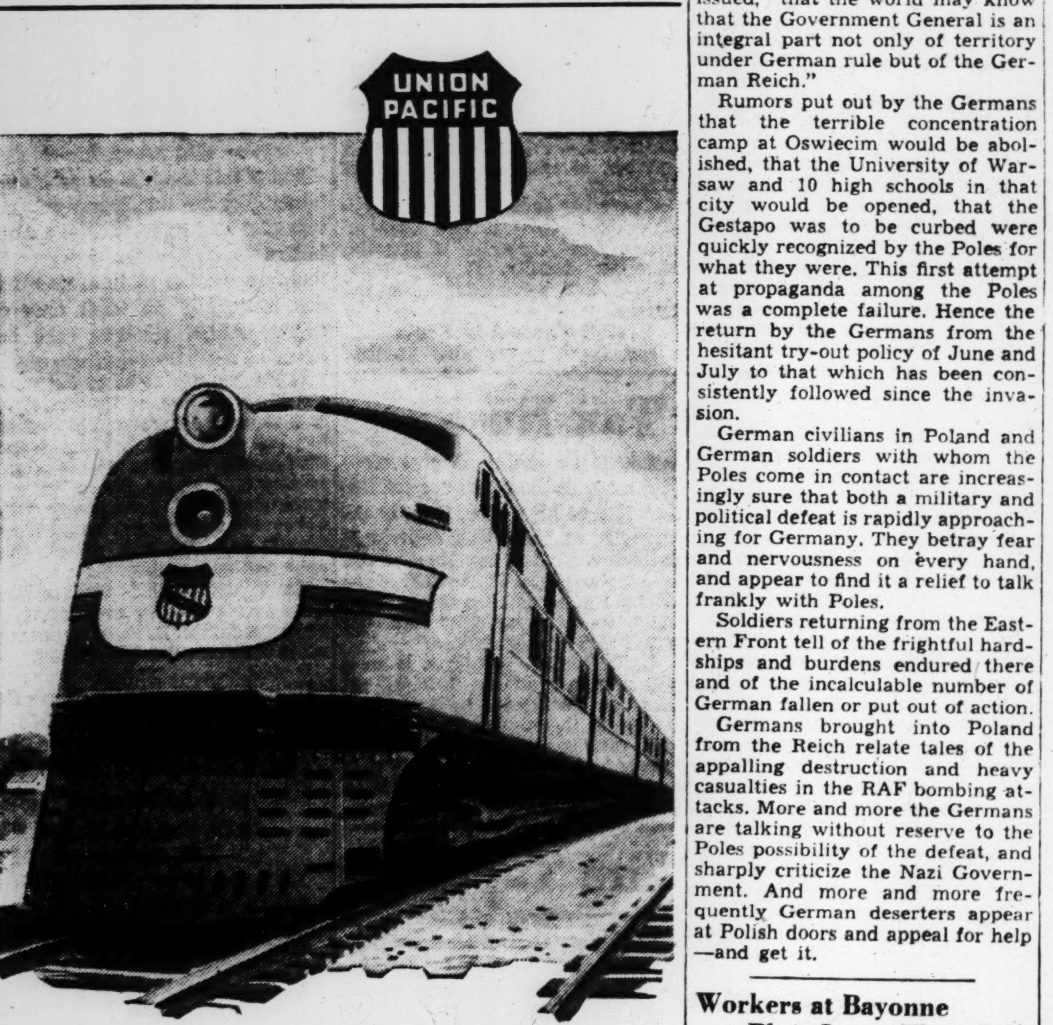
"This call-up is regarded by the Poles as camouflaged military conscription and is being very strongly resisted," the BBC said.

Lease
Your Apartment
in Leisure

A wide choice of our famous "Suites of Beauty" is now available for immediate or fall occupancy. Select yours now and lease in leisure. 2 to 6 rooms—some with terrace and butler's pantry—all with complete hotel service. No two are alike.

FOR YEARLY OR SEASONAL LEASE
Transient Rates: Single from $5
Double from $7, Suites from $10
Ownership Management
J. C. THORNE and J. J. ATKINSON

Hotel
AMBASSADOR
PARK AVE • 51st to 52nd Sts.
NEW YORK



KEY MEN in government and industry require fast, dependable transportation. That's where Union Pacific Streamliners play an important part. They are on the job—day in and day out.

And so it is with Union Pacific freight service. Production and assembly plants demand a steady stream of materials and parts. Union Pacific freight locomotives, powerful giants of the rails, are keeping 'em rolling so that Uncle Sam can "keep 'em flying."

* * *

Today, our Nation's war program comes first and Union Pacific is cooperating to the fullest extent. We appreciate the patient understanding of travelers who are not always able to obtain the accommodations they desire. Our thanks to you for your past and future cooperation.

208 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass., Phone Hubbard 6380

The Progressive
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
The Strategic Middle Route

Workers at Bayonne Plant Leave Their Jobs

BAYONNE, N. J., May 26 (AP)—Work on Army and Navy orders was halted today as 600 Congress of Industrial Organizations employees left their posts at the Babcock and Wilcox company plant in protest against job transfers and other grievances.

Andrew Chuck, President of local 439, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, issued a statement asserting the men were "forced out of work" by company acts since the signing of a new contract May 14 calling for a five-cent hourly wage increase. C. H. Kibler, company director of personnel, said the action was a strike in violation of the agreement.

Violator of Draft Law Sent to Reformatory

CATLETTSBURG, Ky., May 27 (AP)—Federal Judge Mac Swinford sentenced Frank Grayson to a year and a day in a reformatory yesterday after the Nash, Ky., truck driver pleaded guilty to violating the Selective Service Act.

Mr. Grayson stated that he was a conscientious objector and declared, "Why, I wouldn't even kill a rabbit on my neighbor's farm." Judge Swinford pointed out that had Mr. Grayson registered he could have asked for classification as a conscientious objector.

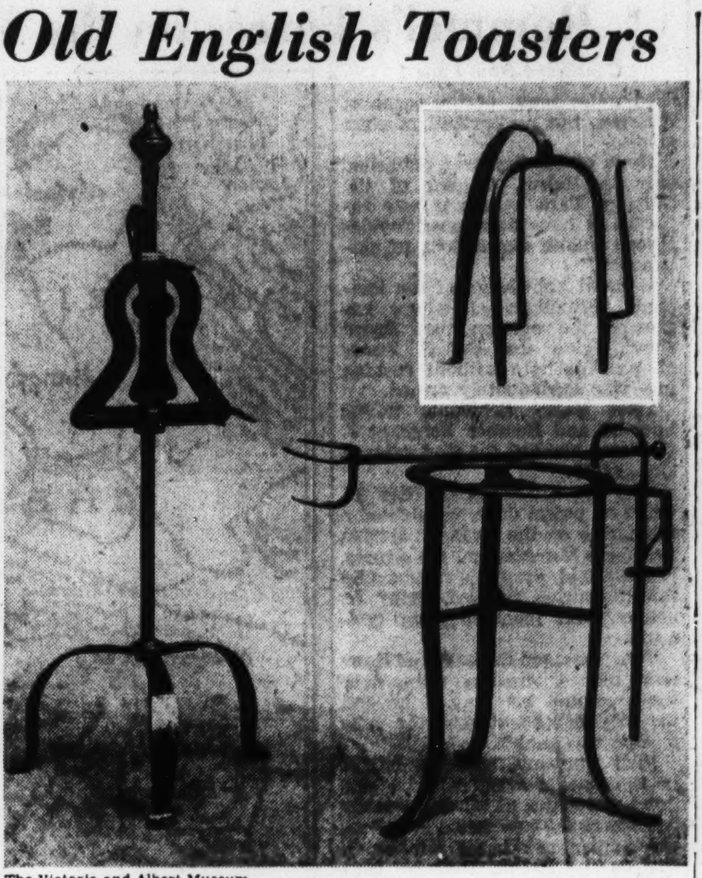
Antiques: Old English Toasters

Wrought-iron utensils for fireplace date back centuries — Still may be picked up.

By J. D. U. Ward

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London



The Victoria and Albert Museum

Fireplace Utensils

Left: Common type of old English fireplace toaster with three prongs on a shield. Upper right: One of the earlier types of toaster used with low fires. Lower right: Trivet type with sliding steel toasting fork attached and held by steel friction springs.

Old utensils of wrought iron have not as wide an appeal as old objects of wood, and it is no exaggeration to say that many lovers of the antique scarcely notice the existence of such things as fireplace toasters of the 1700s. Yet, it is significant that some of those made within the last 10 years have been hailed as ingenious modern inventions, in spite of the fact that they are identical in form with toasters made two or three hundred years ago, although often less graceful.

Frequently it is quite impossible to date old toasters. Occasionally a finial, or the curve of cabriole leg combined with the shape of feet, may suggest 1780-1830 or 1730-1780, but no exactness is possible. Collectors know that the work of country cabinet and chairmakers often is difficult to date. Products of country smiths are even less amenable to exact labeling.

Three Types of Toasters

Toasters may perhaps be divided into three main kinds.

1. Very low toasters intended for use with primitive down-hearths and similar low fires.
2. Tall standard and trivet toasters intended for use with higher fires in baskets or grates.
3. Firebar toasters, intended to hang actually on the bars of grates.

The earliest probably belong to the first class.

The second class of toasters may consist of a standard with a fork sliding upon it. Here springs conveniently permit adjustment of the fork either vertically or horizontally. A less simple form may have hung upon it the frame of a shield, very likely inverted, with three sets of prongs, as in a Victoria and Albert Museum example. This is probably the commoner type, and specimens may be seen in the National Museum of Wales as well as at South Kensington.

Here a footnote of doubt may be permitted. I always have understood that these pieces were toasters, but a specimen once seen in a dealer's window and marked at 50 shillings (then equivalent to $12.50) was described as a "lark spit." Expert opinions as to the original uses of these pieces would be interesting to record.

Trivets Less Rare

Trivet toasters seem to be less common than the tall standards, but they are not necessarily expensive. About seven years ago, I saw an attractive example in the Caledonian Market in London—a brass trivet with sliding steel toasting fork attached and held by steel friction springs of the usual kind. The price was 25 shillings. In the museum example illustrated, a spring is provided for perpendicular movement but the fork, though made to move horizontally also, is expected to keep place without a second string.

Once an old toaster finds its way into a high-class antique dealer's shop, it can only be obtained by resort to one's check book or billfold, but there must be dozens of old toasters lying unused and unappreciated in English farms and cottages, and even on blacksmiths' scrap heaps. These "pieces of rusty old rubbish" are only waiting for wideawake collectors to notice them and say to their owners: "I'll give you a couple of shillings for this old pensioner."

A preliminary soaking in sour milk, careful removal of rust, a final burnishing—and once again the toaster may stand gleaming in its rightful place beside the hearth and reflecting the firelight.

Adirondack Tract Given To Boy Scout Council

MALONE, N. Y., May 27 (AP)—Title to 1,200 wooded acres in the town of Duane near the Canadian border, including a pond, was transferred yesterday to the Adirondak Boy Scout Council. Charles E. Bedford, New York City oil executive, presented the tract to Scout officials.

William L. Allen, Mr. Bedford's attorney, said that if Partridge Park, covering 2,000 acres and including several buildings, is owned by Mr. Bedford at his passing, it also will go to the council.

CLARK'S
new exciting flavors
catch America's fancy

CLARK'S TEABERRY
CLARK'S TENDERMINT CHEWING GUM

TEABERRY
Clark's Teaberry Gum is flavored with the clean, sweet fragrance of real Mountain Grown Teaberry—a breezy, fine-tasting, refreshing gum—*different* and really delicious

TENDERMINT
Clark's Tendermint Gum is new, *different* and delightful. Only the choice mint leaves—full of fresh fragrance—are used to give Tendermint its lasting, pleasing flavor.

ASK FOR—
REACH FOR CLARK'S
Chewing Gum
IT'S DIFFERENT... NATURALLY!
PRODUCTS OF CLARK BROS. CHEWING GUM COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Australia Gives U. S. Courts Control in Forces' Law Cases

CANBERRA, Australia, May 27 (AP)—Prime Minister John Curtin announced that a special new regulation provided that United States naval or military courts should have jurisdiction over members of American forces in Australia accused of violating Commonwealth law if their commanding officers so desired.

This regulation, under which the cases would cease to be subject to jurisdiction of the criminal courts in Australia upon transfer to the military or naval courts, was disclosed in the House of Representatives.

It was issued following the detention of an American soldier on charges of murder in the apparently associated passing of three women in Melbourne.

For trial purposes, the American service courts are given the same power of summoning civilian witnesses as are military courts of the Commonwealth.

Replying to a Representative who asked if he believed such a radical departure from the law of this country should not have been submitted to Parliament before adoption, Prime Minister Curtin said:

"Having regard for the practice we ourselves insisted on for years—that members of the Australian Imperial Force serving in other countries should be adjudged by the law of this land and under the authority of our commanding officer—this regulation is entirely consistent with the development of policy governing the matter."

Senator Appointed To Canadian Cabinet

OTTAWA, May 27 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced appointment of Senator J. H. King, acting Government leader in the Senate, as minister without portfolio in the Cabinet.

Senator King, who represented British Columbia in the Senate, takes the post held by the late Senator Raoul Dandurand, who represented Quebec. He formerly served in the Cabinet as Minister of Public Works and Minister of Health.

STOP at THE
DE WITT
CLINTON
Newest, Smartest Hotel in Albany, N.Y
a KNOTT hotel
They all speak well of it
JOHN J. HYLAND, Manager

Buy U. S.
War Bonds

HOWARD
BREEZE CLOTH
SUMMER SUITS
They're crisp, cool and comfortable, made from the finest spun rayon yarn. Stripes and plain colors in single and double breasted models.
Coat and Trousers $18.75

Step-Up Your
Efficiency with
a Howard Get-Up!

Howard Tropical
Worsted Suits...

Memorial Day is the official start of the summer dress-up season. If you want to look your best and stay refreshed then slide into a cool, comfortable Howard Tropical Worsted Suit. These garments are tailored exactly like our year-round suits ... but the fabric is lighter in weight ... scientifically loomed to keep you cool and well groomed. Every conceivable color and pattern is here in single and double breasted drape and conservative models ... all sizes up to 52 stout. Decide now to be comfortable all summer long ... come in today or tomorrow for a season's supply.

Coat and Trousers $21.75 ALL ONE PRICE
You pay a dollar service fee when you buy on our 10 Pay Plan
No Charge for Alterations

HOWARD
FOR GENTLEMEN OF GOOD TASTE
CLOTHES
Open Every Evening

New York, 801 Broadway 1268 Broadway 1600 Broadway 100 Delancey St.
10 Cortlandt St. 145 East 42nd St. 500 Seventh Ave. 972 Third Ave.
150 East 86th St. 2825 Third Ave. 149 East 125th St. 101 West 125th St.
258 East Fordham Rd. • Brooklyn ... 75 Flatbush Ave. 671 Broadway
350 Fulton Street 1558 Pitkin Avenue 1772 Pitkin Avenue
Ridgewood ... 55-45 Myrtle Avenue • Jamaica ... 163-20 Jamaica Avenue
Flushing ... 39-09 Main Street • White Plains ... 186 Main Street
Newark ... 82 Market Street • Jersey City ... 320 Central Avenue
Paterson ... 160 Market Street • Philadelphia ... 1215 Market Street
1511 Chestnut Street 5th and South Street • Upper Darby, Pa. ...
67 South Front Street • Boston ... 605 Washington Street
342 Washington Street • Worcester ... 104 Front Street
Providence ... 200 Weybosset Street • Syracuse ... 325 South
Salina Street • Pittsburgh ... 233 Fifth Avenue • Chicago ...
222 So. State Street 6345 So. Halsted Street 11121 So. Michigan Avenue

District 50 Files 'Treason' Charges Against C.I.O. Heads

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—Officers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations were accused of "sabotage" and "treason to the principles of labor" today in a resolution submitted to the Policy Committee of the United Mine Workers.

District 50 of the Mine Union, which includes dairy farmers, coke, gas and chemical, and cosmetic workers in all parts of the country, sponsored the resolution and asked the Committee to hear the case which it said it had prepared against the C. I. O. executives.

The name of Philip Murray, as such, was not mentioned in connection with the treason charge, but another paragraph of the resolution declared the President of the C. I. O. "has completely refused to give any effective attention to the prevention or redress of" a campaign of "insult and injury."

After the District 50 spokesman finished his presentation, Mr. Murray addressed the meeting and then departed, leaving the inference he would not return. He told newsmen he considered the action of District 50 "an extraordinary procedure that did not conform to common decency" and that he had had no advance information about the charges.

Important Business

Mr. Muuray said that in leaving the meeting he informed the Policy Committee he had important matters demanding his attention.

Mr. Murray also said he had suggested to the meeting that "it was the properly constituted procedure to place before the Executive Board of the C. I. O. or the individual unions of the C. I. O." these charges made against them.

During the debate Mr. Lewis referred to Mr. Murray as "my former friend." Mr. Murray, choked nothing less in the world than a break in their 30-year friendship.

Financial Statement

A financial statement made public yesterday calculated the aid given the C. I. O. by the miners' treasury at $7,249,303. This included per capita tax payments of $30,000 a month up to last Feb. 1, aggregating $1,680,000. A sum of $3,904,303 was itemized as "services of executives, field directors, trained organizers, attorneys, clerical help and other incidentals, paid for by the United Mine Workers from Dec. 1, 1935, up to May 1, 1942."

A third and controversial item was $1,665,000, which the miners' statement called "negotiated loans," but which the C. I. O. leadership has refused to acknowledged as a cash debt.

The report said these figures were "based on the C. I. O.'s own method of accounting." It said an analysis for the years 1936 and 1937 showed that of C. I. O. loans obtained from affiliate unions, the United Mine Workers furnished 88 per cent.

An emotional scene occurred at the closed meeting when Mr. Lewis said Mr. Murray had called him a Jap. Observers said Mr. Lewis turned to Mr. Murray and said, "I am not a Jap." Mr. Murray later denied having called Mr. Lewis a Jap.

Flagstaff Protest

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., May 27 (AP)—Most of the business establishments in this northern Arizona trading center of 7,500 population were closed today and merchants declared they would not reopen until American Federation of Labor organizers ceased efforts to make this a closed shop town.

After the closing order went into effect at 8 o'clock last night the only places open were two restaurants and one buffet, management of which had signed up with the Culinary Workers and Bartenders' Union.

Joseph C. Dolan, President of the Arizona Lumber and Timber Company and spokesman for the newly-organized Flagstaff Merchants Association, said all retail stores would stay closed until organizers abandon their attempt to unionize employees.

Representatives of the merchants and the unions met today to discuss the situation. Four restaurants were picketed yesterday.

Patent Bonus Plan

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27 (AP)—A unique labor contract containing a patent bonus plan for employees to stimulate war inventions became effective today at the Emeryville Plant of the Shell Oil Company.

The contract, covering 275 laboratory technicians, was announced by J. F. Taylor, President of the company, and Marcel Scherer, International Vice-President of the C. I. O. Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians.

The Emeryville Plant does research for the Shell Company throughout the world.

C. I. O. Loses

PATERSON, N. J., May 27 (AP)—An independent union of Wright Aeronautical Corporation workers defeated a C. I. O. union nearly two to one today in a National Labor Relations Board election at the airplane engine manufacturing company's five plants in this area.

The result, announced by David Schatzow, NLRB Field Examiner, was: Wright Aeronautical Employees Association, 9,713; United Automobile Workers, C. I. O., 5,623. The vote for no union was 189, and there were 16 void, 17 blank and 249 challenged ballots.

Rommel's Forces on the Move in Libya

Continued from Page 1

dred miles south of the scene of the first, but no particulars were given.

News of the first was published only in Belem, Capital of the State of Para, where it was reported to have occasioned "widespread public expressions of satisfaction."

Without knowledge of the incidents, Brazilians elsewhere expressed the opinion that Brazil should give the United States all possible help without rushing into war inadequately armed.

Pilot Harry Schwane, telling how he and Bomber Sergeant J. G. Yates bombed the first submarine, said:

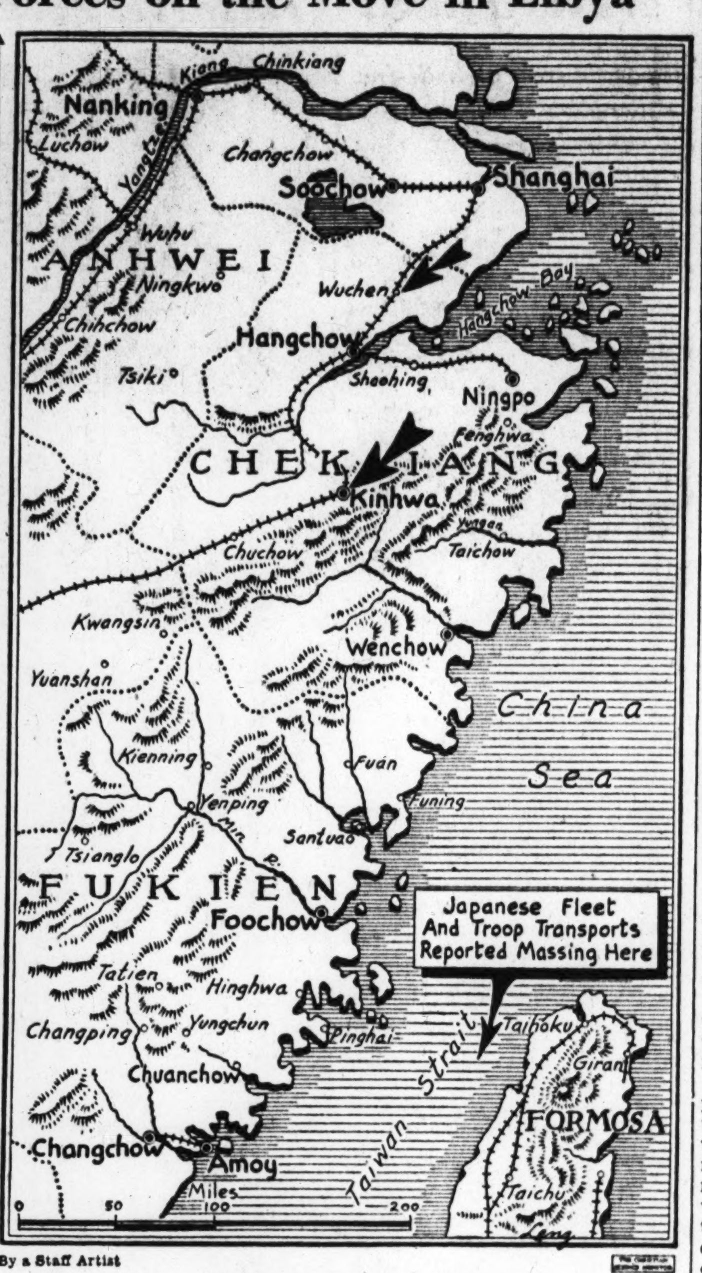
"On the afternoon of May 22, while on patrol duty, we sighted a submarine on the surface between Fernando Noronha and the Azores. We attacked, dropping bombs, and the submarine resisted, firing its cannon and machine guns furiously.

"We messaged the base and three more planes joined us, flying over the area and bombing. I haven't the slightest doubt that the submarine was sunk"

Pilot Schwane, who has fought in the Pacific area, said he saw great quantities of oil and wreckage where the submarine had been, the appearance being similar to that in the Pacific after his confirmed destruction of a Japanese submarine.

"I believe there are few submarines along the northeast Brazilian coast, Pilot Schwane said, "as this is the first we sighted in five weeks of my patrol here, and I am certain we were successful, thanks to the fine work of Yates."

Meanwhile Capt. Severino Sotero of the Brazilian merchantship Commandante Lyra, which was damaged by a torpedo but reached port with the aid of a United States ship, said he had information showing that "fifth-column" activity was responsible for the attack on his vessel. He did not explain further.



By a Staff Artist

Battlelines in China

Black arrows indicate main points at which Japanese are attacking in China. Kinhwa, near which the invader has been driving, is provisional Capital of Chekiang Province. Japanese are reported to be anxious to occupy Chekiang to prevent the establishment there of American air bases for offensive purposes.

Moves in Libya

A large Axis armored force has advanced from the west to a point south of the British positions around Bir Hacheim in the Libyan Desert and was engaged by British tank forces, the Middle East Command announced in a special communiqué tonight.

"During the night of May 25-26," the British communiqué reported, "there was increased enemy air activity over our rear areas. Damage was negligible."

The Germans in North Africa have started "an offensive of some sort" but it is too early to judge its size, a military commentator in London declared as an Axis force moved toward the main British positions, which have been newly strengthened with American-made cruiser tanks.

Diplomatic sources said there were increasing signs that the Axis was making a formidable land and naval move in the Mideterranean area.

The move in Libya was the first reported in any strength since Nazi Marshal Erwin Rommel made a tentative thrust with three columns April 8. Finding the British positions much stronger than expected, the Germans then held their positions while awaiting supplies and reinforcements ferried across the Mediterranean under cover of air attacks on Malta.

Marshal Rommel was estimated to have about 125,000 German and Italian troops, including one Italian and two German armored divisions when he last moved forward.

In Russia

The Red Army, fighting with its back to a river, has brought the German offensive in the Izyum-Barvenkova sector to a standstill in the most important sector and has gained new ground in immediate counterattacks, the Russians reported today.

Simultaneously, Russian forces about 80 miles northward continued their persistent pounding of the Germans who are clinging to new positions on the Kharkov front.

While the conflict in the Ukraine thus progressed after two weeks, the Arctic end of the 2,000-mile front also quickened to life.

The Germans renewed their efforts to bomb Murmansk, an entry port for supplies from the United States and Britain, and fresh Nazi troops were concentrating in the northern sectors.

Red Fleet, Soviet Navy paper, said that six German planes were downed and six damaged in large-scale air battle over the approaches to Murmansk and that land artillery of the Soviet northern fleet blasted 11 underground shelters and numerous other winter quarters where Nazi soldiers were massing.

German Report

The German High Command communiqué said: "The annihilation of Soviet armies encircled south of Kharkov is making rapid progress. After fresh and fruitless attempts to break out, the power of resistance of the enemy, who has so far fought stubbornly, has been broken.

"Chaotic conditions characterized the picture of units herded together in small space and broken up into several small pockets.

"In the central and northern sectors of the Eastern Front, our own offensive operations were successfully continued. Isolated enemy attacks were repulsed."

On the Arctic Ocean front, two large merchant ships in the port of Murmansk were set on fire.

Continuing the attack on an enemy convoy in waters between the North Cape and Iceland, bomber planes sank a merchant ship of 8,000 tons. Three others were set on fire.

Red Star, the Russian Army paper, telling of the Ukrainian fighting, said the Russians were enlarging a pocket along the river bend where they stopped the Germans in the Izyum-Barvenkova sector.

Eastern China

In the Chekiang Province theater, on the East Coast, Chinese attacks designed to hamstring the Japanese now at the gates of Kinhwa, the provisional Capital, were reported.

The attacks were made, said the Central News Agency, in the triangle between Hangchow, Kashing, and Wuhing in northernmost Chekiang, about 100 miles southwest of Shanghai and behind the bases along Hangchow Bay from which the Japanese drive on Kinhwa was launched.

Domei reported that Japanese forces fought their way into the railway town of Lanchi, 15 miles west-northwest of Kinhwa.

Wuchen, 40 miles northeast of Hangchow, was said to have fallen to the Chinese and numerous Chinese puppet troops previously serving the Japanese were reported to have gone over to the Chinese forces.

Meanwhile, there was no further news of the siege of Kinhwa, where Tuesday's Chungkiang communiqué reported the repulse of invading columns striving to break through defense lines just outside the city's walls.

In Burma Road

The Chinese position along the Burma Road was reported greatly improved today as the American Flying Tigers blasted Japanese bases repeatedly without meeting opposition, and Chinese troops continued to push the invaders back from the Salween River.

Dispatches said that the Salween formed the extreme limit of Japanese encroachment in Yunnan Province and that apprehensions that they might attempt a lightning offensive toward Kumming, eastern terminal of the Burma Road, had subsided.

Apparently left without effective air protection, the Japanese were hammered Monday and twice Tuesday by American Volunteer airmen who caused great damage with bombs and machine guns at Lungling and Tengyueh, the present advance bases of the invaders. These bases are 35 and 25 miles back from the banks of the Salween, the high tide of the Japanese advance, and the Chinese were extending their attacks from the northeast of Lungling to the south of that town.

Pacific Raids

Allied planes destroyed three out of 16 Japanese fighters in a sharp aerial combat Tuesday over New Guinea, and lost one plane, General MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

Meanwhile, three big Japanese flying boats bombed Port Moresby in the first after-dark assault here since February.

The attackers were hurried along by Allied searchlights and antiaircraft guns.

Australia Restricts Railroad Services

Recorded by CBS

Prime Minister John Curtin announced today the restriction of all State railway services to defense purposes and civil needs.

A British radiocast said that priority will be given to passengers with important business engagements.

Mr. Curtin said that only one state, Victoria, already had restricted traffic, and that it was unsatisfactory unless all states did so. He added that the convenience of the public might be affected, but it must be accepted in the true spirit of sacrifice.

Heydrich Wounded at Prague; Czechs Awaiting Retaliation

LONDON, May 27 (AP)—The German-controlled Prague radio announced today that Reinhard Heydrich, Acting Reich's Protector for Bohemia and Moravia, had been wounded in a "murderous attack" and threatened terrible reprisals.

A state of emergency was said to have been declared over the entire Nazi-gripped fragment of Czechoslovakia and an announcement said:

"Whoever hopes to hide the guilty persons or who gives them any kind of help or security, or secretly withholds any knowledge of the crime will be executed."

A Czech Government source here expressed fear that the wounding of Herr Heydrich, No. 2 man of the German Gestapo, would let down the bars for a wave of executions in which Czechs would be slaughtered by hundreds in "mass executions of innocent people on a scale unprecedented—even in this war."

It was understood here that the shooting occurred in Prague, where Herr Heydrich announced Tuesday night, according to a German radiocast, that there would be a reorganization of the administrative setup.

Czech circles here interpreted this as meaning that Hitler had decided to incorporate Bohemia and Moravia outright into the Reich.

One Czech source expressed the belief that Herr Heydrich had been shot in protest against his order conscripting Czech youths for service in Hitler's army in Russia.

Herr Heydrich, chief aide to Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo chief, has been reported recently visiting Paris and the Netherlands to take charge of measures to put down revolt.

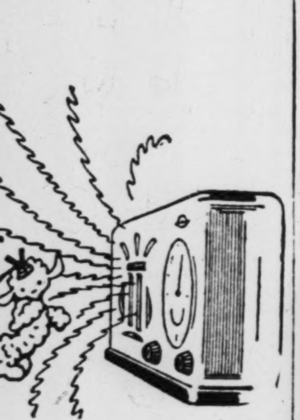
It was on such an assignment that he went to Bohemia and Moravia in September, 1941. He moved in as Acting Protector and applied heavy-fisted measures which he announced a month later had crushed all unrest in the Protectorate.

He declared a state of emergency in the principal cities and executed at least 84 Czechs during his first 48 hours of authority.

For his work there he won a special rank of General in the Security Police.

Roundabout dispatches reaching here later indicated that Herr Himmler had appointed him Gestapo Commissioner General in all German-occupied territory.

BUY WAR STAMPS TODAY



We hear a great deal these days about:

"A true Democracy and fellowship of men."

In many American organizations this is already a living reality.

Here at Rogers Peet, for instance, management, labor and sales-force are always working for a common ideal—to give our customers the best in merchandise and service.

Styles for young men, and men who never grow old.

Officers' Uniforms!
Tailored by hand in our own workrooms.
Smartness—for men of all builds.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
NEW YORK
Fifth Avenue at 41st Street
13th Street at Broadway
Warren Street at Broadway
Liberty Street at Broadway
and in Boston: Tremont St. at Bromfield St.

HOTEL CHESTERFIELD
130 W. 49th St. New York
AT RADIO CITY IN TIMES SQ.
18 STORIES—FIREPROOF
Accommodations for 1,000 guests
ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH AND RADIO
$2.50 PER DAY
SAME RATE FOR 1 OR 2 PERSONS
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET

FLOWERS
Contribute to MORALE which works for VICTORY
Telegraphed Anywhere
LIB. 4317
Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

$6 Fur Storage only $2
Save $4 on fur storage in Certified Storage vaults, including $300 insurance, protected by six million dollar company. No Pick Up—No Delivery. It pays to bring your furs direct to one of New York's larger wholesale furriers. Cooperate with the U. S. Government Consumer's Pledge by conserving the things you have . . . with guaranteed savings. Exclusive Greanway cleaning by furrier's saw-dust method, $5. Repairing and remodeling at wholesale prices.
Seymour Grean Furs
131 W. 30 St., N.Y.C. • 3rd floor

Slightly enlarged
Price includes Federal Tax
$240
Others $55 up
$22
Others $6.50 up
Here's the very smartest thing
Wedding and engagement ring
Matching so that they express
Harmony and happiness
Shreve
CRUMP & LOW COMPANY
BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON ST., BOSTON

Escape: Air Drama In Africa

Continued from Page 1

dicator on the instrument board point almost to vertical as we lurched into a sideslip. By banking around sharply, the pilot leveled the craft but, as we circled, the ground seemed to rush up to meet us. The smoothness of the terrain was broken by numerous small ridges, gullies, and hummocks, any one of which would be sufficient to crumple us up or topple us over if we struck it in landing. Inside the cramped quarters of the Blenheim I took stock of the various knobs and projections that were liable to collide with my anatomy in case we crashed. For an instant I felt panicky, then almost immediately I recalled other occasions when dire peril seemed to threaten and a serene confidence that I enjoyed complete safety and protection banished all suggestions of fear.

Perfect Landing

"Hold tight!" the pilot shouted and pressed a lever that released the undercarriage. I gripped the Frenchman's shoulders. Fifteen seconds later the wheels struck the ground and we rolled to a standstill. It was a perfect landing.

The pilot slipped off his helmet and turned to us apologetically, saying: "Sorry, but I have landed you out in the blue. I guess we will have to walk for it. At least, we have plenty of water."

However, at the time not even the prospect of a long hike across the desert could mar my thankfulness for our remarkable escape.

The day's happenings were not yet over. As I climbed out through the roof hatch, I saw a truck in the middle distance. Thinking it must be a desert mirage, I rubbed my eyes and had a second look. It was a real truck and was charging toward us at a good clip. The driver pulled alongside in a swirl of dust.

"Anybody hurt?" he yelled.

When we answered in the negative, he explained that he and his companions had watched us in the air and, when they saw we were in trouble, had rushed over expecting to pick us up in pieces.

Our rescuers were a group of three Royal Air Force men sent out on a mission to find emergency landing grounds and happened to be in our neighborhood by sheer coincidence. We transferred our precious cargo of official mailbags from plane to truck and leaving the rear gunner to guard the aircraft, started on a bumpy ride. Several hours later we reached the camp of the New Zealand maintenance crew whose job it was to patrol the supply line and repair any bombing damage. By their field telephone we reported our mishap and received instructions for the pilot to stand by until repairmen arrived and to take them to the plane while I should take the mail and get it somehow to its destination. A passing truck belonging to an antiaircraft battalion, fortunately for me, had a puncture just before our arrival and could take me on my way. It was after sundown when we started and we drove under the moon without headlights. We had had our forced landing at noon and it was well after midnight when, after a series of lifts, I reached my destination and handed over the mailbags to the astonished signal officer on duty.

Japan 'Safe' in South Hints Move to North Areas Soon

Continued from Page 1

Affairs Minister, from Washington to London, his speeches in England and the press commentaries from England, Australia and Washington, will inevitably conclude that Australia is patently regarded in both London and Washington as a defensive theater of operations.

Emphasis on Defense

In fact the whole controversy over the Australian area which has been fully aired throughout the United Nations press has been over whether Australia is sufficiently garrisoned to be able to withstand another assault.

There has been a complete absence of any serious discussion of utilizing Australia as an offensive base during the immediate future.

For example, today's Sydney Telegraph headline on this subject reads "Aid Australia Pledge Cheered."

It is not difficult for an enemy to infer from such material that, in Allied strategy, Australia is on the defensive as the main Allied efforts are being directed toward Russia.

What then was the enemy move which was halted in the Coral Sea? I submit, as a speculative probability, that it was a gambler's chance of secondary importance. Japan, still having in southern waters forces employed on the previous stages on the southern and southwestern operations, though it might as well see if it could pick up something valuable before moving northward.

Port Moresby, the Allied base in Southern New Guinea, possesses considerable Allied nuisance value and obviously Northern Australia contains bases for Allied bombing operations which are constantly harassing advanced Japanese positions.

If the Coral Sea expedition had been able to silence Port Moresby and obtain a foothold from which Allied bombing bases could have been driven southward, it would have been not only an immediate tactical gain for the Japanese, but also valuable insurance against United Nations expansion of these facilities offensively.

Had the Coral Sea move succeeded it would have been a tidy plum for the enemy. But its failure doesn't materially reduce his immediate security.

It can become a serious loss for him when and if the United Nations decide to use Australia as a major offensive base, but until that time the Coral Sea setback for the enemy does him little harm.

The basic fact stands out from these considerations that the Japanese today need fear relatively little from Australia, India, and China. They have driven Allied power beyond dangerous reach in every southern direction, throttling China in the process.

Why then should they halt their moves in these directions? Perhaps the answer is the same as to the question—why didn't Germany attempt to invade England after Dunkirk?

Obviously India is more vulnerable today than it will ever be again, and Australia is growing stronger steadily. It may seem like a lost opportunity for the enemy.

Well Covered in South

But there is probably another powerful factor behind his thinking. He is safe today in the south and southwest, but he is potentially exposed in the north and northwest.

He will never know a real sense of security with American sea power able to reach out from Dutch Harbor, and Russia is able to attack from the Maritime Provinces. From many points of view now is the ideal time for a Japanese attack to the north.

Russia is fighting for its life against Germany. Allied naval forces are heavily strained throughout the waters of the world.

It's worth remembering that Japan chose its own time to commence the war. It commenced when the season precluded major military operations in the northern approaches to Japan.

Picked Suitable Weather

By launching the Philippines, Malay, and Burma campaigns during the northern winter, Japan was able to concentrate the entire forces on the southern area with relative unconcern of its northern front, and it accomplished everything conceivably expectable during that period.

While Vladivostok was icebound and North Pacific waters were shrouded in winter fogs the Japanese succeeded in throwing a vast defensive screen around their southern flanks.

In the process they drove Allied power in the southern area back onto its heels where its primary concern today is defensive or at best preparatory for a future offensive still scarcely realizable in the near future unless Allied plans are far more imaginative and daring than their forces have yet indicated by their actions.

Season Is Changing

But now the season is changing. The ice is presumably gone at Vladivostok. Two months hence it will be hot there and dust clouds will roll from the Siberian plains. Now is the ideal time for a Japanese move northward if they ever intend to do so.

Recent developments in the southern area dovetail this picture. The Japanese naval foray into the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean has never been repeated as far as we know.

The enemy has been quiet for nearly a week along the island air front. He hasn't shown any publicly known signs of renewing the Coral Sea move.

Instead, his latest activity has been along the central Chinese front. Unless one cares to assume that Russo-Japanese relations are so pacifically stable that neither fears nor contemplates attacking the other, one must accept the strong possibility that Japan is certainly aware that now is the ideal time for the long-deferred, long-simmering showdown in the Maritime Provinces.

Who Will Move First?

But if this thesis is sound it certainly does not justify any relaxation of Allied interest on the Australian front. On the contrary if this is a correct picture, then today is equally an ideal time to employ Allied positions here for offensive operations daringly made.

If the main weight of Japanese power is shifting northward, then it is reasonably assumable that he has left only thin holding forces throughout the area of his island conquests. A year hence he will have extracted enormously valuable sinews of war from all these islands and also dug himself into powerful defences.

Speculatively he is weaker now than ever before or ever likely to be in the future. Daring Commando raids could disturb his looting.

Bonuses as Tax Ruse

Continued from Page 1

ufacturing methods, wider distribution and technical advances in production.

"During the last two years we have not only kept the pledge previously made, but we have actually reduced our selling prices by more than 6 per cent because of more efficient operation made possible by the marvelous cooperation and ability of our organization. . . .

"It is our belief that the only hope for the continuance of the present industrial system now threatened from within and without is in its ability to give more and more to the consumer for less and less of his dollar. This is the strength of American individual initiative. This is the hope of our country's future. If American industry can accomplish this universally, we need not fear dictators, either at home or abroad."

C. F. Taylor, who rose from a $60 a month job in 1916 at the plant to his present post as Vice-President in charge of sales, testified that in 1941, on top of his salary and bonus, he and his wife received $75,950 from dividends on company stocks which they owned.

House Backs Wire Tapping

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Army and Navy intelligence services would be empowered to tap telephone lines and other communications sources any time they suspected an offense against the national security under legislation approved yesterday by the House and sent to the Senate.

If they obtained damaging evidence by this method, they could use it in court.

Republicans and Democrats alike argued the necessity of the measure to combat subversive activities. One of its chief supporters, Representative Sam Hobbs (D) of Alabama, told the House the Judiciary Committee knew positively that "there would have been no Pearl Harbor attack" had the legislation been in effect prior to Dec. 7, 1941.

In approving the bill, the House reversed its stand of last summer when it rejected a similar proposal on the ground it might lead to abuses and invasions of privacies guaranteed by the Bill of Rights. Previously it had expressly decreed, in the 1934 Communications Act, that no unauthorized person may intercept any communication and divulge its contents.

Shortwave Radiocast on June 8 To Carry Principal News of Annual Meeting of The Mother Church

Special shortwave programs consisting of the principal news of the reports given at the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be radiocast on Monday, June 8, over Station WRUL, Boston, and its companion transmitters, WRUW and WRUS.

The times, frequencies, wavelengths, and localities for which this special radiocast will be transmitted follow:

4:45 p. m. For Europe, South Africa, United States (Middle West), 11.79 mc. (25.4 m.), 15.35 mc. (19.5m.), 6.04 mc. (49.6m.).

7:45 p. m. For Mexico, Central America, West Indies, South America, United States and Canada, except West Coast, 11.73 mc. (25.6 m.), 9.70 mc. (30.9 m.), 6.04 mc. (49.6 m.).

11:45 p. m. For Australia and New Zealand, Far East, West Coast United States and Canada, 11.73 mc. (25.6 m.), 15.35 mc. (19.5 m.), 6.04 mc. (49.6 m.).

All times are Eastern War Time. For Pacific Coast War Time subtract three hours; for Central War Time, subtract one hour; for British Summer Time, add six hours.

York's Guild Hall Down Under Bombs

By the Associated Press

York, England, May 27

The 15th-century Guild Hall, one of the finest Gothic buildings in England, was destroyed during the recent German reprisal raids.

St. Peter's, England's oldest public school, was also damaged by a bomb hit.

KINGS
SUPER MARKETS
10
FOOD STORES OF DISTINCTION
All over North Jersey
FEATURING
Nationally Advertised
PRODUCTS

RUG CLEANING BY EXPERTS
MUIR'S RUG CLEANING SERVICE
OR 4-1232
EAST ORANGE, N.

Nazi Greed Speeds Ruin of France; French Have Cash—Nothing to Buy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, May 27—Inflation is already rampant in France. Information reaching here indicates there is plenty of money in the country, but nothing to buy.

The shortage of goods is reflected in the decrease of sales-tax receipts. Statistics show that between July and August, 1940, tax receipts dropped by 300,000,000 francs. In September, they dropped another 100,000,000 francs. In October and November, they dropped another 400,000,000 francs. In December, 1941, some 70,000,000 francs less than in December, 1940, were collected. January showed a positive balance again, but only 60,000,000 francs more than in January, 1941.

Shortage of goods leads to high prices which, in turn, lead to increased money circulation at the expense of bank deposits. In the first eight months of 1941, circulation of paper money increased on an average of 1.4 per cent monthly. From September, 1941, to the end of March this year, circulation of paper money increased on an average of 2.4 per cent monthly.

According to four of the largest banks, the monthly increase of deposits from January to September, 1941, was 2.4 per cent. Since October, 1941, the increase has been only .83 per cent.

More Money in Circulation

Since September, 1941, paper money in circulation has been increasing three times faster than bank deposits.

This means the French people were hoarding money, carrying larger sums than normal in order to pay high prices.

The chief cause of France's financial difficulties continues to be reparations payments. Though the German population was double that of France after the last war, they complained that reparations payments were unbearable.

France's burden today is almost double what the Germans were actually paying. During the first months of payment, the Germans allowed a credit of 58,000,000,000 francs to accumulate in the Bank of France. During the last five months, they have been using the money as quickly as it has been paid. Hence the credit balance hovers around 60,000,000,000 francs. The Germans are buying tanks, trucks, planes, raw materials, and food. The German-controlled press praises the system because there are no unemployed. They pay journalists princely sums for articles boosting collaboration.

Germans have arbitrarily set the exchange rate for one mark at 20 francs, though at the outbreak of war, one mark was worth only 3.50 francs. At this rate, German soldiers who were paid in marks could buy everything in sight. French small traders thought this was a wonderful system since business increased. They praised the Berlin Government and wished they had a similar one.

British Blamed Now

Now that the buying spree is over, due to a lack of goods, the German-controlled press asks them to blame the British for the shortage in goods.

Thus the Germans have got everything they desired without the bother of old-fashioned plundering.

The constant increase in black-market activities increases the nation's financial difficulties since the large amount of money in the hands of peasants has been taken out of circulation.

In 1941, according to official figures, 10,000 tons of goods, valued at 232,000,000 francs, were confiscated on the black market which was only a fraction of the total trading.

The Government has been forced to free a certain percentage of agricultural products from control in order to increase the initiative of the peasants.

Despite the obvious advantage for the Germans, it must be admitted that the French have outwitted them in one important sector of economic life.

Italian Demands On Vichy Reported

Recorded by Columbia Broadcasting System

London, May 27

Rumors that the Italian Government has made "official demands" on Vichy were recorded in a British radiocast in the French language. The Italians, it was said, "invited" Vichy to enter into negotiations for the cession to Italy of French territories, rumored to include Nice and Corsica.

These unconfirmed reports were accompanied by rumors of German military activity on the Franco-Swiss frontier.

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Multiplying reports of German pressure on the Pétain Government in Vichy, partly visible in a revival of Italy's claims to Tunisia and Corsica, necessarily are related to France's financial situation, which has given every indication of rapid and constant deterioration. French currency and French economy, as a whole, are threatened with a total breakdown.

This dangerous financial situation undoubtedly finds its origin in the ruthless methods employed by the Germans in plundering the subjected country. The Nazis' policy of unrelenting economic strangulation eventually no doubt will destroy France's hoped for usefulness to their new order.

The figures on French note circulation, published by the Bank of France, show the country racing, with ever-increasing speed, toward the abyss of inflation. The figures are:

In billion francs	Period	Average monthly increase in billion francs
174	June, 1940	
221	June, 1940 to Dec., 1940	7.8
257	Dec., 1940 to Dev., 1941	3.0
287	Dec., 1941 to April, 1942	7.5

During the first few months after the defeat, the French Government was obliged to cover not merely the financial demands of the conqueror but also to spend large sums to stimulate French industry which had come to a total standstill.

Budget Stabilized

Under the capable direction of Yves Bouthillier, Marshal Philippe Pétain's first Minister of Finance, and a former collaborator of Paul Reynaud, Vichy succeeded in stabilizing the budget and in stemming the rising tide of inflation.

During 1941, average circulation increase did not exceed 3,000,000,000 francs monthly. German demands for the payment of the enormous occupation costs, however, destroyed all hope of financial recovery. Beginning with the autumn of 1941, note circulation has gone up steadily and now has reached a new high.

There exists ample proof that the financial collapse is almost exclusively due to occupation costs. While the ordinary credit balance of the French state with the Bank of France never exceeds the 70,000,000,000 francs limit fixed in 1939, the extraordinary credits, needed to cover occupation payments, rose from 120,000,000,000 in July, 1941, to 160,000,000,000 in April of this year.

During the current month, the credit margin has risen to 169,000,000,000 francs. The increase in occupation payments between July, 1941, and April, 1942, 40,000,000,000 francs—corresponds very nearly to the rise in note circulation during the same period, a rise of 47,000,000,000 francs.

Mystery surrounds the exact amount of French occupation payments, nor is it clear how the Vichy Government transfers these amounts to the Germans. Some time ago, Admiral Jean Darlan, then Vice-Premier, announced rather proudly that he had succeeded in persuading the Germans to cut down payments from 400,000,000 francs daily—or 144,000,000,000 annually—to 300,000,000 francs daily or 110,000,000,000 francs a year.

Recent information, however, makes Admiral Darlan's negotiations seem much less successful than he made them out to be. Reports vary; some indicate that there has been no cut in occupation costs whatever; others say that while actual costs have been reduced, the French are now compelled to pay part of their tribute in gold and foreign currency.

As the daily average of French payments, according to bank credits, does not exceed 200,000,000 francs, it seems likely that part of the reparation payments must come from other sources. If this part is transferred in gold or foreign currency this fact is concealed from the French public. Gold reserves of the Bank of France continue to be listed at 85,000,000,000 francs. In fact, only one half of this amount is available to Vichy as approximately 40,000,000,000 francs, in gold, were shipped to the Allied countries and to Martinique.

Currency Increases

The increasing amount of currency that is being poured into circulation has created an unsound overabundance on the French money market. The public has no way of protecting itself against currency devaluation. Consumers' goods are rationed, prices fixed, and operations at the stock exchange and the real estate market remain under strict control.

Gold or foreign currency are not available. On the black market, however, which despite stern Government measures continues to flourish, prices are 10 and 20 times the official ceilings; the dollar, officially quoted at 43 francs actually brings 200 francs. And yet, the public is forced to hold on to the constantly depreciated notes. Balances in French saving banks increased by almost 7,000,000,000 francs in 1941.

Public and private enterprises alike profited from the inflationary situation which permitted them to convert former loans from higher to lower interest rates and to acquire new capital. During 1941, Government and private loans were launched to the extent of several billion francs. Early this year French railroads issued a 3½ per cent conversion loan amounting to 5,000,000,000 francs. The National Agricultural Fund issued bonds of the 4½ per cent loan of 1937 and the 4 per cent loan of 1925 which were previously guaranteed against currency dislocation.

Despite favorable conditions, the new 3½ per cent and 3 per cent loans were offered at twice their former nominal value. Yet the transaction proved a failure. Of the 14,000,000,000 francs (nominal value) constituting these two loans, the Government had to repay 5,000,000,000 francs in cash. This failure proves the steadily growing distrust on the part of the French investors toward Government securities. The public refuses to purchase Government bonds despite the fact that they constitute almost the only possibility of investment now offered in the market.

The anxiety of the French is understandable. The dismissal of former Finance Minister Bouthillier and his replacement by one of Pierre Laval's close friends, Pierre Cathala, is not apt to restore confidence. It is unlikely that, in order to protect the currency, the new Minister will resist German demands.

During the past few months, occupation authorities not only spent every penny they received from the French Government in this period but even over and above these payments: Germany's unused credit balance with the Bank of France was reduced to 55,000,000,000 francs from its original 60,000,000,000 in July, 1941. The Germans continue to purchase almost the total available French industrial and agricultural output. Their part or total ownership of French enterprises is steadily on the increase. The subdued nations are under constantly growing pressure to extort a maximum effort helpful to Germany's war economy.

Hitler knows that he must play fast lest he lose his last chance to win the war. Through mounting pressure, the Nazis are, on the other hand, destroying the very economy of the conquered countries and thus are reducing their own productive capacity. Germany's attempt at creating an economic new order is likely to end in the complete disintegration of Europe's economy.

Americans Propose New Steps in India

Recorded by Columbia Broadcasting System

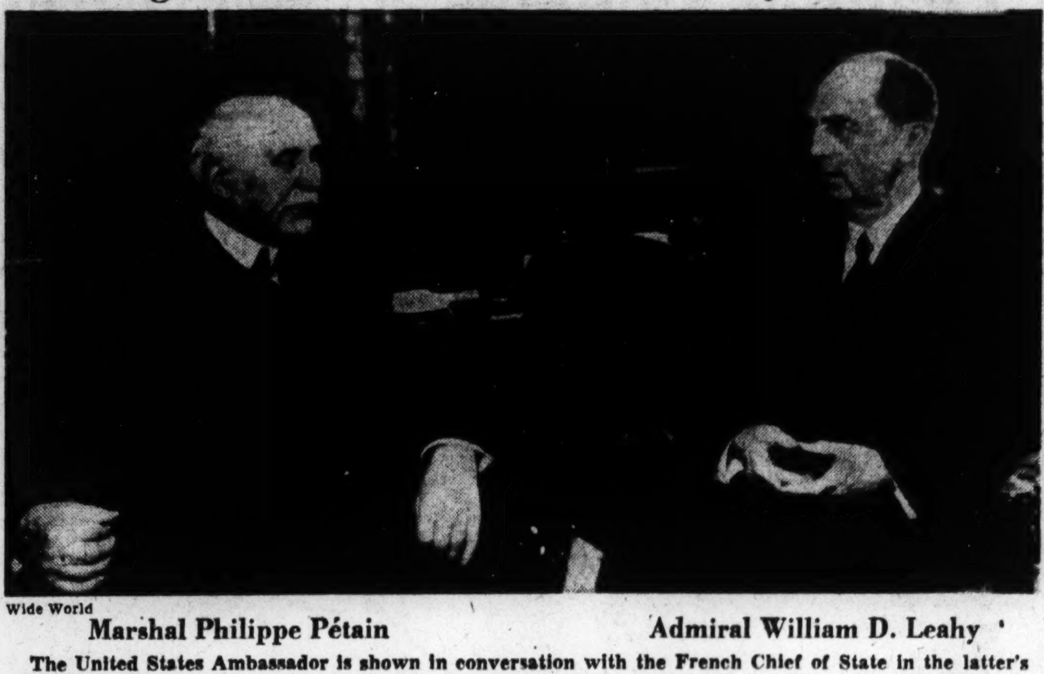
NEW YORK, May 27—The British Radio quoted a Bombay report as saying that the "American technical mission has cabled 35 recommendations to Washington for improving India's war production."

The radiocast, recorded at the CBS shortwave listening station, continued: "Hhe mission has sent a preliminary report about its work to the Viceroy of Iidia. Washington is said to have accepted all the recommendations and some of them will be carried out immediately.

"The American experts who have toured factories in Bengal and Bombay say that India's war production has made a good start, but could be increased by 200 per cent. They suggest the setting up of a war board to investigate questions such as supply, defense and transport.

"When the mission returns to America its work in India may be continued by a liaison officer who would also act as economic adviser to the government of India."

Parting Ended Era in U. S.-Vichy Relations



Wide World

Marshal Philippe Pétain **Admiral William D. Leahy**

The United States Ambassador is shown in conversation with the French Chief of State in the latter's office in the Hotel du Parc, Vichy, before the Admiral's departure for the United States. The Marshal gave Admiral Leahy a picture of his horse as a token of esteem.

Tojo Pledges Japanese Fight Against 'World Domination'

TOKYO, from Japanese radiocasts, May 27 (AP)—Japan's Parliament, in a special session formally opened by Emperor Hirohito, was told by Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo today that Japan would stay in the fight "until the influence of Great Britain and America and their dreams of world domination" were wiped out.

"Japan will do her utmost to contribute her share as the partner of Germany and Italy," he declared.

Emperor Hirohito, in one of his rare appearances, was in the Parliament Building for 15 minutes for the reading of an imperial rescript expressing profound satisfaction at the success of Japanese expeditionary forces.

General Tojo, in his capacity as Premier and War Minister, and Shigenori Togo, as Foreign Minister, outlined Japan's position on the fighting and diplomatic fronts, with particular reference to Soviet Russia, India, and Australia.

Of Russia, Foreign Minister Togo said:

"Relations between Japan and the Soviet Union have undergone no change even after the outbreak of war in Greater East Asia."

He added that Russia recently reiterated its intention to continue to observe the Japanese-Soviet neutrality pact.

The Break With Russia

"With the progress of the war," the Foreign Minister said, "enemy countries will, I presume, intensify their efforts to alienate Japan and the Soviet Union, but there is no chance for such intrigues to bear fruit so long as the Soviet Union firmly maintains the attitude mentioned."

Of India Premier Togo said:

"Since all outpost bases of the British Empire for defense of India are in the possession of Japan, the golden opportunity is offered to the Indian people to rise and obtain their liberty. . . .

"The unsuccessful negotiations by Sir Stafford Cripps proved that spiritually India already is independent from Great Britain, but as long as British and American troops remain in India Japan is inflexibly determined to annihilate them."

He expressed hope that the Indians would eject the foreign troops.

Otherwise Japanese troops would have to move against the British and Americans there, he said.

"To our regret it is unavoidable that in the course of such a campaign the innocent Indian people also would be made acquainted with the horrors of war."

Warning to Australia

Premier Tojo described Australia as the "orphan in the Pacific" and said it was "now helplessly expecting Japan's attack after the battle in the Coral Sea wiped away naval units put up for the defense of Australia. . . ."

Australia, he declared, must reconsider its attitude toward Japan or suffer the consequences.

The Premier told the Diet "there is no cause for apprehension regarding the future supply of food for the people no matter how long the war is going to last."

He reported that although retreating defense forces on the islands of the Netherlands Indies and in Burma had destroyed large sections of oil fields, the work of repair and reconstruction was under way.

As War Minister, General Tojo reported that the Japanese Army has taken control of an area two and a half times the size of the Japanese Empire.

He said Japanese military forces had captured 290,000 troops and shot down or destroyed about 1,800 enemy aircraft.

He placed Japan's losses up to April 30 at 9,000 officers and men killed, and 20,000 wounded.

He concluded his report with an announcement that antiaircraft defenses in the Japanese homeland had been strengthened.

The opening session of the Diet, the second since the attack on Pearl Harbor, coincided with the annual Navy Day, the anniversary of the 1905 battle of Tsushima, in which the Japanese under Admiral Togo destroyed the Russian Fleet.

Dispatches from the Philippines said Japanese warships observed the day with a naval show in Manila Bay.

Canadian Wheat Pile In U. S. Is Lower

OTTAWA May 27 (CP)—Stocks of Canadian wheat in the United States are just over 15,000,000 bushels compared with 31,800,000 bushels a year ago, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports.

Vichy Official Accuses Britain Of Trying to Seize Empire

VICHY, Unoccupied France, May 27 (AP)—In a bitterly anti-British speech, Admiral René Platon, Secretary of State in the Vichy Foreign Ministry, charged that the British were seeking to strip France of its empire in order "to replace everything the fortune of arms might one day force them to lose."

He added that the French Empire would "be a precious gage for later on when we must come to terms."

[This development came in the midst of continuing reports that the Germans were putting increasing pressure on Vichy to obtain the use of the French Fleet.]

Meanwhile Chief of Government Pierre Laval shook up the French police force after a conference in Paris with Nazi occupation officials.

Admiral Jean Bard, an appointee of the former Vice-Premier, Admiral François Darlan, was replaced as Prefect of the Paris Police in order to take "an ambassadorial post."

[Reports from Europe have told of greatly increased disorders in Paris, directed against the Germans.]

Fight in Beziers

BERN, Switzerland, May 27 (AP)—A parade of French Fascists in Beziers, Unoccupied France, was broken up today by United Nations sympathizers in a street battle which involved about 1,50 persons, it was reported, as political discussions at Vichy centered on possible adjustment of Italy's extensive territorial demands.

Information from the occupied zone said the fight at Beziers, a town in Southern France near the coast and west of Marseille, was ended by police intervention.

The paraders were carrying anti-British and anti-Churchill placards when jeers from people on the sidewalks started the fighting.

Reports from Vichy shed little new light on the progress toward a settlement with Italy.

M. Laval was continuing talks with Governor-General Admiral Jean Esteva of Tunisia and Admiral Jean Darlan, chief of the defense forces.

Previous reports have stated that M. Laval was tentatively discussing cessions in Tunisa in an effort to satisfy broader Italian claims for Nice and Corsica.

Observers said Tunisia would be valuable for Axis operations and might satisfy the Italian clamor, and that at the same time M. Laval might feel he could risk a concession there where a concession of a piece of France's homeland would provoke too great a public reaction against him.

Admiral Esteva arrived in Vichy on an emergency visit yesterday.

Money-Back Meat Guarantee
Penn Fruit Co.
A Written Guarantee
of Complete Satisfaction with Every Pound of
MONEY-BACK MEAT!
PENN FRUIT CO.
ALL AROUND PHILADELPHIA

GIMBELS
CHESTNUT—MARKET—NINTH—EIGHTH
'GOLF CHAMPION'
The Chambray Classic That's Breaking Records 6.95
Even if you don't know a fairway from a bunker you'll want this dress. It's a Gimbel Exclusive, a clean-cut thoroughbred in every line. The action back is full-cut, shirred into an inset yoke. The sleeves are designed with plenty of room for the mightiest swing. The belt is grosgrain with simulated leather trim. The two pockets are roomy. Choice of two washable fabrics: woven striped chambray in green, brown, blue or red with white, or solid color end-to-end chambray in brown, red or green. Sizes 10 to 20. Write or phone WALnut 9000.
GIMBELS SPORTS SHOP—THIRD FLOOR—CHESTNUT
GIMBEL BROTHERS • Philadelphia

For Your Convenience
If the article or service you need is not found in this issue call
PENNYPACKER 9196
Hours 9 to 12 daily
and information will gladly be given regarding local and general advertisers in this paper.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
2618 Lewis Tower Philadelphia, Pa.

REED'S NEW PALM BEACH SUITS
ONE PRICE $19.50 EVERYWHERE
Great variety at Reed's! The new "KOOLERIZED" Palm Beach Suits in new styles, new colors, new patterns. Sizes for men of all builds. Cool, *washable*, comfortable. All one price, $19.50 everywhere. Get yours at Reed's.
FOR EVENING: White Tuxedo Coat, $14.50 . . . Black Tuxedo Trousers, $7.
New Palm Beach Slacks $5.95
Ready for Your Quick, Convenient Choosing on Our AIR-COOLED Street Floor
Jacob Reed's Sons
1424-1426 CHESTNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.
For 118 Years—Quality Apparel for Men and Boys—Since 1824

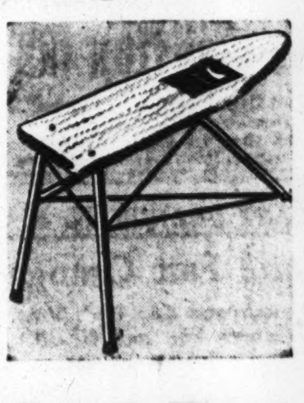
CORONET
presents:
an exotic TURBAN for your linen suit
•
Hat sketched $2.95, copy of $18.50 original. Black, navy, green, yellow, copen and white.
CLOSING OUT 100 HATS AT $1
Coronet HAT SHOPS
1935 CHESTNUT, PHILA.
37 N. 9th, ALLENTOWN, PA.
125 NO. PEARL ST., ALBANY, N. Y.
OPEN EVENINGS 'TIL 9

For the graduate—Marvella pearls. Shimmering, iridescent, exquisite, perfectly graduated. Three strand necklace—2.95
(plus 10% Federal tax)
MAIN FLOOR
Open Friday Evenings
Rowell's
GERMANTOWN

Staying at Home This Summer?
You will want paint to freshen porch and interior
Dupont Paint
Tools and Seeds for the Garden
Housecleaning Supplies
The F. C. GOODWIN CO.
36 West Chelten Ave., Germantown, Pa.
Ger. 2044 We Deliver
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings

STORE *your* FURS with a FURRIER . .
a complete fur institution
Theo. J. Siefert
FURS OF THE BETTER GRADE
1714 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

EWART'S CAFETERIA
15th and Chestnut Streets
Franklin Trust Building
PHILADELPHIA
EXCELLENT FOOD
Reasonable Prices
Also located as advertised in the Monitor—
WASHINGTON 522 13th St. N. W.
RICHMOND, VA. 112 North 5th St.
Opp. Marshall Hotel



STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
PHILADELPHIA
S & C Carpet Sweeper
Anniversary Sale Price
$2.98
Make sure your rugs are kept cleaner than ever—it prolongs their life! Let this enclosed-wheel, well-built sweeper help! Brown metal case, no projections.
Fifth Floor
Won't-Warp Ironing Board
Anniversary Sale Price
$3.79
Steel base, lacquered green, is sturdy and easy-to-fold. Firm ponderosa pine board is treated to resist warping. 14½x54" is its size. Top-value at this price!
Fifth Floor
Copper Skillet Spreads Heat
Anniversary Sale Price
$1.29
Revere all-copper skillet, with its interior chrome-plated makes an excellent all-round pan! Chief quality is the way it spreads heat over its entire bottom.
Fifth Floor
Also at ARDMORE and JENKINTOWN STORES

Craig
for
Jeddo Highland Coal
Petrol Fuel Oil
Koppers Coke
Represented by
J. PHILIP STREHLE
47 East Montana Street
GERmantown 5539
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Marquetand's Candies
When in town you will enjoy stopping at our 914 Chestnut Street Store for luncheon, 12 to 2, and afternoon tea, 2 to 5. The MENU CONTAINS NO END OF GOOD THINGS AT MODERATE PRICES.
Marquetand's for Better Candies
Including Delicious Old-Fashioned Chocolates and Famous Butter Creams
At our three stores
914 CHESTNUT STREET
3633 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
3630 NORTH BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

$9.75
Six-Eyelet Wall Toe Blucher. All white or white buckskin with tan or blue trim.
NO FOOT TOO DIFFICULT TO FIT
THE FREEMAN CO.
3628 GERMANTOWN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The Original Freeman—Est. 1914

ABBOTTS DeLuxe "A" MILK
We pay the farmer a bonus for his extra cleanly care.
ABBOTTS DAIRIES, INC.
Phila., Camden, Seashore

National League Leading Dodgers at Braves Field for Abbreviated Series

Bob Quinn Would Defeat Them at Their Own Game

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Somebody had reminded Bob Quinn that the Brooklyn Dodgers had made themselves the most unpopular club in the National League by their rough tactics on the mound and the base paths.

"That's right," nodded the President of the Braves. "And there is only one way to beat them. Start from the first pitch and give them the same pushing around that they give you. You'll get them so they won't know what to do."

As the current National League champs and race leaders are in town today and tomorrow for a short series with the Braves, this comment is timely and interesting. Casey Stengel may or may not agree. But if he does, these clashes between the first- and second-place occupants should be worth the admission price.

Four Straight

Having disposed of the Giants, the Braves are more than ever determined to stop the Brooks. By taking the series final yesterday, 4-2, behind the six-hit pitching of Al Javery, the locals made it five out of nine from Mel Ott's outfit. At the moment, therefore, Stengel is ahead or even with all opponents except the Dodgers, who this spring have beaten him four times running and over a two-year period have picked up 10 wins and one tie in 11 starts.

In chalking up his fourth victory yesterday, Al Javery looked like one of the better right-handers of the senior circuit. He was fast, his curve was great and his control almost perfect. He could have thrown a ball on a dime. Less than half a dozen times during the nine innings was he behind a hitter. He walked only one—Leiber in the fourth. Six Giants went down via the strikeout.

Fair Enough

Javery now has made 11 starts in an effort to uphold the confidence voiced in him by Manager Stengel, and produced five complete games—fair enough for a young pitcher who a year ago was green and spent most of his time in the bull pen. He has beaten the Cardinals, Giants and Phils twice, and lost to the Pirates and Dodgers. According to the records, his most effective effort was a four-hitter over the Phils. But he never looked harder to hit than yesterday.

When N. L. managers get around to picking an All-star shortstop, Eddie Miller will be their man. He is having a great year—perhaps his best—and is one of the chief reasons why the Braves were in second place as they opened the Dodger series this afternoon. At eight stolen bases, the shortstop was tops in the circuit and tied with George Case of Washington for the major leadership. Ed stole third and home against Cliff Melton yesterday, to give the Braves their first run.

Hitting Third

Miller is not being fooled at the plate as often this Spring and his fielding is up to the usual standard—excellent. Stengel dropped the hint that his shortstop was smarter at the plate when he promoted him to the third spot in the batting order. Ed's average of .265, as of this morning, had produced four homers and 16 runs. In the field he had made just eight errors in 230 chances, and probably more than half of those eight were caused by unlevel infields. He rarely misjudges a hop. As Ed says: "A hop is what you make it."

Clyde Kluttz continues to hit in the forced absence of Ernie Lombardi. The rookie got his average up to .356 by hitting a single and double in the Giant final, first among Braves' regulars. Only Jim Tobin is ahead of him. Every rival manager has praised the all-around play of Kluttz and the way he handles himself under fire. He has made Phil Masi the forgotten man.

➤ ➤ ➤

Briefs . . . The Dodgers close with a single tomorrow . . . Until they batted him out yesterday, the Braves had lost five in a row to Cliff Melton over a two-year stretch . . . If the Red Sox cannot beat the Yankees, their chances of winning the A. L. pennant are nil . . . The Sox today are in Washington for a night game . . . Bobby Doerr has not made an error at second base in 19 games—a total of 111 consecutive chances . . . In 197 chances this spring, Bobby has made just three errors . . . This fielding, plus his current hitting, makes him the greatest second sacker in the majors at the moment . . . Yes, including Joe Gordon.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	27	11	.711	
Boston	23	17	.575	5
St. Louis	21	17	.553	6
Cincinnati	18	19	.486	8½
Pittsburgh	19	21	.475	9
New York	18	22	.450	10
Chicago	17	22	.436	10½
Philadelphia	13	27	.325	15

Results May 26

Boston 4, New York 2.
St. Louis 3, Chicago 1 (10 inns.).
Only games scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	25	10	.714	..
Cleveland	23	15	.605	3½
Detroit	23	19	.548	5½
Boston	18	18	.500	7½
St. Louis	18	22	.450	8½
Washington	16	22	.421	10½
Philadelphia	18	25	.419	11
Chicago	14	24	.368	12½

Results May 26

New York 9, Boston 2.
Washington 8, Philadelphia 3.
Cleveland 2, Chicago 1.
Detroit 3, St. Louis 1.

Minor Leagues

Results May 26
By the Associated Press

International League

Baltimore 5, Newark 4.
Toronto 4, Rochester 2.
Jersey City 1, Syracuse 0.
(Only games scheduled.)

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 8, Hollywood 1.
Sacramento 9, Oakland 0.
San Francisco at Portland postponed.
(Only games scheduled.)

American Association)

All games postponed.

Eastern League

Hartford 2, Albany 0.
Wilkes-Barre 3, Williamsport 2.
Springfield 6, Binghamton 2.
Scranton 7, Elmira 0.

Texas League

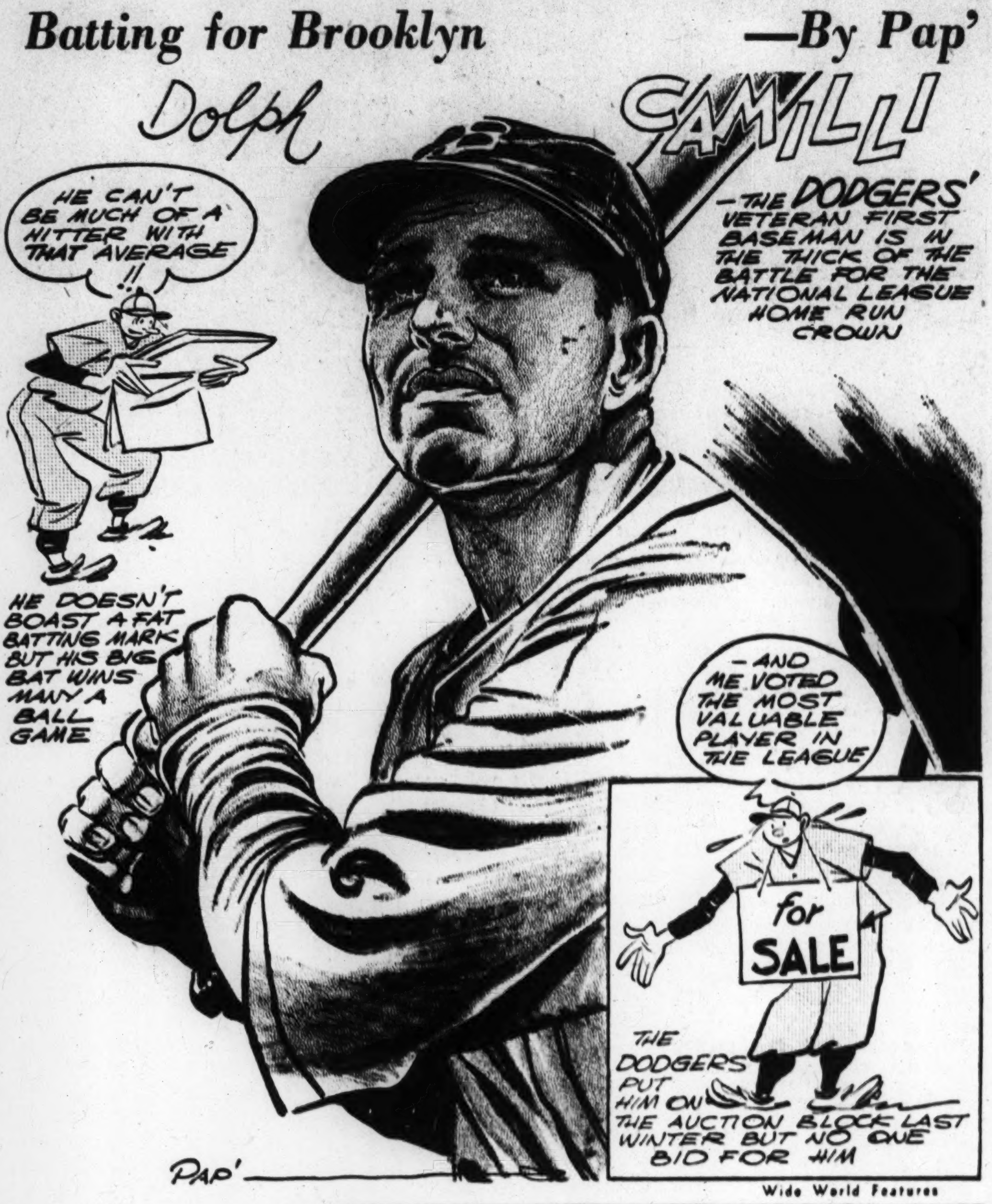
Dallas 4, Oklahoma City 2.
Beaumont 2, San Antonio 1.
Houston 2, Shreveport 1.
Fort Worth 6, Tulsa 1.

Southern Association

Memphis 17, Knoxville 4.
Chattanooga 7, New Orleans 3.
Birmingham 8, Atlanta 4.
Little Rock 4, Nashville 3 (10 innings).

Batting for Brooklyn

—By Pap'


Dolph CAMILLI
HE CAN'T BE MUCH OF A HITTER WITH THAT AVERAGE !!
—THE DODGERS' VETERAN FIRST BASEMAN IS IN THE THICK OF THE BATTLE FOR THE NATIONAL LEAGUE HOME RUN CROWN
HE DOESN'T BOAST A FAT BATTING MARK BUT HIS BIG BAT WINS MANY A BALL GAME
—AND ME VOTED THE MOST VALUABLE PLAYER IN THE LEAGUE
for SALE
THE DODGERS PUT HIM ON THE AUCTION BLOCK LAST WINTER BUT NO ONE BID FOR HIM
PAP'

Wide World Features

Only a few years ago the first basemen of the major leagues commanded a lion's share of the spotlight. That was in the day when Lou Gehrig, Jimmy Foxx, Hank Greenberg, Johnny Mize, Frank McCormick, Dolph Camilli and Hal Trosky were riding high. Today, only Mize, Foxx, McCormick and Camilli remain in action on the big league front.

Camilli, voted the most valuable player in the National League last season, is a veteran, but remains a mighty useful player. Dolph never boasts an impressive batting average, but he is one of the most timely hitters in the game. Last season he posted an average of .285, yet led the league with 120 runs batted in.

The big Brooklyn slugger is up to his old tricks this season. He has been setting the pace in homers, and driving in his share of runs. His timely long hits have accounted for several Dodger victories and caused the fans to wonder what might have happened had Dolph been sold down the river as Larry MacPhail had planned. Good first basemen are scarce this season, and the Dodgers are fortunate that Dependable Dolph is still playing on their side.

Hub Notes

Northeastern may have lost its final game of the season to Boston College 6-5 yesterday, but you can't take away from the Huskies the fact that they tied the best record ever made by a Northeastern baseball nine in one season—12 victories in 14 starts made previously in 1934. The Eagles came up to the last half of the ninth with the score tied 5-5 and pushed across the vital run. Incidentally that was the same way the game between these two rivals finished last week—only the Huskies got the winning run in the last of the ninth, after entering that inning tied two-all.

➤ ➤ ➤

New Englanders faced rather tough opponents in the first round matches of the National PGA championship today: Little Ben Loving was playing mighty Ben Hogan, while Harry Nettlebladt was facing the master, Byron Nelson. Jimmy Thomson, who plays out of Chicopee was meeting Joe Kirkwood, the famous trick shot artist, and Eddie Burke was matching shots with Willie Goggin, a consistent performer.

➤ ➤ ➤

Chauncey Steele of Boston and Harris Everett, North Carolina tennis captain, filled one half of the semifinal bracket of the Connecticut singles championship yesterday . . . In the women's division Hope Knowles and Mrs. Millicent Hirsch Lang reached the semifinals.

➤ ➤ ➤

John Pitt, formerly of the Stamford Yacht Club, has been signed by Eastern Yacht Club to handle the junior yachting program . . . Holy Cross beat Harvard 6-3 yesterday, after the Crimson had led 3-0 in the seventh inning . . . The Crusaders pushed over three runs in the 10th, after scoring once in the eighth and twice in the ninth.

Schedule Changes

NEW YORK (AP)—The National League office has announced the following schedule changes:

At Boston—June 21, Pittsburgh (2) (moved up from June 22); June 28, Chicago (2) (moved up from July 23); July 26, St. Louis (2); July 29, Pittsburgh (2); Aug. 2, Cincinnati (2).

At Brooklyn—June 19, St. Louis; June 26, Cincinnati (moved up from Sept. 14); Aug. 23, New York (2).

At New York—July 28, Chicago (2); Aug. 15, Philadelphia (2).

At Philadelphia—June 25, Chicago.

At Cincinnati—June 5, Boston (2); July 15, Boston (2).

At Chicago—June 5, Brooklyn (2); July 15, Brooklyn (2); Aug. 23, Cincinnati (2).

At St. Louis—June 13, Philadelphia (2); July 1, Pittsburgh; July 3, Pittsburgh (playoff of tie game April 26).

College Coaching Shake-Up Gives Assistants a Chance

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK—Quick now, and no fair peeking—who will coach football next fall at Duke, and Fordham, and U. S. C., and Minnesota, and Nebraska, and Stanford, and Tulane, and Holy Cross, and Boston University, and Illinois?

Sure, we know you know who inhabited those places last year. Big name coaches, mostly, some of whom you associated with the schools as you associate bread with butter, or cheese with crackers.

They are gone, some of them only for the duration, but gone nevertheless, and in most instances their places are being filled by a lot of fellows named Joe as far as the football public is concerned.

Assistants Advance

Not that these Joes aren't capable enough. It's just that many of them have been advanced from assistant football professorships, and there is no better way to hide out than to get a job as an assistant football professor. They are submerged, and although they might have been with their teams for a dozen years, when one of them finally is pushed up to the head man's job even the boys on the campus are liable to ask: "Who is he, anyway?"

Were it not for the war and the fact that many head coaches have joined the armed forces, this tendency to employ anonymous fellows to fill the gaps might be seen as a trend toward de-emphasis.

But when a coach resigns for patriotic reasons, a school can't very well go out and get a big-name mentor to come and fill for a fellow who, by all that's right, should be able to step back into his job when the shooting is over. In the first place, a big-name coach wouldn't want that kind of a stop-gap job, and in the second place a school would leave itself wide open for criticism.

Coaching Changes

Here are a few of the changes in the coaching line-up:

Stanford—Jim Lawson, an assistant, succeeds Clark Shaughnessy, who took job at Maryland.

U. S. C.—Jeff Cravath, from San Francisco U., succeeds Sam Barry, in service.

Duke—Edmund Cameron, assistant, filling in for Wallace Wade, in service.

Minnesota—Dr. George Hauser, assistant, filling in for Bernie Bierman, in service.

Nebraska—Glen Presnell, assistant, filling in for Biff Jones, in service.

Oregon — John Warren, frosh coach, filling in for Tex Oliver, in service. (Vaughan Corley, assistant, originally appointed, but he also went into the service.)

Tulane—Claude "Little Monk' Simons, assistant, succeeds Red Dawson, resigned.

Purdue—Elmer Burnham, frosh coach, succeeds Mal Elward, resigned.

Illinois — Ray Eliot, assistant, succeeds Bob Zuppke, resigned.

Washington — Ralph "Pest" Welch, frosh coach, succeeds Jim Phelan, resigned.

Fordham — Earl Walsh, assistant, fills in for Jim Crowley, in service.

Colorado State—Julius Wagner, assistant, succeeds Harry Hughes, resigned.

Making a Name

There are many other changes, but the above give an idea of how the unsung assistants suddenly have become coaches with names. Even when coaches dropped out for other reasons than joining the service, the schools haven't bothered to try to hire a man with a reputation.

Illinois, and Tulane, and Purdue, and Washington, and Colorado State, for instance, didn't look beyond the campus, and Yale picked a man in Howie Odell who never was more than a straw boss.

Maybe it is a trend. And then again, maybe the schools are afraid to go in too deep financially, with attendance next fall, due to transportation and other factors, very much a question.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Tobin	34	7	13	5	8	.382
Kluttz	59	7	21	0	9	.356
Lombardi	89	13	31	6	17	.348
Fernandez	159	21	48	3	22	.302
Holmes	149	13	42	2	9	.282
Miller	162	17	43	4	16	.265
Demaree	89	8	23	1	13	.258
Sisti	103	20	26	3	17	.252
Waner	104	15	26	0	13	.250
Gremp	64	7	16	2	7	.250
Roberge	4	1	1	0	0	.250
Cuccinello	39	1	9	0	3	.231
Ross	32	4	7	2	4	.219
West	111	11	23	1	7	.207
Cooney	82	12	17	0	2	.207
Masi	16	6	1	0	3	.063

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Doerr	115	16	45	6	34	.391
Cronin	9	1	3	1	2	.333
Newsome	40	4	13	0	5	.325
Pesky	132	23	42	0	8	.318
Williams	129	33	40	11	43	.310
Fox	104	16	31	0	22	.298
Di Maggio	143	28	42	3	11	.294
Tabor	143	17	41	0	17	.287
Foxx	100	18	27	5	14	.270
Peacock	88	6	22	0	6	.250
Lupien	40	6	8	0	1	.200
Conroy	40	2	7	1	5	.175
Fenney	41	3	7	0	0	.167
Campbell	4	1	0	0	0	.000

Smith Expects Call

OTTAWA (CP)—Des Smith of Ottawa, defenseman with Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League, expects to start a pre-enlistment course as a pilot observer in the Royal Canadian Air Force by June 1.

IC4A Records Indicated By NYU Quartet

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—Shorn of its west coast representation for a third straight year, the 66th annual IC4A outdoor track meet this week end is strictly an eastern affair, but that doesn't mean the record book may not be in for a bit of revamping.

The title-defending New York University aggregation showed that late Tuesday when a violet foursome anchored by Leslie MacMitchell, pasted together a 7:18.8 clocking for the mile and seven-eighths medley distance relay.

That was exactly seven seconds faster than the accepted American mark made 17 years ago by a New York A. C. outfit that included the very speedy Jackson Scholz.

Credit Hulse

Although MacMitchell, winner of the IC-4A mile crown the past two years, hurried through his stint in 4:16.6 and stretched his 11-yard lead into one of approximately 135 yards, the new mark was as much the creation of blond Bill Hulse as anyone.

Hulse, who has beaten MacMitchell but once in four years of trying at the mile and half mile distances, cantered 880-yards in 1:50.7. Previously Frank Cotter had contributed a :49.8 quarter and Dave Lawyer a :21.7 furlong.

The race was run in lieu of the customary Tuesday practice on Columbia's field with Fordham second and Manhattan third.

Penn State Picked

Although NYU is the defending IC-4A champion, Penn State is a slight favorite in the field of 35 colleges. The Nittany Lions won the indoor crown and still have Barney Ewell in the sprints and broad jump.

Ewell has won the crowns in the two sprints and the jump in his two previous outdoor meets and another sweep Saturday would establish a record of nine outdoor titles. Alvin Kraenzlein, Penn's hurdling great of four decades ago, collected eight.

A three-year domination of the century, however, hasn't been recorded since Frank Wykoff of Southern California did it 10 years ago while Yale's Tom Shearman was the last to win the broad jump a trio of times and he finished competition back in 1889.

Army A. A. Trophy Is Presented To Raymond Murphy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 27—The Army Athletic Association Trophy to the graduating Cadet voted as rendering "the most valuable service to athletics" was presented today to Raymond P. Murphy of Anaconda, Montana. In addition, Murphy also received the Edgerton Trophy awarded annually to the outgoing football captain.

Major General Francis B. Wilby, superintendent of the United States Military Academy, presented the awards during the traditional Athletic Review this morning.

Besides Murphy, 41 other Cadets, most of them team captains and place-winners in intercollegiate championship meets, received individual and team awards during the ceremony, at which two members of Army's many athletic squads appeared in their respective sports uniforms. The other major prizes were awarded to:

Cadets Robert S. Maloney (Jersey City, N. J.) and George M. Eberle (Washington, D. C.), Pierce Currier Foster Memorial Trophies as first and second best all-around gymnasts, respectively; Thomas S. Arms (Fort Ord, Calif.), Heiberg Trophy for horsemanship; Robert R. Evans (Joplin, Mo.), Hughes Trophy as most valuable player on the Army football team.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Ted Williams at Squantum

The place: the Squantum (Mass.) Air Station of the United States Navy. The time: about two months from now.

5:15 a. m.—Reveille. It is still dark. The lights come on in the barracks and flying cadets begin pulling on clothes. But over in a corner a young gentleman sleeps peacefully on.

5:17—Somebody yanks the covers from the sleeping beauty. It is Ted Williams. "What are we, milkmen?" asks the former Red Sox slugger. "What's the idea of getting up in the middle of the night?" No answer.

5:30—The guy in the next cot is tucking in a sheet. "Where's the maid?" Williams wants to know. He takes hold of a blanket. "Which is the right end of this thing? They ought to put handles on them."

5:45—The start of calisthenics in front of the barracks. "Are they kidding?" asks Ted. "I thought I came here to learn to fly. Don't they know I haven't been out of shape for 23 years? Reminds me of the Dodgers in spring training."

6:00—Chow. A bus has carried the boys from barracks to mess hall. "Now this is something like it," said Williams, rubbing his hands together. "I ought to do all right in this league." Cadet sitting on the right: "Take it easy Bud, there's enough for everybody. Pass the sugar."

7:15—Beginning of classes. "And I thought I'd seen the last of a school room," said the Red Sox star. "Maybe I should have brought an apple for the teacher. Why don't they give a guy some leg space under these desks?"

7:50—Military drill. "What's this?" Williams wants to know. "Where can you march to when you're up in the air? O. K. officer, I'll stand up straight. After all, I've been walking around in dugouts for five years."

8:50—More classes. "Well, here we go again boys," said Ted. "Let's get this over with."

10:05—"Say, these classes are no picnic," the 'Kid' said. "Maybe I should go back to high school." Cadet on the left: "Pipe down, will you Bud?"

11:30—Chow again. Williams: "Say, this grub is O. K. Pass the bread." Cadet on the right: "Watch your elbows, Bud."

12:00—Relax until 12:30. "Get a bat somebody," said Ted. No response. "Wonder who's pitching batting practice for the Red Sox? I'd like to take one more cut—just one. Wonder who Joe Cronin is playing in left field? Maybe Tabor is out there and Joe is on third. Has anybody seen a paper?"

12:30—On the line. Cadets get their first closeup of the ships they will learn to fly. An officer instructor begins by saying: "For your benefit gentlemen, this is a plane." Williams: "Is he kidding?"

12:45—Cadets examine the inside of a ship. Williams counts the dials on the instrument panel. "These things must be harder to figure than Cronin's signs."

2:40—Williams: "Suppose the Sox are having fielding practice. Wonder if Orlando kept my new bats. Probably sold them. Hope Doerr hits a couple today. A swell kid. Like to see him lead the league, now that I can't. Maybe I can lead this league. I'll show 'em. Wonder if flying one of these things is hard?"

3:35—Instructor: "This, gentlemen, is a radio." Williams, to himself: "Wonder if I could pick up Jim Britt on this thing? Hope they haven't knocked our pitcher out yet. Oh well, Foxxie and the gang can get the runs back."

5:00—More chow. "We didn't eat this well in the Coast League," said Ted. "Nor as often." Officer: "Say young fellow, leave some cake for this end of the table." Williams, meekly: "Yes, sir."

6:45—Another class. Ted: "How long does this go on—all night?"

7:00—Cadets free. "Say, this uniform is all right," said Williams. "I must look like an admiral. Guess I'll go to a movie. Say, Bud, how late can you stay out?" Cadet at the next locker: "Lights out at 9:30." Williams: "Nine thirty!" He tries on his hat. "Don't they know I never wear one of these things?"

9:35—Williams: "Say, this bed feels all right, but I don't know what makes me so tired. Thought I was in pretty good shape." Officer across the room: "That's what they all think."

Demaret Leads Vic Ghezzi

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 27 (AP)—Jimmy Demaret of Detroit rallied on the second nine to take a 1-up lead over Corp. Vic Ghezzi, the defending champion, at the halfway point in their 36-hole first-round match in the P. G. A. championship at the Seaview Club today.

Two down at the turn, Demaret came alive to shoot a 34, two under par, on the way in to catch and pass his big soldier opponent

Snappy 68

Craig Wood, the national open champion, unlimbered a snappy 68 on his morning round to gain a 4-up advantage over Rod Munday of Toledo, who shot a steady 72. Wood was in great form, his card consisting exclusively of threes and fours. It follows:

Out . . . 4 4 4 4 3 4 3 4 4—34
In . . . 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 4—34—68

Ky Laffoon of Miami, Okla., shot a phenomenal 31 on his outgoing nine to hold up a six-up lead over Vic Bass of Keokuk, Iowa.

Harmon 3 Up

Tom Harmon of Montclair, N. J., was 3 up on Bruce Coltart, the Seaview Club pro, at 18 holes, while Leland Gibson, of Kansas City was 6-up on Jimmy Gauntt of Longview, Texas.

In the first day's feature match, Sammy Snead banged out a 35-33—68 to grab a 2-up lead over Sammy Byrd, the former Yankee outfielder, at the halfway mark. Byrd himself shot a fine 71 and held his more-experienced rival even to the turn, but he wasn't quite equal to the task when Slammin' Sam applied the heat on the home nine.

Their cards:

Snead, Out . . . 454 434 335—33
In . . . 453 344 433—33—68
Byrd, Out . . . 444 535 344—35
In . . . 453 444 633—36—71

Ed Dudley breezed around in 71 strokes to take a 4-up margin over Denny Shute, two-time P. G. A. champion. Shute was able to win only one hole.

Ed Burke of Hamden, Conn., held a 1-up lead over Willie Coggin of White Plains, N. Y.

Penna Shoots 70

Toney Penna of Dayton, Ohio, won three of the first five holes from Jimmy Hines of Great Neck, N. Y., but thereafter Toney cooled and held only a 1-up lead at 18. Penna shot a 70, Hines a 71.

Mike Turnesa, of the Elmsford Turnesas, scored a 36-35—71 to lead Harry Cooper, the medalist, 3 up at lunch. After shooting nearly perfect golf for the two days of qualifying, Cooper became erratic today and soared to a 38-36—74.

Turns on Metz

Lloyd Mangrum, who once was Dick Metz's assistant in Chicago, turned on his former boss with a vengeance and had Metz eight down at the 18th. In rare form, Mangrum won seven of the first nine holes and scored a 69 to Dick's 76.

Byron Nelson, the favorite, scored 34-37—71 to take a comfortable 3-up lead on Harry Nettlebladt of Avon, Conn., who had a 74.

Jimmy Thomson and Joe Kirkwood battled to a standstill in the morning, each taking a 73. Kirkwood, the famous trick-shot artist, was 1 up through the 9th, but Thomson, reputedly the game's longest driver, caught him coming home.

Corp. Jim Turnesa unlimbered a 36-34—70 to go 2 up on E. J. "Dutch" Harrison, while Harold "Jug" McSpaden produced the morning's third 68 to put Sam Parks, Jr., of Pittsburgh, 5 down.

Heading the PGA Parade

Associated Press

Distance Field at Atlantic City

These three stars, all of whom had opening round 67's on Monday, were at the top of the heap in the National Professional Golfers' Association championship after the qualifying round ended yesterday. Veteran Harry Cooper, right, tacked a 71 to his 67 to win medalist honors and lead both Sammy Byrd, former New York Yankee outfielder, left, and Corporal Jim Turnesa, center, by one stroke.

Boston Pitching

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Errickson	8	2	0	1.000
Sain	12	3	1	.750
Earley	6	3	1	.750
Tost	9	4	2	.667
Javery	12	4	2	.667
Tobin	11	5	5	.500
Salvo	5	1	2	.333
Wallace	4	1	2	.333
Hutchings	6	0	0	.000
Donovan	5	0	0	.000
*Hickey	5	0	1	.000
*Lamanna	1	0	1	.000

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	3	1	0	1.000
Hughson	8	2	1	.667
Newsome	9	4	3	.571
Wagner	7	4	3	.571
Dobson	7	3	3	.500
Brown	10	1	1	.500
Terry	5	2	3	.400
Judd	7	1	3	.400
Ryba	4	0	1	.000
Butland	5	0	0	.000

College Baseball

Results May 26
By the Associated Press

Holy Cross 6, Harvard 3 (10 inns.)
Boston College 6, Northeastern U. 5.
Fordham 4, Coast Guard 2.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. BROOKLYN
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2135 and at Braves Field Sta 2600

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

Good, seasonal food—at most reasonable prices.
LUNCHEON PLATES, 45c
COMPLETE DINNERS, 60c
Kum-Up-Tu
55 Falmouth Street, at Clearway
Opposite The Christian Science Publishing Society

LING NAN
American-Chinese Restaurant
Luncheons 35c
Dinners 50c
Sunday Dinners 60c
183 Massachusetts Ave.
Com. 9808
(Near Loew's State Theatre)

Lobster Claw
280 Huntington Ave.
Just Above Mass. Ave.
FINEST SEA FOOD AND LOBSTERS
Also Chicken and Steak Specials Daily

OLA NORWEGIAN RESTAURANT
14 Carver Street
Luncheons—Dinners
Smörgåsbord in our cool garden
Open Sundays

EMBASSY CAFETERIA
142 Mass. Avenue (near Fenway Theatre)
EXCELLENT FOOD
Luncheons from 25c Dinners from 35c

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
LUNCHEON — TEA — DINNER
GARDENS NOW OPEN
Special Sunday Dinner 95c
222 Newbury Street COM. 5370

The SALMAGUNDI
222 BEACON STREET
Luncheon 11:30-2
Dinner 5:30-8
TEL. COMMONWEALTH 9582, BOSTON

"A Country Inn in the Heart of the City"
The KINGSTON INN
LUNCHEON 11-3
The Best in Food in Typical New England Atmosphere
18 Kingston Street, Boston
Two Streets Down Summer from Filene's and Jordan's

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Hotel East Orange
Luncheons 45c and 60c
Dinners 75c and $1.00
Tel. Orange 3-7702

HACKENSACK, N. J.

For Good Food—
NYSTROM'S
Route 4 No. Hackensack, N. J.
Tel. Hack 2-4690
OPEN SUNDAYS
Luncheon from 35c Dinner from 65c

READING, PA.

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of its Foods!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page—May 27, 1942

Today's Woman

Native Wares Furnish Home In Guatemala

By Bertha Dodge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Guatemala City

Newspapers that come to us here from home are getting progressively Latin America-conscious—conscious of the people, their language, their politics and, probably because it talks a universal language, their culture with its various arts and crafts. I presume gift shops in the States are displaying miscellaneous products from down this way so that many people will have had a glimpse of products of this land and will understand in part what fun I have had in furnishing and adorning a house down here.

My problem, specifically, was to make a home for myself, husband, and two daughters here in Guatemala where my husband is now U. S. exchange professor. Though this particular appointment was for 18 months, the State Department made no provision for transportation of family or furniture, so that we had to choose between breaking up a family for 18 months or coming down on our own, stretching the funds available as ingeniously as we could.

Take an Unfurnished House

We made the obvious choice, stored our household furnishings in the States, and came down with the necessary clothes and the most essential household linens. Really attractive furnished houses, we soon found, were available only for short periods while their owners were away on business or pleasure. Those houses available for longer periods were definitely on the dreary side. Besides, simple arithmetic soon showed us that for the period we needed a house we could take an unfurnished residence and buy enough furniture to get by. This quite aside from the incalculable fun of buying things.

We started in. Beds, alas, were metal-framed imports. We would dearly have loved to design and order our beds in one or another of the beautiful hardwoods available locally. We did have our dining-room table made to order, but when one has to sleep in the bed one buys, one doesn't have it made to order in this land of mañana. One buys something finished and deliverable and consoles oneself that it will appeal more to the majority of local purchasers when one's turn comes to sell.

I'm afraid, though, that we didn't carry this latter wisdom beyond the beds. A couple of Spanish-Colonial tables presented themselves for purchase and we hesitated not at all. We even went out of our way to get a lovely old cupboard for our dishes. Colonial chairs, however, are nothing anyone interested in personal comfort would buy, and they look definitely out of place anywhere save in a Colonial home or a museum.

Chairs of Two Kinds

We bought two kinds of chairs for our living room, carefully avoiding the overstuffed ones that seem quite popular here. Four of our chairs have light, graceful, yet strong mahogany frames with backs and seats woven in one out of leather strips. The only drawback to these chairs is their protesting squeak as one settles into them, though this in the course of months grows progressively fainter.

Our other chairs, also of local manufacture, are of a dark brown painted wicker with relieving touches of red. The seats are upholstered with material the Indian women use for skirts—predominantly red with dark stripes showing some of the famous tie-dye patterns. These materials are hand-dyed and hand-woven by the Indians and are rarely utilized by those of Spanish descent, for the latter traditionally look down upon their Indian compatriots. And yet many of these Spaniards have commented on our lovely upholstery.

For a tea table we have a low, sturdy little table more or less in Spanish design, topped with locally manufactured tiles. These are of a lovely, golden-buff color with figures in black copied from the Colonial coats of arms one sees on many of the ancient buildings—the castle and lion of Castilla and Leon, the double-headed eagle of the Hapsburgs, the winged horse of Santiago, the patron Saint of Spain for whom was named the first capital of Guatemala, the city we now call Antigua. Thirty-six of these tiles form a table surface that is at once picturesque and immune to hot water.

Our lamps are local products, too, some having Indian pottery bases. One is of dark wood carved in imitation of an old Mayan stele. Another is of the wrought iron they do so well here.

Our "china" was largely ordered from a famous pottery in Antigua, which made it for us without hurry while we ate off prosaic tin plates. Still, there aren't many spots in the world where a mere professor can afford to have his table service made to order, so that was some consolation—until six goblets ordered to match some green ones the potter had had in stock turned out to be blue.

Fortunately for him, the potter had taken so long that by the time our made-to-order goblets were finished in all their perfection of dusty blue, we had already learned the futility of protest. So we philosophically carried them home and keep them beside their green brothers—a visual reminder never to order a set in sections.

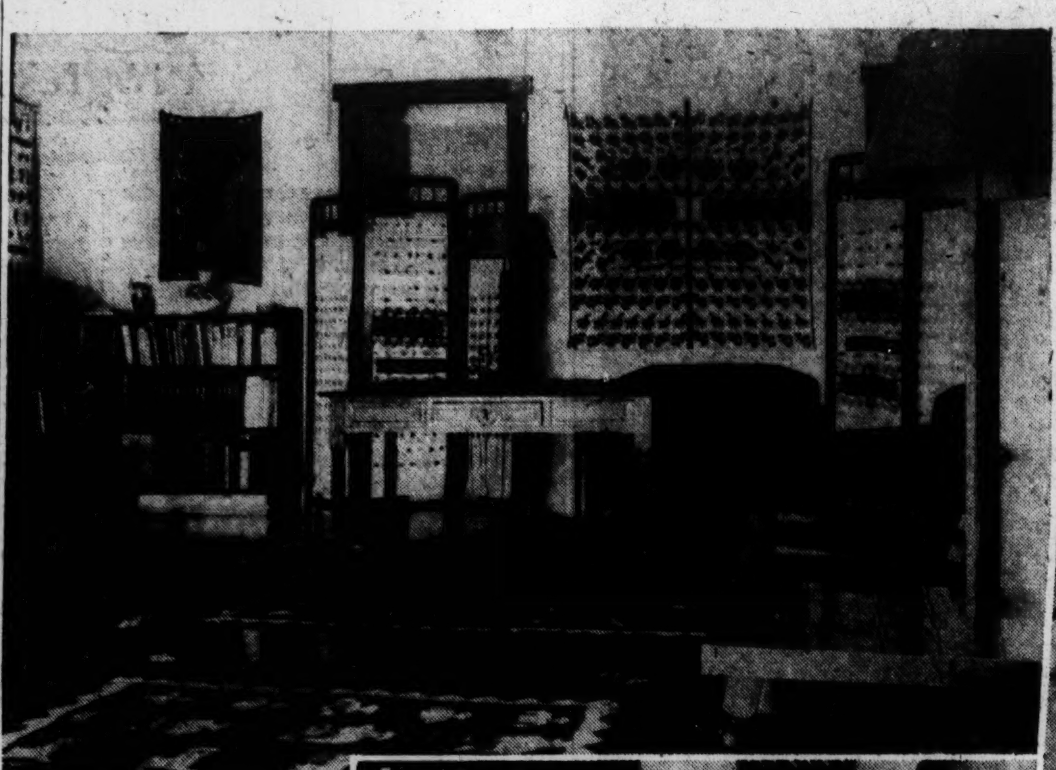
Our final problem was to secure rugs, table coverings, and wall decorations to break the monotony of our cream-colored walls. Our rugs are heavy Indian blankets purchased either in highland wool markets or from pack-peddlers who have come down from those markets. In our "sala" (living room) the rugs are a rather unusual combination of blue and white figures on a background woven from the wool of black sheep. One bedroom rug has a red background, dyed with that cochineal which was once one of the most prized products of this land. All the rugs have fascinating figures of animals, birds, and men.

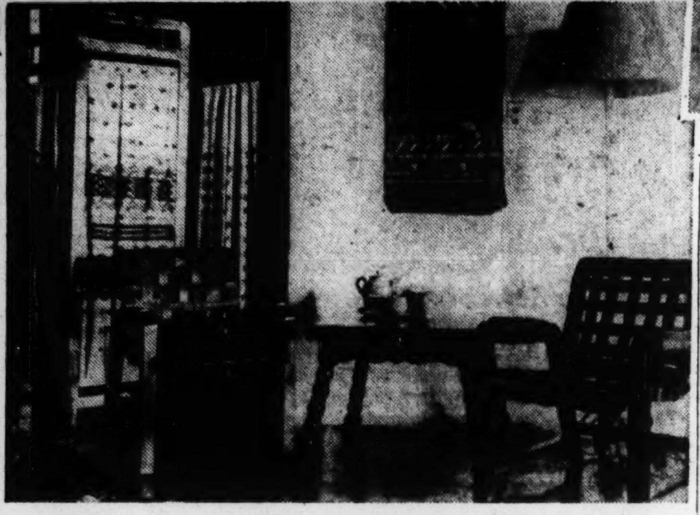
Secure a Real Treasure

The greatest delight of all came in securing the famous hand-woven Indian "huipils" (blouses), napkins, and kerchiefs to be used, according to the elaborateness of their design, for either table or wall coverings. Each Indian pueblo has its own distinctive patterns and colors. Some of these textiles are available in shops but rarely the best. Some pueblos, indeed, resolutely refuse to sell their textiles at any price, insisting that these belong to them inalienably.

One must, in any case, visit their distant and isolated markets, wandering about with unhurried patience until some shy Indita finally gets up her courage to sell some of her handiwork.

My greatest piece of good fortune was when the Indita who sells me eggs actually brought to my door a gorgeous wedding huipil which she and her mother and sisters had woven for her brother's bride-to-be, as is the custom in their community. The wedding had had to be postponed and the family had decided to turn the huipil into money. So she brought it in fresh from the loom without the usual neckhole cut out, explaining, however, with simple dignity that she did not usually sell her huipils.





"These snapshots," writes the author of the accompanying article, "give an idea of how I managed to furnish our house in Guatemala, though the beautiful colors of the textiles are, of necessity, missing. Red, incidentally, is by no means the predominant color in all of them." Upper and lower left: Two views of her "sala," or living room. The large table is Spanish Colonial. The wall hanging behind it is the wedding huipil she tells about securing from an Indita. It has only occasional, small spots of red to set off the main color, which is the Tyrian purple that comes from a mollusk and is so rare that cotton thread dyed with it is far more costly than silk. Over the tea table (in the lower picture) hangs a half huipil with ends woven of a golden-brown cotton that grows in Guatemala. Upper right: Sports clothes made from local textiles. "These," she writes, "are not to be used until we get home, for here no one but an Indian wears an Indian blouse." Slacks, of course, are not worn by Inditas, she adds.

Store Your Hats With Care

You may need that old hat next winter. With fashion's silhouette frozen, it won't look any funnier next season than it did this—that is, if the moths don't get hold of it.

To forestall those little chiselers, clean your hats before putting them away. Give them a good brushing with a stiff-bristle brush to remove all possible dust spots. Work with the nap. For greasy or oily spots, use a thick paste combining tetrachloride with talcum, cornstarch, or chalk dust.

Spread this paste on the spotted area and leave until thoroughly dry. Then brush it off. Repeat if necessary. Although recommended primarily for light colors, this treatment can be applied to dark-colored felts. If a light "powder" mark remains after brushing, rub lightly with a cloth dampened with plain carbon tetrachloride.

If a regular cleaning fluid will not remove the soil from your hat bands, take them out and wash, or replace with new bands.

Suede hats may be cleaned in the same manner as suede shoes.

Store each hat in its own box if possible, packing carefully with tissue paper to preserve its shape. If the hat is trimmed with a sizable feather, veil, or a fragile ornament, it is better to remove these before storage. Feathers should be brushed into shape before they are put away. For extra protection against moths, place moth crystals on the paper covering the top of the hat; their vapors tend to go downward.

Designer Returns Discarded Garments to Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Catskill, N. Y.

Dad's discarded derby transformed into a smart little chapeau for sister, mother's derelict evening gown converted into a short, informal dinner dress, Aunt Jane's outmoded sealskin coat given a stylish, new lease on life—these "miracles" of patriotic renovation are what Annette Heilbrunn's pupils see in her work at the Catskill High School.

And, to be sure, they delight Annette Heilbrunn herself. But to her they have an even deeper significance. They are proof that a talent is not lost just because it has lain dormant for some years. More, they represent the fulfillment of a desire to be of service again after a period of retirement from active business life.

Designer of Long Standing

Her pupils are reaping the benefit of Mme. Heilbrunn's years of experience in dress designing. Their instructor is no amateur in the field. She was for nine years a designer for Bonwit Teller, and then had an establishment of her own in New York under the name of Mme. Annette. She also designed for dress manufacturers for several years, traveling back and forth to Europe in their interests.

She reached her pinnacle of success just as young American designers were coming to be most in demand. She finally gave up her New York contacts, however, and retired to the Catskills to care for her husband, who became an invalid as a result of service in World War I.

Now, while her son is serving with Uncle Sam's forces in World War II, Mme. Heilbrunn is using her talents and training to show members of an adult dressmaking class how to renovate old garments and so help the wartime conservation effort. Officially, the course, which was begun last fall as part of the school's night-class curriculum, ended on March 17, but so interested had both pupils and instructor become that Mme. Heilbrunn has given her services to continue the work since.

Old skirts, coats, and men's suits much the worse for wear are brought to class. The garments are opened at the seams, taken home, thoroughly washed and pressed so they look like new, turned to the wrong side, and made over into smartly tailored skirts and suits. Several young matrons are wearing their husband's discarded suits this spring.

A soft dressmaker type of suit was made from one husband's old gray gabardine. The coat has a bloused back and flap pockets cleverly applied to cover worn spots in the front. A sheer blouse to wear with the suit was cut from a pale pink organdy dress.

One very young girl made a skirt out of a blue corduroy bathrobe. Washing failed to remove the imprint of the stitching around the bottom, but a running stitch of bright-colored wool covered the holes and added a smart touch to the skirt.

A purple and silver dinner dress, taken in at the seams and altered with a tucked front of silver lamé, was the prize of the class.

Saga of a Slouch Hat

There are few garments that defy the ingenuity of Mme. Heilbrunn and her pupils. Even slouch hats discarded by their male wearers soar to new heights of fashion under their deft fingers. One of those, worn by its owner while he painted his entire house and fence, was a wreck, covered with green and white paint. Was that hat relegated to the ash heap? No, indeed.

"If we can clean it, we can use it," said Mme. Heilbrunn. And use it they did. Now the husband thinks it's his wife's smartest hat.

The cleaning made the felt soft and pliable. A soft gray, it is trimmed with pink petals of old rose wool left over from their little girl's winter coat.

Scrape the House for Scrap, Says Uncle Sam

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"We're all in this scrap to defeat the Jap."

That's what the Bureau of Industrial Conservation of the War Production Board wants all of us homemakers to understand. The Bureau sponsored a meeting in New York to tell us so. Those of us who were there were asked to pass along the news to all of you who couldn't be there yourselves.

The scrap on which we are to keep an eagle eye these days includes waste paper, rags, rubber, and scrap metals. These are less warlike perhaps than tanks, jeeps, and guns, yet these innocent materials, everyday affairs of home waste, are the stuff that wars are made of—a kind of home-grown ammunition we must all cultivate.

Part of our jobs as housekeepers is to salvage these things for victory. This salvage business is not a drive. It is a state of mind. Uncle Sam asks us to make it our business to save and pile up this kind of ammunition.

Make It a Habit

Stack up the old newspapers, tie them in bundles (two ways). Open cardboard boxes, lay them flat, and tie them up. Segregate glazed-paper magazines. Stuff small waste paper (except waxed paper, cellophane, and butcher paper) into bags which you keep for this.

Do all this as methodically as you would wash the dishes.

Salvage is the Jap's middle name. At stated intervals the Japanese Government sends uniformed men to collect the family waste—the rags, paper, cans, and refuse that they usually toss down a little square hole in the kitchen floor. If they don't have the necessary amount of trash to dispose of on these occasions, the Government wants to know the reason.

I remember being in Tokyo at one of these times, living in a Japanese house with an American friend. Consternation was written large on the face of Ka San, the cook, when she discovered that my friend had had all the trash burned. The Government wouldn't like it. The inspectors wouldn't take excuses. Not in Japan. One had to have trash,—or else.

Suddenly a gleam came into my friend's eyes. "You go next door, Ka San," she told the cook. "Make my compliments. Ask kindly they give us some trash for our pile."

"That makee samee alright," Kan San's dimples flickered back. The inspector would get his scrap.

Junk Dealer's Your Man

We Americans don't have to borrow junk to please the Government, thanks be, but we women who mean to win this war will do our share to see that everything we can't use finds its way to the junk dealer. The Government recognizes him as the organized channel for doing the job which nobody else has wanted to tackle.

You may want to sell this material yourself, or you may feel you would rather give it to certain charity organizations, schools, or the Boy Scouts to let them sell to the junk man. That's all right with Uncle Sam. As a general thing, it is not advisable to call a collector until you have at least 100 pounds of waste paper (a pile about five feet high).

They're Mighty Useful

Now what on earth becomes of all these waste materials? Waste paper makes new paperboard for shipping munitions, clothing, food to our fighting men at home and overseas. Old rags—well you know how useful good, clean rags are at home. They're just as necessary to Uncle Sam. He uses them in reworked textiles, for various materials in emergency buildings, and as wiping rags for war industries.

But make certain you don't get enthusiastic and give away things you can use yourself around the house. There's no salvage in that.

How about scrap metal? Salvage committees say that every farm in the country is rich in discarded tools and farm implements. Look around the barn and the outbuildings. What about worn-out rakes, mowers, hay loaders, cultivators, binders, tractors, scythes, broken milk pails, boilers, wash basins, stoves, fruit-jar tops, and a few of those other things that only you would know about? These are the things that we want to turn over for scrap.

Old rubber? Even dried-up rubber is useful to save.

You'll be encouraged to know there are a few things you don't need to save. Old razor blades, though made of the finest steel, have no appeal. Like bottle tops, they haven't enough of what it takes. Old felt hats and silk stockings are in the discard. Not even the junkman will take these.

But scrape the earth for scrap. That's what Uncle Sam begs us to do. Start your own salvage committee if you must. Be the head of it, the bundle wrapper, the sorter-outer, the whole works. But see that scrap gets to the junkman. Next to you, he's the big boy in the salvage campaign.

On the Soapbox

Ladies, It's Entirely Your Fault!

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

"How do men stand coats and collars in such hot weather?" is a question often asked by women bystanders. But are such women innocent bystanders? We think not, and we propose that something be done about it.

But, you say, what have women to do with it? Consider two happenings, two "situations":

Number One: Scene, a New York City hotel lobby. Two gentlemen of taste and good breeding are talking in hallway chairs; they have their coats over their knees, as it is a sweltering day. Along comes a polite bellboy. "We have to ask you to keep your coats on, because this lobby is open to women." Back go the coats. Across the way the men note two women talking, with no coats on at all.

Number Two: It is the faculty club of a large eastern university, a building with two dining rooms. Two professors approach a headwaiter with, "Is it all right for us to take off our coats?" The answer, "In the men's dining room, yes; in the women's, no."

These instances mean, do they not, that the particular change in custom (and costume) can be made only with the active decision of organized women? For no other obstacle seems to stand in the way except the presence of women.

Of course, individual women will invariably retort to this dilemma: Why, I never thought of such a restriction, and do not support it at all. Quite true, but the fact remains that in the name of "the ladies," men are sentenced to continued discomfort in hot weather—a discomfort that women have not even tried.

Hence, in the name of the same ladies, in organized groups, whether social or professional, will you not resolve and protest, and notify hotels and clubs and other institutions, through newspapers and other avenues of publicity, that never again shall the presence of women be used to make men sweat, at least in this particular way?

Mr. Warm

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

A NEW RECIPE FOR LOVELIER HAIR

2 tablespoons RAP-I-DOL
2 tablespoons Warm Water

Mix these two ingredients thoroughly, and your shampoo is ready for use.

Wet the hair and use a portion of the shampoo, rubbing it well into the hair and scalp. Rinse, and repeat the process.

The result will surprise and please you. Cleanliness is one of the fundamental elements of beauty, and RAP-I-DOL thoroughly cleanses each strand of hair as well as the scalp. RAP-I-DOL brings out the highlights of natural color. It makes the most of the inherent beauty of your hair.

READERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR SAY

"I am delighted with the results. My hair has more gloss than with other shampoos. Also it is softer and easier to handle."—Mrs. A. R., Spokane, Wash.

"It is almost amazing to see the lustre and softness that has come back into my hair."—Miss E. H., Chicago, Ill.

"I had a conditioning treatment in a steamer [illegible] It is clean, softer and more manageable than when ordinary shampoo is used."—Mrs. B. M. C., Huntington Park, Calif.

"I have been quite pleased. My scalp and hair feel so clean and fine and healthy."—Miss J. D., Pawtucket, R. I.

Hundreds of other enthusiastic letters have been received from Monitor readers who have taken advantage of the special offer shown below.

Postcard Brings You a 50c Bottle!

For your convenience, we will send you postpaid a 50c bottle of Rap-I-Dol Shampoo on trial. If you are not convinced that Rap-I-Dol is a superior quality shampoo, it will cost you nothing—and you need not return the bottle. If you are pleased with it, send 50c in the coin container you will receive to pay for it. We believe you will agree that this is an unusually fair offer.

Rap-I-Dol Distributing Corp.
151 W. 46th St., Dept. 14, New York, N. Y.

WARNER
FURNISHING
FABRICS

Obtainable throughout the British Empire and North and South America through all Leading Decorators

Warner & Sons Ltd.
77 Wells St. Oxford St. London, W. 1
England

TRANSFORMATIONS

Individually designed to solve your particular hair problem. Easy to adjust — undetectable.

Call for consultation—no obligation to purchase. Write for Booklet "C."

Bring your old Transformation, personally, and we will re-dress it FREE. Out-of-town residents, enclose this adv.

B. CLÉMENT
665 Fifth Ave. at 53rd St.
Suite 614, N. Y. City
Established 1900
Plaza 5-2510

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
FOR PAINTING WALLS, CEILINGS...FOR PAINTING OVER WALLPAPER!
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PRODUCTS
KEM-TONE
MODERN FLAT WALL FINISH
PEACH T
THE SHERWIN-WILL
2.98 Gal. Paste Form
Mix 1 gallon with water and make 1½ gallons paint. Your cost ready to apply, 1.98 gal.

NEWEST, SMARTEST, PASTEL COLORS

An amazing NEW KIND OF PAINT!

NEVER mind whether your rooms are painted or unpainted, plastered, wall papered, or of composition board. Amazing new KEM-TONE, Sherwin-Williams modern miracle paint, will cover them beautifully, completely—with a *single coat!* Never mind the usual painting extras, either—the usual primers, sealers, thinners. You don't need any with KEM-TONE.

It's a scientifically developed resin paint. Just thin it with plain water and apply. One hour later, it's dry . . . your rooms ready to be "moved back into" again! And remember, there's not a disagreeable odor in the entire amazing process! You can smell KEM-TONE, but only in a nice way! Before you even consider painting, investigate KEM-TONE. You'll never regret it!

1 COVERS, WITH 1 COAT, practically any inside surface including wallpaper!
2 NO OBJECTIONABLE ODOR . . . during or after painting.
3 DRIES IN 1 HOUR . . . room furnishings may be replaced same day.
4 NO SIZING OR PRIMING coat required.
5 THINNED WITH WATER . . . no special solvent thinner required.
6 READILY WASHABLE—just use plain soap and water.
7 BRUSHES CLEAN EASILY in ordinary water after use.
8 NEWEST, SMARTEST pastel colors. They're lovely.
9 EASY TO APPLY, so easy a very wide brush may be used, thereby cutting down painting time.
10 ECONOMICAL . . . 1 gallon mixed with water makes 1½ gallons of paint.

Kem-Tone IS AVAILABLE AT YOUR NEAREST SHERWIN-WILLIAMS DEALER

The Home Forum

On the Delight of Being Through With It

Every now and then it comes all over us: a little bright flood of the most heavenly relief. Quite, quite idiotically, of course. For certainly one would suppose that, at this late date, the fact would have ceased to sparkle as a novelty.

However, that is the way we seem to be—perpetually immeshed in small private astonishments—so that sometimes we have wondered, in a spasm of concern, if possibly we are deficient in some element of maturity. Surely, we reflect, it is high time that these implacably ordinary developments should be accepted, as they appear to be accepted all around us, without the saucer-eyed surprise appropriate to a nursery. This business, for instance, that we started out to mention: this never being able quite to get over it. We stop short—on Fifth Avenue, say, or here, like this, in a brilliant May garden, or perhaps in the first few minutes of waking up with a day spread fresh and delectable before us—and we find ourselves thinking, in a flood of relief: "Why, how perfectly, perfectly *marvelous!* I don't, any more, have to go to school!"

* * *

The relief is so abundant, so golden and quivering, that it would be futile to deny that we loved not school. Regretfully—for like mad do we believe in Education—we admit that indeed such was utterly the case. In fact, from the tenderest, trembling beginning to the deplorably raggletaggle, undistinguished end we were, it must with shame be acknowledged, mutinously engaged in repudiating the beneficent classroom systems of several countries.

It might, of course—it just conceivably might—have been a bit different if we had ever managed to remain sufficiently settled in one spot to develop a sense of "belonging" to a school. "My old school," we hear people say, and even, "My *dear* old school," and it sounds so—cozy, reinforcing: so rich with glistening ivy, giggly cocoa-fests, rhythmic cycles of reunion—with whole integrated blocs of little girls moving measuredly, hand in hand, from serge tunics to Molyneaux crepes.

But one can't very well say: "My dear old fourteen schools" (plus that Washington winter of a Correspondence Course, especially designed for recalcitrant or abnormally itinerant children): it simply doesn't make the same sort of sense. Not for us the garlanded memory of a coherent experience, the tangible residue of a sworn sisterhood; for us but a muddle of chilling recollections labeled, abstractly and with distaste, "going to school."

* * *

We were, of course—it should perhaps be recounted—perpetually placed throughout those minor years at an exceptional variety of disadvantages.

In the first instance, always, without fail, we arrived too late: that is, after the term had begun, the cliques been defined, the pattern established. Into this complex, compact little world of completed adjustments we, the belated, the unexpected, the "foreign," would be haplessly hurled.

Ah, that excruciating moment of entrance!—standing there alone, exposed, superfluous: with so tiny an accumulation of sureness, so flimsy a façade. This was the Dread, the huge and profound Dread of childhood: this the occasion rendered all the more devastating by the fact that always, again without fail, we seemed to speak "differently" from everybody around us. No matter how much we might strive (with the passion for orthodoxy of the female young) to match our hopelessly hybrid accent to whatever characterized our immediate environs, forever we were detectable as a little girl from "somewhere else."

* * *

All this might, of course, have been effectively nullified—or even fruitfully exploited—if we had been the sort of little girl who brought glory to her school. "Although you are new here, dear, and late into the bargain, and curiously undisciplined and rather odd in your speech, although you can't catch a ball for nuts or even throw one and are so totally inept with a needle that the sewing-mistress feels you had better be excused before you irreparably damage yourself—in spite of all this, we of St. Millicent-on-the-Mip will forever prize the astounding record you have achieved in—" well, Mathematics, say, or History, or Latin: if this could have been bugled forth of us, our tale might be different. But, alas, how humiliatingly remote from the truth! For not only were we perpetually late, new, strange, but, also, we were incorrigibly *bad*.

Mathematics, for instance. Here a native incapacity to grasp figures was further complicated by the fact that, if problems were presented in terms of money, we were immediately plunged into a wild personal confusion of pennies and cents, shillings and quarters. The thing to do, of course, was to ask if, please, we could turn our sums into apples. Apples helped. Although not, in all honesty, to a noticeable degree. The mistakes we could make, even with apples, betrayed not so much a minor, remediable sort of slip as the most grandiose kind of misapprehension of the very foundations of the science we were battling with. Dewed with sweat, breathing like a bull, we would emerge from a fearful session with our slate clutching two thousand, eight hundred and eleven apples when the frugal answer was seventy-six—so that both the teacher (hand clapped to brow) and our pink, moist, baffled self would be hard put to it to find a common meeting-ground for clarifying the confusion. That it remained to this day sadly unclarified is all too evident: probably we would miss, as one would a salutation, that momentary recoil with which even the most seasoned of bank officials faces the massed inaccuracies of our check book.

* * *

Then there was Spelling. Spelling Bees (most frequently encountered in England, we remember) were the bane of our existence. Because, always, first shot, down we went like a ninepin. Sometimes it would be simply ages before anybody else was caught out, and there we would sit, in solitary defeat, hotly resenting the whole silly business, while the words grew longer and longer on the air and were triumphantly, vindictively bitten off into letters.

Our conspicuous deficiency in this particular field was, to our betters, something of a mystery: for we were known, rather prettily, from merest tothood, as "the little girl who loves words." We couldn't, ourself, for the life of us grasp the connection. Words were one thing, spelling another. Spelling was letters. Words were meanings, singings, small private excitements past explanation. "Precipice," the teacher would pronounce; and as one gabbled off, just to oblige, "P-r-e-s-i-p-i-s-," there would be in the head such a sheering-away, such a wild steepness, down into a purple sea perhaps or perhaps through bitter mountain air to the dead silence of a lost valley, that breath would be caught for a moment in the throat. "Caroling," the teacher would clinically pronounce—and there would be larks, dropping like little gilt bullets from the sky and singing, singing thinly, as they dropped, or instead of larks three neat, tight rows of little boys in very clean surplices, their hair brushed flat like dolls' hair, their lids pious, their mouths rounded open—

* * *

It was rather late in the day, *too* late, in fact, when we ran into Grammar.

We had arrived (still fiercely unreconciled to it all) at a preparatory school—white pillars, magnolia, corn pone, et cetera—in the South. And here, belatedly, in the course of an opening class, it was all at once disclosed that we had never had so much as a droplet of Grammar. There had, to be sure, been times when we had vaguely suspected this fact; but certainly we had seen no remotest reason to go raising hullaballoo over the omission. Somehow, we had simply just "missed" Grammar. And now, asked to parse a sentence, we said: "I beg your pardon?" politely: thereby creating, in that fine old mansion, a storm of concern.

Brought up before a battery of faculty, we learned, for the first time, that words could be not only broken dead into letters but further massacred by a different, a much more elaborate and—we didn't for a moment doubt—perfectly revolting process. Obediently, but glowering, we stood and listened. And gradually we were invaded by the queerest feeling: by a sort of panic, as though we might find—if something wasn't done about all this quickly—that we really didn't know what a word was *for*. So, emboldened by consternation, we stepped forward. If, we bargained, we could write for the Department three good essays—straight off, in a row—good enough to merit an unqualified A, could this regrettable business of Grammar please, please, be mercifully dropped?

* * *

We weathered that one; but it left us, somehow, a trifle shaken. For how could we be sure that, the instant anybody felt like probing us, whole new blanknesses wouldn't be revealed? Our progress, heaven knew, had been tortuous enough; but we began now to have horrid visions, not of going forward (however snailishly) but back, back, clean into the kindergarten—looming grossly among erudite infants—in an endless attempt to pick up the things we had managed to miss. As a prospect this was naturally unnerving—and all the more so since (something we have forgotten to mention) throughout these years our brother had been soaring to success like an eagle: writing all the plays for his far-flung schools, acting all the heroes, winning prizes and medals and verbal tributes in Latin. So that, smack in front of us, was this living proof that circumstances could be triumphed over, if one just put one's mind to it.

In due time, after the usual brief sampling, the school in the South was left behind; and there ensued a depressed kind of lull, far up—for some reason or other—on the coast of Maine. It was clear, by now, that nobody had the foggiest idea of what to do with us. We had graduated from nothing; not so much as a certificate had we managed to garner; our credits could have been crammed into the bottom of a thimble. Such fragmentary honors as we had so far achieved had been strictly on our own, outside and in spite of handsome ivied walls. The future looked—no doubt of it—most bleakly inauspicious. How were we ever going to learn, to understand: with all these classrooms forever in the way? There seemed, really, but a single hope: to do something that would with sufficient loudness state: "Look here, everybody, *I'm through with going to school!*"

* * *

So we wrote a novel.

And it really turned the trick.

For the first time, with a book clutched in our hand, we felt something approximating safety. And, what was more, to add jam to the occasion, we actually were "claimed" by one of our schools. Out of the blue a letter arrived, saluting us affectionately, assuring us of the pride with which our "old school" looked upon us: signed by the head "E. V. Graham." With knit brows we pondered and re-pondered. Which one of them had it been—why—when? Darkly, like a bit of undeveloped film, something for an instant floated up in front of us. But we were, for all that, definitely touched; indeed, for the first time, we experienced a sensation of—if not quite belonging—of wanting to belong. We wrote back, with pleasure, with vivacity: "Dear Miss Graham, it means a great deal to me to know that my dear old school—" and so on and so on. How the days there, we told her warmly, came winging back; how the remembered faces bloomed afresh and the remembered voices chimed in our ear. It was quite a letter, in its high-flown way. And it elicited, soon after, a brief response: we were thanked, with politeness, for our kind words; we were assured of how pleased our dear old school was that we could recall, so fondly, so meticulously, everything about it. At the end there was a postscript: "Apparently," E. V. Graham wrote, "you have forgotten I am a *Mister*, not a Miss."

So perished our first and last attempt to establish with a school a traditional sense of relationship.

For others, we concede, the garlanded remembrance; for us—this little bright flood of relief, this happy wonderment at really being through with it.

Doris Peel

And Suddenly Music

And suddenly music, better than food or sleep
for easing the mind, broke on the waiting ear:
song that was never ours to hold or keep,
but song, ephemeral and amber-clear.
Notes like the mingling of bells, and under
these,
the hands like bird-wings brushing the ivory
keys,
and no request of the mind but to hush and
hear—
And music, I said, no matter what makes it
move,
breathe, and be borne aloft upon lofty air,
is sustenance better than food or sleep to
prove
the nothingness of care.

Gilbert Maxwell

The
Christian Science
Periodicals

Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of
Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Sentinel

"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and special information regarding the Christian Science movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in eight languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

The Christian Science Monitor

"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer, $1.

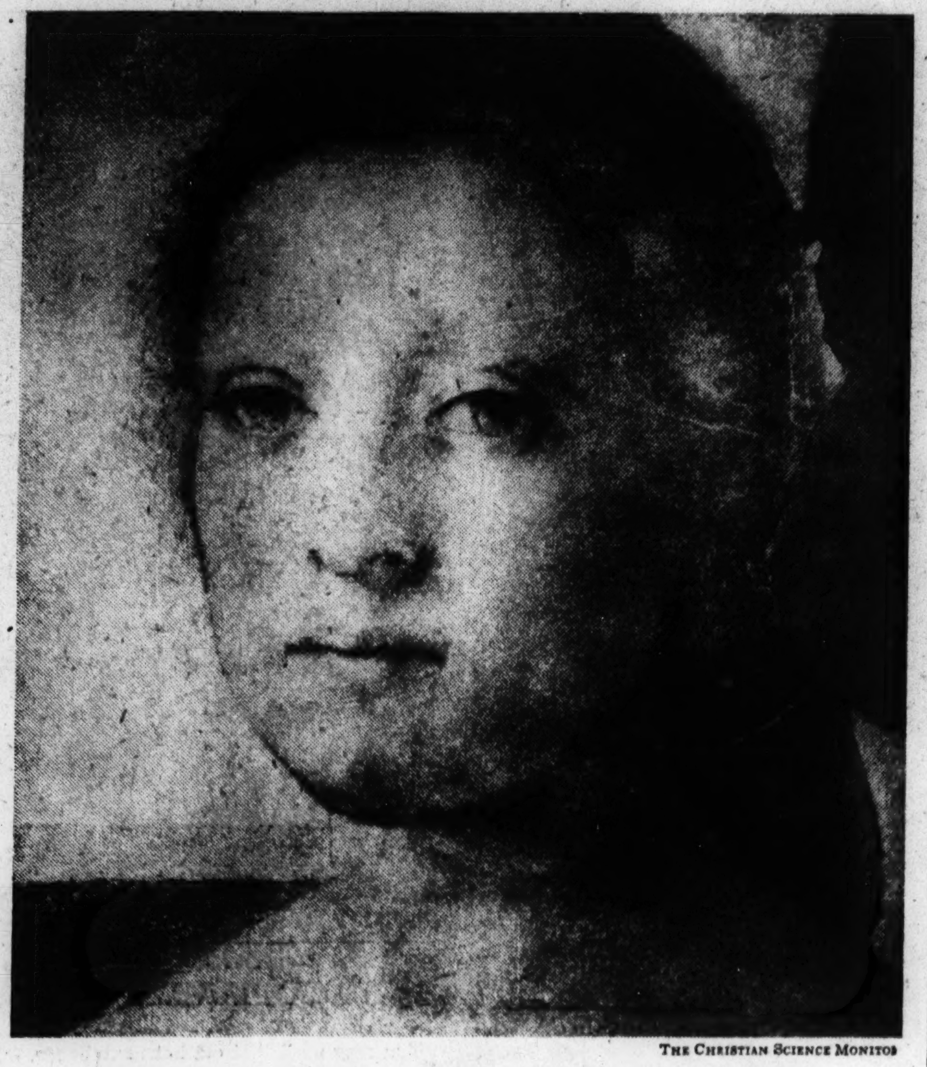
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Please send me your Special Introductory Offer of 6 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 2 issues of The Christian Science Journal, for which I enclose $1.

Name ....
Street ....
City ....
State ....
CSP-6

Owner

If from my window-world
I see a tree unfurled,
Or star begin to shine—
If I hold them each apart,
An image in my heart,
Then tree and star are mine.

Helen McGaughey



The Christian Science Monitor

Head of a Young Woman: *A Drawing by Andrea del Sarto*

Andrea del Sarto (1486-1531) was an eminent Italian painter of the Florentine school. His first training was with a goldsmith; later he turned to draftsmanship and painting. He painted frescoes of Biblical subjects and portraits in a style influenced by the great Italian masters who were his contemporaries.

There exist today a great many drawings and sketches that were executed by Andrea in preparation for large compositions. These drawings shed light on the manner in which a great artist approached a large work. He made many sketches of heads in different attitudes, of figures in varying postures. Andrea's drawings show a keen observation of surface traits. Bernhard Berenson, who has written extensively and learnedly on the drawings of Florentine masters, has said about Andrea's drawings that they are "matchlessly vital transcripts of reality"; and that he rendered "the things seen with a veracity, a persuasiveness, and a penetrating reality."

Andrea was tutored in the fine art of draftmanship through careful study of drawings by the great masters, Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci. While he did not assimilate the peculiar qualities which characterized the genius of those two Florentines, he drew with great accuracy and dependability.

This drawing is in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence.

D. A.

Spiritual Thinking and True Progress

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

True progress always companions with good. Its pathway is illuminated with spiritual light, which grows brighter in the continuous unfoldment of that which is worthy, permanent, comforting, that which blesses the whole human family.

According to the Scriptural record, Abraham experienced much progress because "he looked for a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God" (Hebrews 11:10). The greatest example of true progress is found in the life of Christ Jesus, whose realization of the power of Spirit enabled him to heal the sick, feed the multitudes, still the storm, overcome the limitations of time and distance, raise the dead, and to crown his understanding of God with his own resurrection and ascension.

Christian Science reveals the practical value of the Master's example, enabling men to raise their thinking above mortal beliefs to the discernment of spiritual ideas, as manifested in true progress, freedom, dominion, and joy. Today, when the results of a false concept of progress are claimed as the result of mere military conquests, many are recognizing the truth of the statement by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, found on page 1 of "The People's Idea of God," which reads: "Every step of progress is a step more spiritual. The great element of reform is not born of human wisdom; it draws not its life from human organizations; rather is it the crumbling away of material elements from reason, the translation of law back to its original language,—Mind, and the final unity between man and God."

The First Commandment (Exodus 20:3), "Thou shalt have no other gods before me," is the basis of all true progress. The Psalmist declares (Psalms 14:1): "The fool hath said in his heart, There is no God. They are corrupt, they have done abominable works, there is none that doeth good." Whatever one acknowledges as wisdom, compulsion, or power for good or evil, that is what he serves. In his letter to the Romans, Paul asks (6:16), "Know ye not, that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey; whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness?"

True progress is evidenced in humanity's advancement to higher standards of thinking and living; it is the outcome of a right apprehension of God, and of man in His image and likeness; and this progress necessarily begins in the thoughts of the individual. It is there that each one must progress from falsehood to truthfulness, from dishonesty to honesty, from injustice to justice, from greed to gratitude, from contention, strife, and self-will to peace and good will to men and obedience to God, good.

Through an increasing understanding of God as eternal Life, we progress from the material beliefs of decay, decrepitude, and inactivity to the true sense of life and usefulness, through the constant spiritual renewing of our thoughts. Rightly apprehending God as unfailing divine Love, we progress from selfishness to helpfulness, from arrogance and self-righteousness to courtesy and humility, from resentment and revenge to mercy and loving-kindness, from envy and jealousy to rejoicing in another's progress, from retaliation to the returning of good for evil, from partiality and discrimination to right consideration, from impatience and harshness to patience and gentleness; in a word, we progress from the deteriorating process of hating to the life-giving and joyous activity of loving.

As we acknowledge God as divine Mind, the only intelligence, we progress from the mortal sense of temper and temperament to the spiritual sense of love, graciousness, and stability, from false appetites, restlessness, and uncertainty to contentment, assurance, and the calm conviction of ever-present divine goodness, from frustration to fulfillment and fruition, from the belief in the power of evil to the understanding and demonstration of the infinite power of divine good which is God.

Before the impetus of spiritual thinking materialism must inevitably be silenced, and men will hear again the angelic message (Luke 2:14), "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." As we see that divine Love encircles the globe, unfolding God's plan for man, all mankind will recognize and receive Christ, Truth, delivering it from belief in evil.

It requires but a touch of Christliness to improve and glorify our earthly experience, to banish sorrow and wipe away our tears. And day by day each one may experience through spiritual thinking a wider sense of human progress that leads from sense to Soul, from matter to Spirit, to the recognition of man as the spiritual image and likeness of our all-wise, all-loving Father-Mother God.

On page 170 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy has written: "Spiritual causation is the one question to be considered, for more than all others spiritual causation relates to human progress. The age seems ready to approach this subject, to ponder somewhat the supremacy of Spirit, and at least to touch the hem of Truth's garment."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

O pensar espiritual e o verdadeiro progresso

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

O **verdadeiro progresso** vem sempre acompanhado do bem. O seu caminho é iluminado com luz espiritual, que se torna cada vez mais brilhante ao desvendar continuamente o que é meritório, permanente, reconfortante, aquilo que abençoa a inteira família humana.

De acôrdo com a narração das Escrituras, Abraão fez muito progresso "porque esperava a cidade que tem fundamentos, da qual o artífice e fabricador é Deus" (Hebreus 11:10). O maior exemplo de verdadeiro progresso encontra-se na vida de Cristo Jesús, cuja realização do poder do Espírito lhe deu a capacidade de curar os doentes, alimentar as multidões, amainar a tempestade, vencer as limitações do tempo e da distância, ressuscitar os mortos, e coroar sua compreensão de Deus com a própria ressurreição e ascenção.

A Ciência Cristã revela o valor prático do exemplo do Mestre ao dar aos homens a capacidade de elevar o seu pensar acima das crenças mortais, até chegarem a discernir as idéias espirituais que se manifestam em verdadeiro progresso, liberdade, domínio, e alegria. Hoje em dia, quando se alega que os resultados de um falso conceito de progresso são consequência de meras conquistas militares, muitas pessoas reconhecem a verdade da afirmação de Mary Baker Eddy, a Descobridora e Fundadora da Ciência Cristã, afirmação esta, encontrada na página 1 de *The People's Idea of God* (A Idéia que o Povo faz de Deus) onde se lê: "Cada passo rumo ao progresso é um passo mais espiritual. O grande elemento da reforma não nasce da sabedoria humana; não sorve sua vida das organizações humanas; pelo contrário, êle é o desmoronar dos elementos materiais ante a razão, a translação da lei que volta à sua linguagem original,—a Mente, e a unidade final entre o homem e Deus."

O Primeiro Mandamento (Êxodo 20:3), "Não terás outros deuses diante de mim," é a base de todo o verdadeiro progresso. O Salmista declara (Salmo 14:1), "Disse o néscio no seu coração: Não há Deus. Têm-se corrompido, fazem-se abomináveis em suas obras, não há ninguém que faça o bem." Seja o que for que o indivíduo aceite como sendo sabedoria, impulso, ou poder de praticar o bem e o mal, é isto o que êle serve. Na sua carta aos Romanos, Paulo pergunta (6:16), "Não sabeis vós que a quem vos apresentardes por servos para obedecer sois servos daquele a quem obedeceis, ou do pecado para a morte, ou da obediência para a justiça?"

O verdadeiro progresso evidencia-se no adiantamento da humanidade rumo a padrões mais elevados do pensar e do viver; é o produto de um conceito correto acêrca de Deus, e do homem na Sua imagem e semelhança; e êste progresso forçosamente começa nos pensamentos do indivíduo. É aí que cada qual tem de progredir, abandonando o falso pelo verdadeiro, a deshonestidade pelo que é honesto, a injustiça pela justiça, a cubiça pela gratidão, desistindo da contenda, da discórdia e da vontade própria, para manifestar paz e boa vontade para com os homens e obediência a Deus, o bem.

Através da crescente compreensão sôbre Deus como sendo Vida eterna, abandonamos as crenças materiais de decadência, decrepitude e inatividade, e progredimos até alcançar o verdadeiro sentido de vida e utilidade, pela constante renovação espiritual dos nossos pensamentos. Por compreender corretamente que Deus é inextinguível Amor divino, progredimos do egoísmo à colaboração despretenciosa, da arrogância e da presunção à cortezia e humildade, do ressentimento e da vingança à misericórdia e à bondade, da inveja e do ciúme à alegria no progresso dos outros, do desejo de retaliação à magnitude de revidar o mal com o bem, da parcialidade e discriminação à consideração correta, da impaciência e rispidez à paciência e amabilidade; em uma palavra, progredimos do sistema prejudicial de odiar, à alegre e vivificadora atividade de amar.

Logo que reconhecemos Deus como Mente divina, como a única inteligência, progredimos do sentido mortal de má índole e temperamento para o sentido espiritual do amor, da afabilidade e da constância, partimos dos falsos apetites, desassocegos e incertezas para o contentamento, para a confiança e a calma convicção de que a bondade divina está sempre presente, progredimos das decepções para as realizações e proveitos, da crença no poder do mal para a compreensão e demonstração do poder infinito do bem divino que é Deus.

Diante do ímpeto do pensar espiritual o materialismo terá inevitavelmente de se calar, e os homens ouvirão novamente a mensagem angélica (Lucas 2:14), "Glória a Deus nas alturas, paz na terra, boa vontade para os homens." Logo que virmos que o Amor divino envolve o globo, descortinando o plano de Deus para os homens, tôda a humanidade reconhecerá e receberá Cristo, Verdade, que a libertará da crença no mal.

É necessário assimilar apenas um pouco do espírito de Cristo para melhorar e glorificar nossa experiência terrena, para banir a tristeza e enxugar nossas lágrimas. E dia a dia cada qual pode, pelo pensar espiritual, experimentar uma sensação mais ampla de progresso humano, que nos conduz do sentido para a Alma, da matéria para o Espírito, para o reconhecimento do homem como imagem e semelhança espiritual do nosso Pai-Mãe-Deus, todo-sábio e que a todos ama.

À página 170 de *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras) Mrs. Eddy escreveu: "A causalidade espiritual é a única questão a ser tomada em consideração, porque mais do que tôdas as outras a causalidade espiritual está relacionada com o progresso humano. A época parece estar preparada para se acercar dêste assunto, para ponderar um pouco a supremacia do Espírito, e ao menos tocar a borda das vestes da Verdade."

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtêm-se escrevendo à Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
with
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

Published by The
Trustees Under the Will
of Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth, stained edges	$2.00
Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown semiflexible morocco leather, gilt edges	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges	4.00
Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, Oxford India Bible paper, gilt edges	5.00
De Luxe Edition, black, blue, or brown levant morocco, special Bible paper, wide margins, gilt edges	6.00
Cleartype Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges	7.00
Thumb-Indexed Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, gilt edges	7.50
Readers' Edition, large type, black levant morocco only, gilt edges	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, interpointed, 5 vols.	12.50

French or German
Translations

Cloth editions only, black only, marbled edges, each $2.50

This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs. Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittance payable to:

Hudson C. Burr
Publishers' Agent

One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.
Catalogue will be sent upon request

Catalogues showing prices in sterling will be sent upon request on application to the Emergency Book Department of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Women of the Army .... *By Mary Hornaday*

Enlistment in the WAACS, America's first woman's military auxiliary, begins today at recruiting stations all over the country.

Already the lady soldiers are taking a good deal of joshing and some sharp criticism. Everything they do will be subjected to the limelight. Newspapers are interested not only in the jobs they will perform, but in the style of their hair-do, the number of dates they have and even the color of their underwear.

Most of this curiosity is good-natured. Women soldiers, even though they are only non-combatant "auxiliaries," are a novelty in the United States. British WAAFS, ATS and WRENS have come to this country to work in the various missions but for the most part Americans know little about their habits and way of life.

To see how American women, accustomed to much self-individualization and freedom, will react under the rigid discipline and regimentation of Army life interests everybody.

Early indications are that the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps will have no trouble in filling its first 25,000 quota, even though recruits must sign up for the duration of the war and must be willing to be sent any place in the world for service.

Careful Preparation

The plan for organization has been carefully worked out by Army officers. Only officer candidates are being asked to apply at the present time. These must be citizens of the United States, between the ages of 21 and 45, married or single, who have had at least a high school education. Out of all who apply, 450 will be selected to go to officers' training school for eight weeks at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, beginning July 15. No privates will be enrolled until the first officer training course has been completed.

Formation of a woman's auxiliary has been under consideration by the Army for many months. The WAACS is not a hurriedly-thought up organization. The United States has been slower than other nations at war in employing women for non-combatant military jobs.

Great Britain has found that those joining its women's services are usually influenced by the fact that their fathers, brothers, or friends are already serving with the armed forces.

The main reasons listed by those unwilling to join up are a dislike of uniforms and the lack of freedom in Army life.

The WAACS are off to a dramatic start. Mrs. Ovetta Culp Hobby, their director, has announced that girls that are "half-pints" or "bean poles" won't be welcomed because they might give WAACS ranks a ludicrous appearance. Professional models have donned the WAAC uniform and had their pictures sent out over the country.

Rigid Discipline

Some of this glamor may be necessary for recruiting, but it will be too bad if girls get the idea that being a WAAC is a glamourous job. Girls who join will have to make up their minds to forsake much of the freedom they have had at home. If they have trouble obeying parents they need not think it will be easy to obey commanding officers and Army dictates which draw a sharp line between fraternizing of officers and enlisted women.

While the WAACS have been getting publicity and stirring up controversies as to whether women's place is in the Army or in the home, the old-established women's branch of the Army—the Nurse Corps—has been quietly doing its job under unobtrusive Col. Julia O. Flikke.

From her office overlooking the Potomac River, Colonel Flikke each day dispatches Army nurses to Ireland, Australia and other distant fronts where United States soldiers need aid and comfort. Usually she hears nothing from them after they set out to sea on Army transports, unless it is a cabled tale of bravery or horror such as have come recently of nurses on Bataan.

Today Colonel Flikke has approximately 9,000 women nurses under her. In recognition of the service she and they are giving, she has recently been made a full-fledged colonel for the duration and has thus become the highest-ranking woman the Army has ever had.

The success of the Army nurse and the high respect in which she is held, Colonel Flikke attributes to her impersonal kindness and her devotion to duty. It is that attitude rather than personal glorification that will be necessary to make the WAACS a success.

Memo From London:

This New Discipline .... *By Melita Spraggs*

Symbolic of Great Britain's new social discipline is a basket of litter sticks, stacked, unused, in a store yard here.

These are the "lances" carried by the antilitter patrols which used to tour Hyde Park and other open spaces. These are the pronged stabbers with which they impaled the scraps of paper left around by holiday-makers in the days when £3,000 a year was spent to keep the central parks of London clean and tidy.

This year the lances were not taken out of store, even after the Easter and Whitsun holidays. The crowds had taken their waste-paper home for salvage. The post-Easter collection of litter from the central parks—they do not include Regent's Park—barely filled one sack. Usually the haul filled 10 cartloads. Regent's Park, rendezvous of thousands who visit the Zoological Gardens, provided a mere four sackfuls, compared with the picnickers' legacy of 14 cartloads in prewar years.

Even allowing for the fact that there was no orange-peel this year, these figures show a handsome reduction in, almost an elimination of, the litter problem—so much so that the annual cost of park-clearing has been reduced to two figures. The "lancers" are now in the armed services or some other department of national service.

Strollers' Restraint

Park-strollers are also exercising restraint in regard to their strollings. Whereas before the war only railings would keep people "off the grass," now that these Victorian relics have gone, consideration for the state of the greensward alone holds most folks to the paths. True, a little boy here and there may break the new unwritten law. One such youngster had a chastening experience when the temptation to acquire golden blooms led him to invade a copse of daffodils in Hyde Park. In addition to a stern lecture from a park-keeper, he had to emerge and walk back over the grass, watched from the sidewalk by interested and amused spectators. On the whole, however, disappearance of the railings has put folks, big and small, on their mettle.

Bus-riders, too, are protagonists of the new antilitter discipline. Containers for used tickets were placed on buses long before the war, but it needed the Salvage Drive to fill them up. The decks of the buses are consequently much clearer at the end of the day than they used to be.

The Britisher, always an individualist, dislikes standing in queues. But his sense of sportsmanship and fair play usually makes him accept them with a good grace in these days of curtailed bus services. A recent Government order asked that wherever six or more persons were waiting for a bus they should form a queue. Now, an orderly double file is formed at most bus stops at the rush hour, without the assistance of a transport officer.

Effects of the new self-imposed social code are shown, too, by the daytime shopper who uses care and forethought in order to travel between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. and leave the transport free at other times for workers with less time latitude. The discomfort of traveling during the rush-hour may have been a factor in persuading the shopper to curtail time spent in town. But, whatever the reason, the transport companies have thanked travelers for their co-operation in this matter.

Easter Travel Less

Thanks were also extended to the public which made a point of not traveling over the Easter holidays. Expressions of gratitude from the transport companies were broadcast over the radio and in the press. The average Britisher stayed at home and dug his garden instead of taking an excursion into the countryside or to the sea. Those who did travel had to settle with their own conscience the answer to the question posted over every railway ticket office: "Is your journey really necessary?"

There are, of course, many bigger disciplines imposed by war restrictions which Britain has accepted as part of its national effort. Food, clothing, and petrol rationing, for example, have been imposed by the Government. But in many small ways Britain, hitherto zealous in its enthusiasm for exercising individual prerogatives, has found it well worth while to use its rights and privileges with particular regard for the welfare of others.

Britishers are realizing that public-spirited behavior in wartime brings about improvements in community life which generously repay individual sacrifice.

Mr. A. P. Herbert, in humorous verse published here recently, applauded the removal of railings from London parks, but lamented the fact that when the war is over "Some silly ass will go and put them up again."

A strong body of opinion is consolidating, however, to oppose such a move on aesthetic grounds, arguing that the improved civic sense developed by war expediencies will make it unnecessary to impose curbs and restrictions beyond those whereby the individual has learned to regulate his own thought and conduct for the benefit of the community.

To Change the Subject:

And the 'Gas' Card Is Responsible .... *By Jessie Ash Arndt*

This is an era of discovery. Of that I'm convinced. It can even go farther and become and era of exploration. And "gas" ration cards can claim all the credit.

Not long ago I had dinner with friends in a suburb of Boston. Neighbor of theirs was another guest. "I had callers this morning—the first morning call I can remember," she announced with satisfaction. "It was real fun. The Smiths, you know, were out on their bicycles and they found it quite a pull up the hill so they stopped in for a rest before they went on. I rustled around for some cookies and ginger ale and they stayed for about half an hour. They planned to make another call on their way home."

Of course, the Smith's were long-time friends of this neighbor on whom they had made the morning call. Once in a while they had been accustomed to get together with her for a game of golf or to go out to dinner or the theater. But she didn't see them often. They were too busy. She was too busy. They waved as they passed in their car. But now—well, now they were discovering it wasn't necessary to make a 50-mile trip to have an outing. They were learning to enjoy their friends near by. They were exploring their own neighborhood and finding many charming little byways they had not known were there. They were taking time to drop in on their neighbors and the neighbors were looking forward to having them do it often.

Somehow as she told about it I could see suburban life begin to assume a new charm with an old-fashioned flavor. A summer at home there gave promise of being a neighborly one with opportunities to devise interesting diversions. The Smith's neighbors would seek out the places the Smith's had already discovered on their bicycle explorations, and they would keep snacks on hand so they would always have light refreshments to offer when the Smiths or other bicyclists or hikers dropped in. The prospect was a pleasant one.

And just today a friend told me of the fun she and the two other members of her household have had this spring organizing impromptu picnics. Ten minutes after they decide to have one, they are ready to go, and a little reconnoitering has uncovered lovely spots within walking distance, where it is pleasant to "eat out."

They keep paper cups, napkins, plates, forks and spoons as well as some small, light trays and wax paper—picnic fixin's, in other words—in one place in the kitchen. One of the three gets these together. A second, puts the beverages in the thermos bottles. The third member of the group provides bread, butter, and sandwich spreads which are made into sandwiches when they arrive at the picnic spot. She takes along also the fruit, olives, pickles, baked beans—whatever there is on hand that is picnic material.

Each of the three carries a small package and off they go for supper in the woods, by a stream or in a near-by park. It's no trouble. It can be done on the spur of the moment; and its fun.

This same friend, who in the pre-gas-ration days was always exploring highways and byways in her car, is now doing her traveling on shoe leather instead of on tire rubber and enjoying places within walking distance which she had formerly passed by in her haste to get farther afield. She carries a little magnifying glass in her pocket—the kind you buy at the five-and-ten—and with this examines little flowers and grasses she finds along the way. Under the glass, rare beauty is revealed in simple little weeds and the very path beneath her feet offers new fields of interest.

Then there are bus rides, boat rides, and even subway and trolley expeditions that will get you places these days where perhaps you've never taken the trouble to go before. To be sure, it will require a little more enterprise to go by these means than just to jump into the car and roll out of the driveway, but it will be a novelty and worth a trial in wartime.

Role of Electric Power in War Seen at Schenectady

Billion dollars' worth of war orders this year keep General Electric at peak of production.

How the Battle of Production is progressing in United States factories that constantly set records of achievement can now be told. In the following article from a tour sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers, Mr. Harrison describes some of the industrial efforts hitherto hidden behind walls of military secrecy.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 27—Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, called this a physicist's war. General Electric is proving it to be an electricians' war. Ever since the days of Benjamin Franklin and his kite-flown key, the United States has led the world in electrical development. And this development is now having a major part in winning the war.

This onetime Dutch city on the beautiful Mohawk River is probably the best place in America to see what electricity means to the Army and the Navy.

Within the smoke-stained brick walls of the main General Electric plant here a billion dollars' worth of war products are to be produced this year.

General Electric claims that these products are of greater variety than those of any other company in America.

Wide Variety of Products

Without these products no warship or tank could move, no bomber or pursuit plane could reach the height at which much of today's aerial combat takes place, many of the Army's guns could not be fired and the country's whole industrial establishment would be handicapped for a lack of electrical power.

But with this plant in mass production, the vast power of electrical energy is harnessed in behalf of democracy. America knew a lot about electricity before this war. It is learning a great deal more now.

Is a two-ocean navy important to the United States? This is what the Schenectady plant of General Electric has done so far to help create it:

In one immense building, long famous as America's greatest electrical workshop, workers have forgone all vacations to rush through the turbines for the new 35,000-ton battleships South Dakota, Washington, Massachusetts and North Carolina. Each of these ships was launched ahead of schedule.

Precision and Strength

But turbines are only a small part of that two-ocean navy for which Americans may eventually spend as much as $10,000,000,000. Generators, motors, gears and control equipment are equally important and must be made with a precision that a Swiss watchmaker would find almost impossible to match.

And with this delicacy there must go great strength. Motors made here for the Squalus were found to be in good shape and easily reconditionable after being under 240 feet of water for 16 weeks after the submarine sank off New England in 1939.

Reconditioned, the equipment is back in the same submarine, now called the Sailfish. This was the submarine mentioned by President Roosevelt as having bagged Japanese warships.

Giant Searchlights

Can you imagine a man-made light strong enough to enable a person to read a newspaper by it at night at a distance of 12 miles? That's nothing to feaze General Electric engineers. For many months now they have been turning out large numbers of these 800,000,000-candlepower antiaircraft searchlights.

Using only a small carbon arc flame, these massive, electrically-operated searchlights can clearly outline an airplane more than 5½ miles away under usual conditions.

Searchlights this size are the big boys—60 inches in diameter. General Electric also makes a number of smaller sizes for both the Army and the Navy. Searchlights made right on this spot helped illuminate the sky about the incomparable defenders of Corregidor.

New Turbine Plant

Particularly important to all of the United Nations is the fact that an entirely new General Electric plant here has just turned out its first turbine for a Maritime Commission freighter more than two months ahead of schedule.

With these high-powered pieces of equipment coming in, it will be possible to build faster cargo ships, thereby increasing the flow of American-made goods to the anti-Axis fronts.

One of the secrets behind the strength of General Electric equipment is to be found in an isolated room with cement walls 18 inches thick. Within this chamber and operated by remote control is one of the most powerful X-ray machines ever built.

With 1,000,000 volts at its disposal, this portable and astonishingly compact machine examines all the important welding done in G. E. shops. Looking where no man, however skillful, can see, this machine can pick out weak spots buried deep in inches of hardened steel. These weak spots are then chipped out and rewelded.

While the previous record for industrial X ray (400,000 valts) required 3½ hours to make a photograph through five inches of steel, the million-volt machine does a more distinct job in only two minutes. This machine has so speeded up work in G. E. plants that 40 are now in operation in American war factories.

Vital Role in Radio

And here's another reason to give a cheer for Schenectady. The radio equipment used by American fliers in the raids on Tokyo and the Philippines were made by General Electric here.

Under the impetus of war, company laboratories have made great reductions, sometimes amounting to almost 60 per cent, in the use of strategic materials in radio tubes, electric eyes, blackout control devices, and many other types of electrical equipment.

Talking with a whole batch of General Electric Vice-Presidents after a tour of the plant, our group of newspapermen was promised that radio research has been greatly accelerated by the war and that the radios of the postwar period would show vast improvement over those owned by Americans today.

Things of the Future

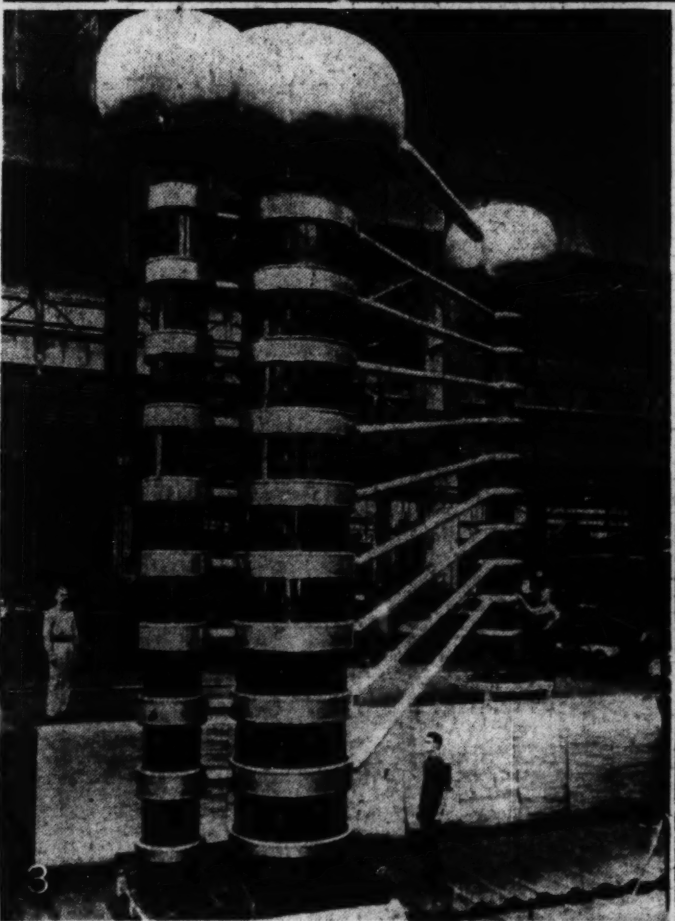
What is more, General Electric is convinced that these improvements will be carried into all branches of electronics. Some of their predictions were breath-taking, but cannot be discussed publicly today since they have practical wartime application. It can be said, however, that they will revolutionize many aspects of modern life, particularly air and sea travel.

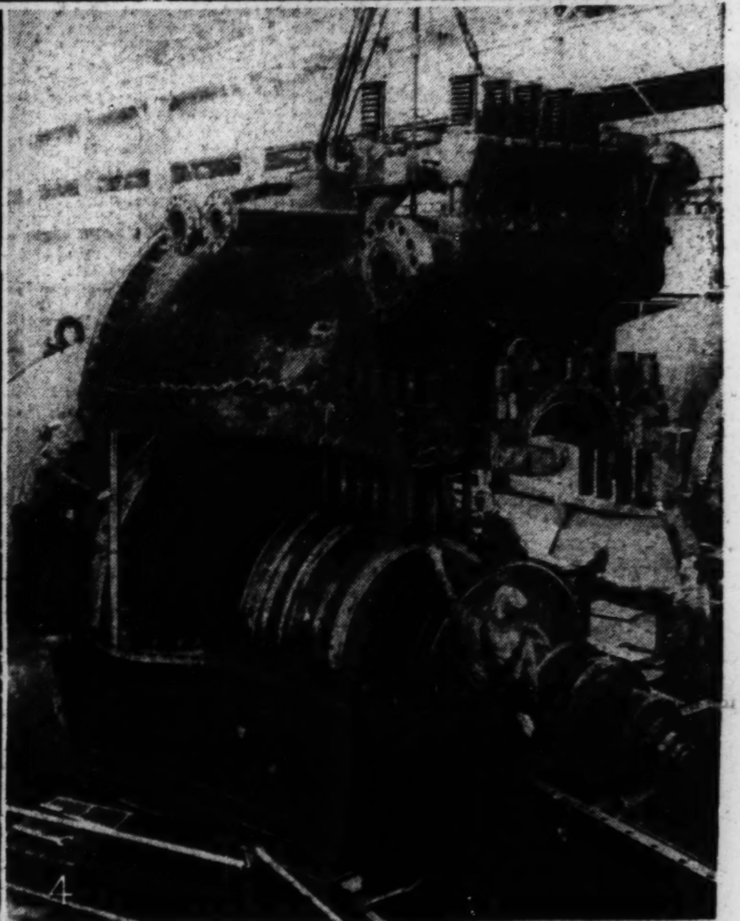
More than 1,750 General Electric research experts are on the job day and night in the Company's laboratories and their energies are directed 100 per cent toward hastening an Allied victory. Navy men admit that, so far as they are concerned, these laboratories are among the most valuable spots in America.

Here's what Charles E. Wilson, President of General Electric, had to say about his Company's activities:

"Our war production for the first four months of 1942 was greater than in all of 1941. Our production for this war has already exceeded General Electric's total 1914 through 1918 production for the first World War.

"Quality as well as quantity is greater. The martime turbines that we now make enable naval vessels to operate with a fuel consumption per horsepower from 25 to 40 per cent lower than the same types of vessels in the first World War."





General Electric; Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

War Effort in Full

The President of General Electric Company (1), Charles E. Wilson.

The United States Fleet brings a nocturnal display (2).

Side view of 14,000,000-volt X-ray machine at Schenectady (3 .

View of giant turbine (4).

Jane Teagle (5) is shown at work in the punch press section plant turning out material for defense.

Mrs. Beatrix Larned (6) at work in the General Electric engineering laboratory at Schenectady.

'Freedom Guarantee' Up to This Generation

WASHINGTON, Pa., May 26 (AP)—United States Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas told graduates at the 141st Commencement of Washington and Jefferson College Saturday night that "it is for this generation to guarantee that freedom continues to flourish."

"In daring action, in bold adventure, in grim and silent work you, too, will answer the Nazi boast that America and its youth are soft and decadent," he said.

The College conferred the honorary Doctor of Laws degree on the Justice.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Friday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	284,930
1942 volume to date	43,282,713
1941 volume to date	52,035,029

Motor Shares Lead Further Market Rally

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—The motors sparked a modest buying revival in stocks today and many leaders pushed up fractions to around 2 points.

Although retarded in its early phase by heaviness in American Telephone and laggard action in the rails, the upturn achieved fair breadth in the late dealings. Advances predominated in the final hour in steels, rubbers, aircrafts, coppers and industrial specialties and even the carrier stocks bestirred themselves near the end.

Volume picked up a bit after sluggish morning and transfers for the five-hour stretch were around 400,000 shares.

Weighed among the day's speculative factors were hopeful interpretations of Russia's stand against the Nazi drive and the statement of Donald M. Nelson that inventory controls being readied by his War Production Board, affecting retailers and wholesalers, would not be issued for a number of weeks and would not become operative for several months thereafter.

On the adverse side were more dividend reductions and omissions, but the marnet too kthese in stride.

Chrysler, up 2 or so at the best, and General Motors ahead around a point, were at new highs for the year. Well in front were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Electric, Union Carbide and Johns-Manville. Showing fractional progress were Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, International Harvester, Sperry, Kennecott, Anaconda, Westinghouse, Santa Fe and Pennsylvania. United Corp. preferred had a fair rise on the declaration of a $3 dividend against arrears.

Selected Bonds Higher

Advances of fractions to a point or more in a limited number of rails and utilities stood out in an otherwise quiet and mixed bond market today.

Trading continued quiet near the final hour.

Included in the group ahead were Delaware & Hudson Refunding 4s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Cleveland Union Terminal 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio Stamped Convertibles of '60, Adams Express 4¼s and New York Central 5s.

Holding within minor fractions either way of Tuesday's final prices were, among others, Pacific Gas & Electric 3¾s, Portland General Electric 4½s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, International Telephone 5s, Western Pacific first 5s and Union Pacific 3½s.

U. S. Governments tended higher on the stock exchange and over the counter with tax exempts in best demand.

Advancing in the foreign department were Brazil 6½s, Peru 6s and Chile 6s.

A. & P. Earnings For Fiscal Year Decline 8.68 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. reports net earnings for the fiscal year ended Feb. 28, 1942, were equal to $16,744,222 after charges, including federal tax of $11,900,000, John A. Hartford, president, reported to stockholders. These earnings were 8.68 per cent lower than the net of $18,336,617 after charges including federal taxes of $7,100,000 reported last year.

While gross sales increased to $1,378,147,240 from $1,115,774,058 for the preceding year, the net earnings rate declined for the third successive year to 1.21 per cent, as compared with 1.64 per cent last year and 1.88 per cent in 1940.

"The further decline in the net earnings rate is directly attributable to the company policy of using savings achieved through greater operating efficiency to lower prices to consumers, raise wages of employees and increase returns to farmers and other suppliers," Mr. Hartford said.

Attributing the lowering of the markup to further elimination of costly handling operations and reduction of waste and spoilage, Mr. Hartford cited as an example an 11 per cent increase over the preceding year in the direct delivery of food to retail outlets from packing or processing plants or rail unload points.

"Thirty per cent of all food distributed by the company during the year was handled in this fashion, by-passing even our own warehouses," he said.

During the year employees received wage increases and added compensation totaling $10,600,000, Mr. Hartford reported, making a total of $24,900,000 in annual wage increases that employees have received since 1933. Company benefits to employees totaled approximately $17,000,000 last year, including wage increases, payment of $700,000 to former employees now in the armed services, as well as company expenditures for vacations, free insurance, severance pay, sickness allowances, etc.

Mr. Hartford further pointed out that during the fiscal year the company had extended to all retail employees the first 5-day week in the history of the food business. "As a result, our employees continue to enjoy the best average wages and shortest general working hours in the industry," he said.

New Stock Issue Proposed

INGLEWOOD, Calif.—Following the meeting of the directors of Harvill Die Casting Corporation, President Harvill announced that letters would be sent to all stockholders asking their consent to the authorization of an issue of new 6 per cent preferred stock which if authorized would be issued from time to time as stock dividends to common stockholders.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	3	38½	38½	38½	M'y26
48¾	43	Acme Stl (4)	2	43	43	43	M'y21
7½	5½	Adams Ex.60g	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
20½	19	Adams-Ml (1)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	M'y15
11¾	10	Addressog ½e	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	16	31½	31⅛	31¼	— ⅜
2⅛	1¾	Alaska Juneau	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
⅜	[illegible]	Alleghany Cp	1	¼	¼	¼	
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	13	4	3¾	3⅞	— ¼
6	3½	All'gpf$30ww	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
17	9½	Alleg pr pf	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'y25
22¾	16⅛	Alleg L S ½e	2	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ½
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Ind (1)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
[illegible]	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	3	124½	123⅜	124½	+ ¾
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	2	10	10	10	
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ½e	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
6⅛	4	Allied St .30e	9	5	4⅞	4⅞	
81	65½	Allied St pf 5	1	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	M'y26
30⅛	22	Allis-CM ¼e	15	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ½
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ½e	2	16	16	16	
1½	[illegible]	Amal Leather	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'y22
18⅞	15⅝	Amal Lpf1½g	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	April11
56	43	Amerada Pet 2	1	48	47½	48	
23⅝	19	Am A Ch 1.20	1	20½	20½	20½	
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	10	32½	31⅛	32½	+1
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk N .20e	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
33	23	Am Br Sh ¼e	1	25	24⅞	25	+1½
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	1	1½	1½	1½	
65¼	56⅝	Am Can (4)	5	64¾	64⅛	64¾	+[illegible]
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	161	161	161	M'y20
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	7	22	21¾	22	+ ¼
73¾	55½	Am C-Fpf1¾e	1	59	59	59	+
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1e	4	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
110	105½	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106	105	105	—1¼
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	81	81	81	+1
5⅜	3⅞	Am Colortype	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	8	9	9	9	
22¾	16¼	Am Cry Su 1e	4	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅜
⅞	⅝	Am Ecaus Til	1	¾	¾	¾	
6	3½	Am Europ .40g	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
19¼	16¾	Am Exp't ½e	2	17¾	17½	17¾	M'y26
⅝	[illegible]	Am & For Pow	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'y23
24½	16¼	AFP$6pf .60k	14	20½	20	20½	+ ¼
28	18⅞	AFP$7pf .70k	2	24	24	24	+ ¼
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2pf		2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y22
32	25¾	Am-Hw SS ¾e	7	26½	25⅝	26½	+ ¾
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	6	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ¼
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	36	36	36	M'y25
46½	36⅞	Am Hm P 2.40	4	44	44	44	M'y25
1¾	1⅛	Am Ice	32	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
30⅜	25	Am Ice pf	3	30½	30½	30½	+ ¼
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	
7	6	Am Inv Ill .80	1	6	6	6	M'y 9
10¼	6⅝	Am Locom'tive	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
89½	70	Am L pf 1¾k	1	70	70	70	M'y23
11½	9½	Am M&F .40e	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	4	Am M & Met	13	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	4	17	17	17	+ ¼
[illegible]	½	Am Pow & Lt	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
26¼	15⅛	APL 6pf 1⅞k	4	19¾	19½	19¾	M'y26
22	12½	APL5pf 1.56k	11	17	16⅝	17	+ ¼
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	24	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
12	9½	Am Ro M ½e	21	10	9⅝	10	+ ½
5¾	4¾	Am Saf R ¼e	24	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
7⅝	6¾	Am Seat (1g)	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'y21
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	1	36⅞	35⅞	36¾	+ ⅝
147	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	133	133	133	M'y20
34¼	29	Am Snf 1.60e	2	31	31	31	— ½
20⅞	16½	Am Stl Fdr 1e	17	17⅛	16⅝	17	+ ¼
12	9⅜	Am Stores ½e	1	10½	10½	10½	— ½
8¾	7½	Am Stov 1.20	2	8½	8½	8½	M'y22
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	3	17	17	17	+1
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	88¼	88¼	88¼	+ ½
21½	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅞
34¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	21	116¾	116	116¾	+ ⅛
149¾	33½	Am Tob 1¾e	6	40½	40	40½	+ ½
50¾	34⅞	Am To B 1¾e	21	42½	41⅛	42½	+1¼
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	3	130	130	130	+ 1
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	5	4	3⅞	4	
27	22	Am Viscose 1e	38	25	24¼	25	+ ⅞
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	4	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	+ ⅝
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf 6	1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	—2⅞
5⅜	3¾	Am Woolen	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
76⅜	55⅜	Am Wool pf 2k	2	56	56	56	+ ½
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
50	43½	Am Z ppf2½k	1	40	40	40	M'y25
28⅝	22⅝	Anaconda ½e	17	24	23½	24	+ ¾
17	12⅝	Anchor H .15e	2	14½	14¼	14½	M'y21
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ¼e	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	M'y20
1¾	1	A P W Paper	6	1¾	1⅝	1¾	M'y26
35	27⅜	Arch-D M ½e	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
111⅝	108½	Arm Del pf 7	1	109½	109½	109½	— ⅛
4⅛	2¾	Armour Ill	7	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
67½	51	Arm I pr pf 3k	2	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ¼
66	53	Arm Ill pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr25
26¼	21	Armstr' C ½e	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (1¼e)	1	6½	6½	6½	M'y22
4	2⅝	Arti'm .77½g	2	3	3	3	M'y18
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	M'y18
83	55½	As DG2pf5¼k	1	54	54	54	—1½
26	20	Associates I 2	1	26	26	26	M'y26
39	27½	Atch T&SF 2e	21	35¼	34¼	35¼	+1
70	60½	At T&SF pf 5	1	64¼	64¼	64¼	+1⅛
26	20¼	Atl Cst L 1g	3	21	20¾	21	+ ½
34	17	Atl G&WI 3g	1	17	17	17	M'y21
45½	33	At G&WI pf5g	5	35¼	34½	35¼	M'y26
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .40e	9	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf 4	1	100	100	100	M'y21
7	6⅜	Atlas Cp ¼e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
50¼	46⅜	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	46⅜	46⅜	46¾	M'y25
70	43	Atlas Pw 1½e	2	44	44	44	
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	1	7	7	7	M'y21
2⅜	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y21
4⅛	2⅞	Aviat Cp .10e	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
		B					
14¾	10½	Bald Loco ct	3	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅜
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	3	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	8	5	4⅝	5	+ ¼
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	20	9⅝	9	9½	+ ⅜
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	5	5	5	M'y26
11½	8⅛	Barnsdall .60	3	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	12¼	Bath Ir Wk 1e	3	13⅜	12¾	13	+ ⅜
19½	15⅛	Bayuk Cig ¾e	3	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅞
24⅛	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	M'y23
104⅛	103	Best pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	2	75	75	75	M'y22
7⅜	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'y22
16½	9⅝	Bell Airc (2g)	6	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ¼
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Av (2e)	6	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
14	9⅞	Benf Ind .40e	4	12	12	12	M'y22
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	49½	49½	49½	M'y 6
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	2	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
66⅞	49½	BethSteel $e	17	52¼	50⅜	52¼	+1¾
121	108⅛	Beth Stl pf 7	1	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	+1¼
22½	18¾	Bigelow-S 1e	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	M'y26
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	2	17⅜	17½	17⅜	+ ⅛
7⅛	5½	Blaw-Kn .15e	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	
14½	11¾	Bliss&Lau ¼e	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Apr30
21⅛	13⅞	Boeing Airpl	3	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+ ¼
31¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	2	26⅞	26	26⅞	+ ⅞
17¼	13⅜	Bond Str 1.60	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	18⅜	Borden (.60e)	11	19	18⅞	19	+[illegible]
24	19¾	Borg-War .40e	6	23½	23	23½	+ ⅜
2⅛	1⅝	Boston&Maine	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y15
30	25	Bower R B (3)	1	28	28	28	M'y23
18½	15	Brewing C ½e	1	15	15	15	M'y22
9⅛	7½	Bridgep't Br 1	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
18⅞	15⅛	Briggs Mf ½e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	M'y26
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	1	32½	32½	32½	
1¼	1	Bkly & Q Tran		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'y26
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	5	1	1	1	M'y22
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
35	28½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y15
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal ½e	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
8⅞	5⅞	Bucyrus-E .15e	7	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅜
3⅜	2⅛	Budd Mfg	3	2½	2½	2½	
3⅜	2⅛	Budd Wh ¼e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y26
15¾	11½	Buffalo F .45e	3	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
23	16½	Bullard Co (2)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	2	22	22	22	
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	9	17	16¾	17	
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	54½	54	54½	M'y13
7½	6¼	Burr Add .30e	3	7	7	7	
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½	
6¼	5⅛	Butler Br .60a	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y26
20¾	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	M'y22
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
8¾	6⅛	Byers (AM)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
12¾	10	Byron J'k ½e	1	12	12	12	+ ¼
		C					
19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	M'y26
50⅞	16½	Calif P pf 2½	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¼	[illegible]	Callahan Z-Ld	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y25
7⅛	5⅞	Cal & Hecla 1	2	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
15½	11⅞	Campb W ¼e	2	13⅝	13⅜	13¾	— ⅛
12½	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	M'y26
4⅞	3⅛	Canadian Pac	25	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
37½	29⅞	Cannon Ml ½e	3	30	30	30	M'y25
2¼	1⅜	Capital Ad A	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y21
27¾	23½	Carpenter $½e	2	24	24	24	
3	2¼	Carrier-G .05e	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y26
69	54⅜	Case (JI)(7g)	7	62¼	61½	62¼	+1
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	7	33	32	33	+1
21¼	15	Celanese 1⅛e	27	19	17⅝	19	+1½
8¼	6⅛	Celotex (1)	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y22
23⅝	16	Cent Agu 1½	1	16	16	16	
2¼	1⅜	Cent Foundry	4	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅞	Cent RR NJ	1	2	2	2	M'y21
18	12⅛	Cen Violeta 1g	2	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
3¼	2	Century Rib M	1	2	2	2	M'y25
31¾	27	Cerro de P 2e	3	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅜
2¼	1⅜	Cert-teed Prod	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
19	16¼	Chain Belt ¾e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
17	14½	Champ Pa ½e	7	14⅞	14½	14½	M'y20
7½	5½	Checker Cab	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¾
36¾	27⅛	Ches & Ohio 3	19	29⅜	28⅜	29⅜	+ ⅜
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	89	89	89	M'y20
4	2⅜	Ches Corp	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y23
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	¾	¾	¾	
5	3	Chi&E Ill A	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2¾	1½	Chi Gr West	2	1½	1½	1½	
13½	8⅞	Chi Gr W pf	17	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ½
5⅛	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼g	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
17½	12⅛	Chi P Tool 1e	2	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+1
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	M'y26
52	50	CPT pr pf 2½	1	50	50	50	M'y22
⅜	[illegible]	Chi Rk Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅝	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	[illegible]	[illegible]		M'y25
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
10½	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab 1	2	10½	10½	10½	M'y25
13¾	11½	Chickasha (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	M'y21
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'y22
58½	43⅞	Chrysler Cp 2e	86	60⅛	58	60⅛	+2⅛
10¼		City I&F 1.20	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	M'y26
2⅝	2⅛	City Stores	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
34½	29½	Clark Eq 1½e	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	M'y26
29	22	Clev Gr Br ¼e		22½	22½	22½	M'y20
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	1	33	33	33	
36½	25⅜	Cluett Pea ¾e	9	29¼	28¾	29	+ ⅛
79½	56½	Coca Cola 1½e	3	70¾	69½	70½	+ ½
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	60½	60½	60½	M'y22
13⅞	11½	Colgate-P ½	8	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	3	98⅛	98	98⅛	M'y25
14¼	10⅝	Collins & A.	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel&I 1a	2	14	13½	14	+ ½
13⅝	8½	Col Br A .60e	1	11	11	11	
13½	8¾	Col Br B .60e	1	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
1¾	1⅛	Col G&E .10g	6	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
54	32¼	Col G&E pfA 6	1	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	— ⅜
6¾	5⅛	Columbia Pict	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	M'y26
27	24	Colum Ppf2¾	1	26	26	26	+1
72	51	Colum Carb 2e	3	66	66	66	+1
20⅞	16⅛	Coml Credit 3	11	20½	19⅞	20½	+ ½
100	91⅛	Coml C pf 4¼	1	93	93	93	M'y26
26¾	20¼	Coml Inv Tr 3	23	26⅜	25½	26½	+1¼
103½	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	M'y21
9¾	7¼	Coml Solv .55g	5	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	Com'th&South	70	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
44½	23¾	Com&Sou pf 3	49	25¼	23⅞	25	+1¼
23¾	17⅜	Com Edis 1.80	5	20	19⅝	20	+ ½
3⅜	2	Conde N .40e	1	2	2	2	M'y12
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	M'y25
21¼	15	Consol Airc 1e	14	16½	16⅛	16⅜	
11¾	9⅞	Cons Cig 1½g	3	10	10	10	M'y26
7⅜	4½	Cons Cop .10e	9	4½	4⅜	4½	
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	33	12½	12¼	12½	
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	88	88	88	+ ⅛
[illegible]	⅜	Cons Film Ind	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y25
9	7	Cons F pf ½k	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	M'y26
2⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y26
6½	4⅝	Consol Oil ½	11	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
8¼	6¼	Cons RR Cu pf	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
5¾	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
31	22	Consol'n-C pf	1	25	25	25	M'y18
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	3	84½	84½	84½	M'y23
13½	12	Container ½e	9	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ½
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	4	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	2	88	87½	88	M'y22
27¼	21⅛	Cont Can(¾e)	16	24¼	23¾	24¼	+ ¼
8¼	7¼	Cont Diam F 1	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y25
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	7	35⅜	35	35⅜	+ ⅜
3¾	2¾	Cont Mot ¼e	10	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
24	17	Cont O Del (1)	3	20½	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel ¼e	3	16	16	16	M'y12
12½	8⅝	Cop'weld S .80	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	M'y20
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	18	48	46½	48	+1¼
3⅜	2½	Coty Inc .15e	6	2⅝	2½	2½	M'y22
¾	[illegible]	Coty Internat'l	1	½	½	½	M'y13
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	5	11½	11	11½	+ ½
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	M'y25
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y21
19½	14¼	Crown C&S¼e	2	17¼	17	17¼	+ ½
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
11⅞	10	Crown Zel ½e	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
36	23¾	Crucible Stl 1g	6	25⅜	24¼	25⅜	+1⅛
79¼	67	Crucible pf (5)	1	67½	67½	67½	— ¼
9	5⅛	Cuban-Am Sug	13	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
83	74½	Cub-AS pf 5½	3	80	79	80	M'y23
13¼	9¼	Cudahy Pack	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'y26
15½	13	Cuneo Pr 1½	1	15½	15½	15½	M'y22
⅞	[illegible]	Curtis Publish	4	[illegible]	⅝	⅝	— [illegible]
18¾	12½	Curt' ppf1.10k	1	15	15	15	+ ½
9⅛	5⅞	Curtiss-W 1g	13	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
25⅞	19½	Curtiss-WA 2e	2	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅜
17¾	12⅞	Cutler-H .60e	4	13	13	13	
		D—E					
3¾	2⅞	Davega S .70g	1	3	3	3	M'y25
16¼	15½	Davega pf 1¼	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	M'y 6
11⅝	8¾	Davison C .60g	2	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
8½	4⅞	Decca Rec .60a	4	6	6	6	
24¼	18½	Deere & Co 2g	14	22	21½	22	+ ½
29	25¼	Deere pf 1.40	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	M'y22
11⅞	9⅞	Deisel (1½)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'y22
10⅛	7	Del & Hudson	5	7½	7¼	7½	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅞	Del Lack&W	4	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
½	[illegible]	Den&RioGW pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr13
18⅝	14⅝	Detroit E .70e	10	16⅛	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅛
27¼	18	Diam Mat ¾e	1	20	20	20	M'y26
38⅜	33¼	Diam M pf1½	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	M'y26
9⅜	8½	Diam T Mot 1	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	M'y14
18	16½	Dis C-S h2.22	4	18	17½	18	+ ⅜
79½	70	Dist C-S pf 5	1	79	79	79	M'y21
9	8	Dixie-Vort ¼e	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	M'y21
21	16⅝	Doehler D (1e)	2	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ½
13⅛	8	Dome M 1.30e	8	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
70½	51	Douglas Air 5g	2	54½	54½	54½	— ½
124¼	95	Dow Chem (3)	4	101	100½	101	+1
15⅛	13⅛	Dresser M1½g	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
4	2¾	Dunhill Int	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y22
9¼	8	Duplan (.40e)	2	9	9	9	M'y25
144	102¾	du Pont 2¼e	30	108¼	105	108¼	+2½
126½	120	du P't pf 4½	2	123	122¼	123	M'y21
27½	16¾	East Air Lines	7	23¾	22¾	23¼	+ ¼
3⅜	2¼	East Roll Mill	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
141	108	Eastman (6a)	8	121½	119½	121	— ½
31⅞	26	Eaton Mfg 3	1	26½	26½	26½	M'y25
15	12	Edis Br 1.20	1	12	12	12	
1	[illegible]	El&M In .06e	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
26½	20⅝	El Au-Lt ¾e	8	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅜
13⅛	10¾	Elec Boat ½e	2	11	10⅞	11	+ ¼
1⅜	¾	El Pow & Lt	8	1	1	1	M'y26
32¾	15	El P $6pf.60k	3	19	18½	18½	— ¼
35¼	17¼	El P $7pf.70k	2	21	20¾	20¾	+ ⅝
32⅝	29	El Stor Bat 2	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
26⅜	19¼	El PasoG 2.40	3	20½	20½	20½	M'y23
49	39¾	Endi-John 3	1	41	41	41	M'y26
3⅛	1¼	Eng Pub Serv	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
66	40	Eng PS$5pf 5	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	M'y26
73	46⅛	EPS5½pf5½	4	50	48	50	M'y 1
¼	[illegible]	Equit Off Bldg	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'y18
7⅛	5	Erie RR	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅞	Erie RR ct	39	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ½
44	32¾	Erie RR pf A5	3	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1½	Eureka V Cl	1	2	2	2	
5¾	4⅛	Evans Prod	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
29¾	20	Ex-Cello .65e	2	23¼	22	23¼	+ ¾
¾	[illegible]	Exchange Buf	2	½	½	½	M'y20
		F					
37¼	27⅞	Fairb Mor 2a	2	31½	31	31½	+2
29¾	19⅝	Fajardo Sug 2	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ¼
8¼	6¼	Fed Lt&Tr 1	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	M'y23
24½	20	Fed Min&S 2e	2	22	22	22	+ ⅛
10½	8	Fed Mog ¼e	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
4¼	3⅜	Fed M T .10e	1	3½	3½	3½	M'y26
18⅛	11⅞	Fed D St 1.40	2	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
87	77	Fed DS pf4¼	1	77½	77½	77½	— ½
11	7⅞	Ferro Enam 1	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	M'y23
41¾	29⅝	Fid P F 1.60a	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
16⅝	13⅞	Firestone ½e	13	15¾	15½	15½	+ ⅛
92	87½	Firestone pf 6	1	90	90	90	M'y26
39½	29¾	First NSt 2½	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	M'y25
11⅞	9¼	Flintkote (1)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
96½	86	Flintk pf 4½	1	86	86	86	M'y14
20	15	Florence S ½e	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
21¼	18	Florsheim A 2	1	18	18	18	Apr21
5⅛	3	Follansbee Stl	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
11½	9	Food Fair St 1	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
32½	27⅝	Food Ma 1.40	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	M'y25
12⅞	9¼	Foster Wheeler	5	9⅞	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
10¼	6	Francisco Sug	1	6	6	6	M'y26
38¾	27	Freeport S (2)	3	32	32	32	+ ⅝
19	15½	Fruehauf 1.40	1	17½	17½	17½	M'y21
		G					
2⅜	1⅝	Gabriel Co A	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅛	1⅝	Gair Robt ¼g	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
11	8⅞	Gair pf 1.20	2	9½	9½	9½	M'y21
3⅝	2⅝	Gar Wood	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
7⅝	6⅝	Gar Wd pf ½	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'y13
10⅛	8½	Gaylord C ½a	4	9	9	9	M'y20
52½	51	Gaylord pf 2¾	1	51	51	51	M'y 6
5¼	3⅜	Gen Am I ¼g	2	4	4	4	
104	98	Gen Am I pf 6	1	100	100	100	M'y 7
46¾	36	Gen Am Tr 3g	2	37½	37½	37½	
4⅛	3⅜	Gen Bak .10e	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
3¾	2⅞	Gen Bronze	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'y25
3	2¼	Gen Cable	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y23
9¾	6⅞	Gen Cable A	1	7	7	7	M'y25
90¼	72	Gen C pf 3½k	1	72	72	72	M'y20
20	16⅝	Gen Cigar (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	M'y20
28⅜	21½	Gen El (1.05)	63	25½	24¼	25¼	+1¼
40½	23¾	Gen Fds .90e	9	29⅝	29	29½	+ ¾
116	111¼	Gen F pf 4½	1	111½	111½	111½	M'y25
1⅜	⅝	Gen G & El A	14	⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	
83	64⅞	Gen Mills (4)	1	70	70	70	+3
35⅜	30	Gen Motors 1e	133	36⅜	35¼	36⅜	+1⅜
126	122	Gen Mot pf(5)	1	125	125	125	
3⅛	1¾	Gen O Ad .20e	2	2	2	2	M'y20
30	16½	Gen O Ad A 4	1	18	18	18	+1¼
12⅞	10¾	Gen Prec ¼e	3	12	12	12	+ ⅛
5¾	4⅛	Gen P Ik .15e	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	M'y26
½	[illegible]	Gen Pub Serv	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'y22
12⅝	10⅛	Gen Ry S ¼e	4	11½	11	11½	+ ¼
⅝	¼	Gen Real&Ut	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'y22
28¼	23	Gen R'I&U pf	1	28	28	28	M'y26
19¼	14½	Gen Refr .35e	2	14½	14½	14½	— ½
10	8⅝	Gen Shoe (1)	3	8½	8¼	8½	— ⅛
20	13½	Gen Tel(1.60)	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅜
16½	11	Gen Time ¼e	2	11	11	11	M'y23
10	7½	Gen T&R ½e	4	10¼	9⅝	10¼	+ ¼
[illegible]	4	Gillette .45g	2	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
48½	40⅛	Gillette pf (5)	1	46½	46½	46½	+ ⅜
5⅞	4	Gimbel Bros	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y25
65½	50	Gimbel $6pf 6	3	52	51	52	M'y21
15	12½	Glidden (½e)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
[illegible]	37¼	Glid cv pf 2¼	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+ ½
[illegible]	⅜	Gobel (Adolf)	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
2⅝	2	Goebel Bw .20	1	2	2	2	
18⅛	13	Goodrich (2g)	9	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	+ ¼
70⅞	56	Goodrich pf 5	4	70	69	70	
16¾	10¼	Goodyear T ¾e	32	16½	16	16⅜	+ ½
80¾	60⅛	Goodyear pf 5	2	80	79⅞	80	+1½
2½	1¾	Goth Hosiery	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
1	⅝	Graham-Page	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y26
5½	4⅛	Graby M .60a	3	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
7¾	6	Grand Union	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅞
8¼	6	Granite C.35g	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
31	22⅛	Grant (1.40a)	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
25	23¼	Grant pf (1)	3	23¼	23¼	23¼	M'y25
17¼	15½	Gt N I O ct 2g	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
25⅝	21	Gt Nor pf 1e	4	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	22⅛	Gt West Sug 2	5	23	22⅝	22⅝	M'y26
33½	25	Green H.L (2a)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
12¾	10½	Greyhound (1)	12	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅜
11¼	10	Greyh'd pf .55	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'y25
14⅝	9⅛	Grum Air 1½g	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Guantan Sugar	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y26
4	2¼	Gulf Mob&Oh	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
29⅝	20½	Gulf Mpf2½g	2	22½	22½	22½	M'y22
		H—I					
25	19¾	Hack Wat 1½	1	20	20	20	+ ¼
10¼	8¾	Hall Print 1a	1	10	10	10	M'y26
10½	8¾	Hamil W ¼e	1	9	9	9	M'y22
16⅝	12½	Harb-Wa ⅝e	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	M'y23
4½	3½	Hat Corp ½g	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y26
1⅞	1	Hayes Mfg	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
7½	5½	Hayes Ind ½e	2	5⅝	5½	5⅝	M'y21
93½	81	Hazel Atlas 5	4	80½	80½	80½	M'y26
6⅝	4½	Hecker Prod	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
57	45	Helme 2¾e	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	M'y26
12¾	10¼	Hercul M ¼e	1	11	11	11	M'y21
72	51	Herc Pow .60e	5	59⅛	58½	59⅛	+1⅛
40¾	30¼	Hershey C (3)	1	33	33	33	M'y26
102½	79	Hersh cv pf 4a	2	84	83¼	84	M'y22
13½	12½	Hinde&Da ¼e	2	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
13⅝	11	Hires 1.20a	3	11	11	11	M'y20
21	14¼	Holland F (2)	4	21	20⅞	20⅞	M'y26
6¾	6	Hollander ¼e	9	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
18⅝	13⅜	Holly Sug ½e	5	13½	13⅜	13½	M'y26
38⅛	22½	Homestake4½	2	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅝
34	22	Hou Her A 2½	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	M'y23
10⅝	8¼	Hou Her B ¼e	9	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
44	30½	Household (4)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	M'y23
105	96	Household pf 5	1	96½	96½	96½	+ ½
3¼	2¼	Houston Oil	1	2½	2½	2½	
34¾	29¾	Howe Snd (3)	3	30¼	30¼	30¼	
⅝	⅜	Hudson & Man	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y23
4	2	Hudson&M pf	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'y16
21	16⅜	Hudson B (h2g)	8	19	19	19	+ ⅜
4⅜	3⅛	Hudson Motor	1	4	4	4	
1⅛	[illegible]	Hupp Motor	19	¾	[illegible]	¾	
8	5⅜	Illinois Cent	7	5¾	5⅜	5½	
18¾	13	Ill Cent pf	6	13¾	13	13¾	+ ¼
9¾	6½	Indian Refin	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
16⅜	10⅜	Ind P&L 1.60	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	M'y26
27	21	Indus Rayon 2	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	M'y22
100	74	Inger-Rand 3e	1	77½	77½	77½	M'y26
74½	54	Inland Steel 4	3	57	55¾	57	+1½
12⅜	8¾	Impir Cop ¼e	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
6⅝	5½	Insur ct (.20)	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y19
31½	19¾	Iterchem 1.60	2	21	21	21	+ ¾
10⅜	5¼	Itercon R .40g	5	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
8	6⅜	Interlake ⅜g	6	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
151½	109⅞	Int Bus Ma 6a	1	123	123	123	+2
52	40	Int Harvest 2	32	44⅜	43⅞	44⅛	+ ⅝
160½	147	Int Harv pf 7	3	155	155	155	M'y25
¾	¼	Int Hydro El A	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y25
12½	5½	Int Mer Marine	5	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
5	3⅜	Int Minerals	14	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
41½	33	Int Min'ls 4pf	13	41⅛	40¾	41	+ ¼
3	1⅞	Int M&Ch p pf	3	57½	57	57½	Apr10
28¾	24⅛	Int Mining ¼g	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y26
28¾	24⅛	Int Nick Can 2	21	26¾	26⅜	26⅝	
130	126¾	Int Nick pf(7)	1	129	129	129	M'y23
15¾	9¾	Int Paper Co	49	10	9⅛	10	+ ¼
60⅜	49¾	Int Paper pf 5	3	50¼	49¾	50¼	+ ½
2⅛	1⅜	Int Ry Cen Am	2	2	2	2	M'y19
48¼	39	Int Salt ½e	1	41	41	41	M'y25
32	26	Int Shoe .90e	2	26	26	26	M'y22
39	26	Int Silver 2e	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	M'y26
96	94	Int Silver pf 7	1	94	94	94	M'y 7
2¾	1½	Int Tel & Tel	21	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
2⅞	2	Int T&T for ct	21	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
9	7¾	Interst DS ¼e	1	8	8	8	M'y26
9	7¾	Intertype ¼e	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ½
32⅜	24¾	Island Crk ½e	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	M'y15
		J—K—L					
8	5⅜	Jarvis 1⅛g	0	6	6	6	
33½	18⅜	Jewel Tea (1e)	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	
107⅜	85	Jewel T pf4¼	7	88	88	88	M'y19
62½	50½	Johns-M 1¼e	6	54¼	54¼	54¼	+1
24¾	17½	Jones&L S ¾e	26	19	18¼	19	+ ⅞
64	54¾	Jones&L pfA 5	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	M'y26
79⅞	61	Jones&L pfB 5	2	63½	62⅛	63½	+2½
11	8	Joy Mfg (½e)	3	8½	8½	8½	
8⅜	5	Kalam S&F.60	5	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
4¾	2¾	Kan City Sou	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y26
22	16	Kan C So pf2g	1	16	16	16	M'y26
11½	6	Kaufmann .30e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	M'y22
8½	7	Kayser (½e)	1	8	8	8	M'y20
12⅞	10¼	Kels H A 1¾k	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
7¼	4⅛	Kelsey H B ⅜e	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
37½	26½	Kennecott (1e)	29	27⅞	27	27½	+ ⅝
13½	11¾	Key S&W .70e	2	13	13	13	M'y25
29	25	Kimberly-Cl 1	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	M'y25
2⅞	1¾	Kinney (GR)	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
22⅞	17	Kresge 1.20	3	19	18⅝	19	+ ½
3¼	3	Kresge Dep St	5	3⅛	3	3	M'y15
27	19½	Kress SH 1.60	4	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
29½	22⅛	Kroger Groc 2	2	24½	24½	24½	
12¾	11½	Lambert 1½	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	M'y23
9¾	8⅛	Lane Bryant 1	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	M'y13
18¾	15½	Lee R&T ¾e	1	19	19	19	M'y25
23⅛	18⅜	Lehigh PC ¾e	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	M'y25
1⅛	⅞	Lehigh V Coal	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y26
14¼	8½	Lehigh V C pf	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅞
4	2⅜	Lehigh Val RR	6	2½	2½	2½	M'y21
21⅛	17¾	Lehman Cp (1)	6	19⅝	19½	19½	+ ⅛
13	12	Lehn&Fk .70e	3	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
20⅛	18	Lerner Strs (2)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	M'y20
26⅛	20½	Lib-O-FG ½e	8	26⅛	25⅝	26	+ ⅝
5⅛	4	Lib, McN .45e	10	4⅛	4	4⅛	
33	20	Life Sav 1.60a	1	24	24	24	M'y21
73½	50½	Lig&Myers (3)	1	58½	58½	58½	
74½	50½	Lig&My B (3)	10	59½	59	59½	+ ½
175	164½	Lig&My pf (7)	2	165	165	165	—2
[illegible]	16¾	Lily Tulip 1½	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	M'y18
32¾	22½	Lima Loco ½e	4	23¼	[illegible]	23¼	+ ½
34	25½	Link Belt (2)	3	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
10¾	9⅝	Lion Oil Ref 1	3	10	10	10	
15½	11⅞	Liquid Carb 1	1	12	12	12	M'y26
24½	14⅝	Lockheed A 2g	26	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	+ ¼
41¼	37	Loew's Inc (2)	16	40½	40	40½	+ ¾
42½	35	Lone Star (3)	3	37	36¾	37	— ½
4¼	2⅞	Long Bell LbA	1	3	3	3	
18¾	15	Loose-Wil (1)	1	16	16	16	M'y25
15¼	11½	Lorillard ½e	2	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅜
76½	61½	Lou & Nash 2e	1	62½	62½	62½	
18¼	11¾	Lou G&EA1½	1	13½	13½	13½	M'y26
		M					
23¼	15⅛	MacA&F 1.15e	2	16⅞	16¾	16¾	M'y25
35⅜	28¼	Mack Truck 3g	2	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ⅜
21⅛	17½	Macy (RH)(2)	4	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ¼
13⅝	10½	Mad Sq G ¼e	1	11¾	11⅞	11¾	— ⅛
27¾	20	Magma Cop 1e	2	21	21	21	— ¼
4⅝	2⅜	Manati Sugar	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y25
6¼	5	Mandel Br ½e	1	5	5	5	M'y 4
16⅜	12¼	Manh Shirt 1	2	12	12	12	M'y25
1⅛	¾	Maracaibo Oil	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y 6
3½	2⅞	Marine M .10e	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
12⅝	8½	Marsh Fld .80	10	10	9¾	10	— ½
26½	17¼	Martin GL 3g	11	19	19	19	+ ⅛
6⅛	3½	Martin-Parry	3	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ⅛
28½	22¾	Masonite Cp 1	4	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
24½	20	Master El 2.40	2	21	21	21	M'y11
29½	20	Math Alk 1½	9	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅜
46½	31	May Dept St 3	2	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ¼
1⅝	1¼	Maytag Co	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
18	15	Maytag pf (3)	1	15	15	15	M'y26
10⅛	9	McCall 1.40	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	M'y26
14	10	McCrory St 1	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	M'y22
108¼	100	McCrory pfww5	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	M'y 7
17⅛	14	McGraw Elec 2	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
8	6½	McGr Hill .15e	3	7	7	7	M'y25
32¾	28	McInty h2.22a	1	30½	30½	30½	M'y26
12¾	9⅞	McKess&R ½e	6	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
108⅝	101	McKes pf 5¼	1	101	101	101	M'y20
7¼	5½	McLellan .40e	3	5½	5½	5½	M'y26
7¼	6	Mead Corp ½e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y26
72	64	M'd pfBww5½	1	64	64	64	
32	21⅛	Melville Sh(2)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅝
5⅞	4½	Mengel Co½g	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
29½	21	Merch&M ½e	2	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	M'y20
30½	24¼	Mesta Ma 1½e	2	26⅛	26	26⅛	M'y22
7⅛	5	Miami Cop¼e	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16	12½	Mid-Cont .40e	7	13¼	13	13¼	
23¼	16¼	Midland Stl 1e	3	18	18	18	
42½	35½	Minn-Hon (2a)	2	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ¼
109	108½	Min-H pfC 4¼	60	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	M'y19
3⅛	1⅞	Minn-Moline	1	2	2	2	M'y26
76	60	Min-M pf 1⅝k	4	61	61	61	Apr21
12	8¾	Mission C .85g	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	M'y25
¾	[illegible]	Mo-Kan-Texas	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ [illegible]
2⅞	1¾	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
13⅞	13⅞	Mohawk C (2)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	M'y26
69	66	Monsanto (2)	8	67½	66½	67½	
105½	101½	Mons pf C st 4	4	104	104	104	M'y12
29⅝	23½	Mont Ward 1e	32	29⅜	28½	29¼	+ ½
42½	37½	Morrell J (2)	1	38	38	38	M'y22
8⅜	6¼	Motor Prod 1g	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'y25
12¼	9⅞	Motor Whl .40e	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
25⅝	21⅛	Mueller Br ½e	4	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
3¼	2½	Mullins Mfg B	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y22
13⅛	11⅛	Munsing 2½g	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	M'y 9
69¾	49	Murphy GC (4)	10	50	49⅞	50	+ ⅛
5⅝	4¾	Murray Cp ⅛g	2	5	5	5	
39⅝	31	Myers Bro ½e	1	32	32	32	M'y14
2¾	1¾	Nabco Liq Co	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y14
5⅝	3⅜	Nash-Kelv ¼e	21	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
18	13½	Nat Acme (1e)	2	13⅝	13½	13½	M'y26
3⅞	3	Nat Auto Fib	4	3½	3½	3½	M'y26
6⅝	5⅛	Nat Au pf.60	3	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ¼
8⅛	6⅛	Nat Aviat .55g	8	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
16	13	Nat Bis 1.10e	19	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
66½	140	Nat Bisc pf 7	2	152	152	152	M'y26
15	12½	Nat Bd&S .60	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	M'y23
5⅛	3¾	Nat Can ¼g	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
15	11	Nat Cash Rg 1	12	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
9⅛	7	Nat Cylin .20e	2	7½	7½	7½	
14⅞	12⅜	Nat Dairy .80	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
5⅜	4⅝	Nat Dept Strs	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
9⅛	8⅛	Nat D S pf .60	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
22⅜	17⅜	Nat Dist (2)	2	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ¼
16½	14¼	Nat En&S ¾e	3	16½	16¼	16⅜	M'y21
4⅝	3¾	Nat Gyps .40g	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	
16¼	11⅞	Nat Lead ½a	16	13⅛	13	13	— ¾
168	145	Nat Ld pf A 7	1	149½	148	149	—1
17¼	15¼	Nat M&S ¼e	3	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅞
35	29½	Nat Oil Pr ¼e	1	31	31	31	M'y22
3⅛	1½	Nat Pow & Lt	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
53½	44½	Nat Steel (3)	4	45	44½	45	+ ½
6¼	4	Nat Supply	10	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
63	45¾	N S 5½pf1⅜k	3	48	47¼	48	+1
19⅜	9¾	Nat Sup $2pf	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
3¼	2⅝	Nat Tea	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅛	6⅝	Natomas ½e	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
7	5¾	Nehi C .27½e	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
14½	11	Neisner Br 1a	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+1
35	28	Newberry 2.40	1	34½	34½	34½	+1
30½	22½	Newmont M¾e	6	24⅛	23½	24⅛	+ ⅛
11⅜	7¼	Newport 1.20e	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y26
25½	18	Newpt N S 1e	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ½
109½	101	Newp N S pf 5	1	99½	99½	99½	— ⅞
32¼	23⅞	NY Air Br(1e)	2	24	24	24	
10	7	NY Cent RR	88	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅜
17⅛	12⅛	NY Chi&St L	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y26
51	39	NY Ch&StL pf	6	40⅜	39⅜	40⅜	+1⅜
15⅞	10¼	NYC Omnib 2	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'y21
6	4	NY Dock	1	4	4	4	
15½	12¾	NY Dock pf	1	13	13	13	M'y28
¾	[illegible]	NY NH & H RR	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ [illegible]
2½	[illegible]	NY NH & H pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
¼	[illegible]	NY Ont&West	11	¼	¼	¼	+ [illegible]
30¾	19½	NY Shipb 1½e	14	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅜
23⅜	15⅛	Noblitt-Sp ½e	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
192	143	Norf&West 10	1	153	153	153	+1½
14	9⅞	Nor Am Av 2g	8	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
10⅜	6½	No Am Co .68f	11	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
52⅜	39	No Am 6 pf 3	2	44½	44	44	M'y22
53	39	NoA 5¾pf2⅞	1	43	43	43	M'y20
7	4½	Northern Pac	11	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
108½	100	Nor St P pf 5	2	104⅝	104	104⅝	M'y23
11⅛	8	Northwest Airl	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	M'y26
2¼	1	Norwalk T & R	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10¼	8¼	Norwich P .40e	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— [illegible]
		O—P					
8¼	6⅜	Ohio Oil ¼e	11	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
23¼	17	Oliver Fm ½e	8	24	23½	24	+ ½
6½	2½	Omnibus Corp	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅞	Oppenh'm .40g	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'y25
13½	11½	Otis Elev .40e	2	12⅞	12¾	12¾	M'y26
6¼	4¾	Otis Steel	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
61	51	Otis S Jpf5⅜k	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	— ⅞
22¼	16⅞	Out M&M 1e	1	17	17	17	M'y 7
54	[illegible]	Owens-Ill 1e	3	47¼	46¾	47¼	
8⅞	6¾	Pac A Fish 1g	1	8	8	8	M'y26
15	7	Pac Fin 1.20	2	13	13	13	M'y26
20	15½	Pac G & E (2)	4	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
31	22½	Pac Lighting 3	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
18⅛	13¾	Pac Mills ½e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
2½	1⅛	Pac Tin Cons	2	2	2	2	
5¾	5⅛	Pac West Oil	2	5½	5½	5½	
2½	1⅞	Packard .10g	12	2	2	2	
17¾	11¾	Pan Am Air 1g	53	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+ ¼
8⅞	7	Pan A Pet ¼g	1	7	7	7	M'y11
1⅜	1	Panhandle .10e	1	1	1	1	M'y22
26	20⅞	Paraffine (2)	1	24½	24½	24½	M'y21
15⅝	11⅜	Param Pict 1	49	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅜
114½	100½	Param 1pf 6	3	108	107½	108	+1½
17	15	Park & Tilford	1	15	15	15	M'y 8
2½	1¼	Park Utah .10g	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y25
29¼	[illegible]	Parke Dav .70e	7	23¼	23	23¼	— ½
17½	13½	Parker Rust 1	1	14	14	14	M'y21
[illegible]	[illegible]	Parmelee Trans	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y23
20½	13⅜	Patino M 1⅜e	6	17¾	17⅝	17¾	M'y25
55½	44	Pen&Ford ¾e	2	46½	46½	46½	+ ¼
80½	56½	Penney JC 3	10	65¼	64¼	63¼	+1
2⅝	1⅝	Penn Coal & C	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y21
2	1⅛	Penn-Dix Cem	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y26
44	37⅜	Penn-D pf⅜k	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	M'y 1
13½	11	Penn G Sand 1	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'y26
24⅛	18⅞	Penn RR 2g	33	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜	+ ¾
23⅛	18	Peoples D 1.60	1	18	18	18	M'y19
46⅞	36	Peop GL&C 4	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
1½	⅞	Peoria & East	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 27
21	15⅛	Pepsi-Cola ½e	63	20⅜	19½	20¼	+ ⅝
7½	4¾	Pere Marquette	1	5	5	5	M'y22
27¼	21⅛	Pet Milk (1)	2	22	21¼	22	M'y 2
6	4	Petrol C .45g	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	M'y26
6	5	Pfeiffer (1)	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'y21
32¼	22⅛	Phelps D .80e	16	23¼	22¾	23¼	+ ½
40½	28½	Phila 6pf (3)	3	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¼
10¼	7¼	Philco Cp .35e	1	8	8	8	M'y26
75	55½	Philip Mor 3a	4	63	62	63	+1
107½	98	Phil M pf 4½	5	98	98	98	M'y23
9	6⅛	Phillips-Jones	1	6⅝	[illegible]	6⅝	+ ⅛
41⅜	30	Phillips Pet 2	9	34⅞	[illegible]	34⅞	— ⅛
2¼	1¾	Phoenix Hos'y	11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 2
18⅛	15½	Pillsbury (1a)	1	16	16	16	M'y26
10⅞	6⅛	Pitt & W Va	2	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
4⅛	3	Pittsburgh Coal	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
36⅜	26½	Pittsburgh pf	4	28½	27	28½	
6¼	5	Pitt C&I ⅛g	1	5	5	5	M'y21
9⅝	7⅝	Pitt Forg ½e	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
5¼	4	Pitt S&B .15e	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅜	4	Pitt Steel	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1⅛	1	Pittston Co	6	1½	1½	1½	M'y16
14⅜	11⅛	Plym Oil 1.20	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
17	16⅝	Pond Creek½e	3	17	17	17	Apr13
5¼	3½	Poor & Co B	2	3¾	3½	3¾	M'y22
15⅝	9½	Postal Tel pf	5	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ⅜
8½	5¾	Pressed SC ¼e	13	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	6⅛	Pr S1pf .06¼e	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	M'y18
29¼	25	Pr S C 2pf ¾e	1	25	25	25	Apr16
52	42	Proctor&Gm 2	18	45	44⅝	45	+ ⅜
14⅛	9⅛	Pub Sv NJ ½e	5	10	10	10	+ ⅛
111	79⅞	P S NJ 7pf(7)	1	89	89	89	— ⅛
99½	73½	P S NJ 6pf(6)	1	78¼	78¼	78¼	+ ¼
86⅛	68	P S NJ 5$pf5	1	70	70	70	
115	111½	P S El&Gpf 5	4	112½	112¼	112½	+ ¾
26⅛	21	Pullman (1)	21	22½	21¾	22½	— ¼
10	7	Pure Oil ¼g	11	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
101¼	90½	Pure O 6pf(6)	1	92½	92½	92½	M'y22
91¼	82	Pure O 5pf(5)	2	83½	83½	83½	M'y22
10⅞	9⅜	Purity Bak ½e	1	10	10	10	
		Q—R					
9⅞	8⅛	Quak S O ½e	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	M'y21
3⅛	2½	Radio Cp .20e	16	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
54½	46½	Radio pf 3½	3	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
88	88	Radio pf B (5)	4	88	88	88	Apr25
3¼	2	Radio-Keith-O	2	2⅜	2¼	2¼	M'y26
46½	37	Radio-K-O pf	1	37	37	37	Apr24
17	15½	Raybest-M ¾e	2	16	16	16	M'y22
11⅛	8	Rayonier ½e	1	8½	8½	8½	M'y26
26¾	23¾	Rayonier pf(2)	2	25⅛	25	25	M'y19
15⅛	11⅛	Reading Co(1)	1	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
27⅛	24⅞	Reading 1pf 2	2	25	25	25	M'y22
23¼	20⅛	Reading 2pf 2	6	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	M'y25
2	1⅜	Real Silk Hos	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y18
7½	6⅛	Reliable St ⅛	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
12¼	10⅛	Reliance ¼e	3	11	11	11	M'y14
9¾	7¼	Rem Rand .45e	14	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
62	55	Rem pfww 4½	1	62	62	62	M'y21
4¼	2¾	Reo Motors ct	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
19	13½	Repub St ¾e	17	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
86¾	70⅛	Rep Stl pf A 6	1	72	72	72	M'y25
6⅜	4½	Rev Cop & Br	3	4½	4½	4½	
8⅞	6⅛	Reynolds Met	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
4⅞	3⅜	Reyn Spr ¼e	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y21
27½	20	Rep Tob B.85e	13	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅜
9	6⅞	Richfield O ⅛g	6	7	6⅞	7	M'y26
8¾	6⅞	Ritter Co ¼e	1	7	7	7	M'y 1
5¼	3½	Roan Ant .28g	3	4	4	4	Apr29
19½	16	Ruberoid 1⅜g	7	17¾	17	17¾	M'y21
10⅛	7	Rustless (.60)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
⅝	¼	Rutland RR pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y11
		S					
44	24½	Safeway St (3)	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅜
34⅞	23	St Jos Ld (1e)	6	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅜
⅜	[illegible]	St L-San Fran	7	[illegible]	⅛	⅛	M'y21
⅞	[illegible]	St L San Fr pf	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'y23
19½	9½	Savage Arms 1e	19	10½	10	10	— ¼
16⅝	12⅜	Schenley (1g)	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
89½	78	Schen pf 5½	1	80	80	80	M'y21
36⅛	25½	Scott Pap 1.80	2	30½	30½	30½	+ [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Seaboard Air L	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'y23
1	⅞	Seaboard ALpf	1	½	½	½	
13¼	10½	Seaboard O 1	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	Seagrave Corp	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
57	43½	Sears Roeb (3)	27	50½	49½	50½	+1
6⅞	4⅞	Servel Inc (1)	21	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅜
10	8	Sharon Stl ¼e	4	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
7	4⅞	Sharp & D ¼e	2	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
61¼	54⅞	Sharp&Dpf3½	2	57	56	57	M'y19
5¼	4¼	Shattuck (.40)	1	5	5	5	M'y22
14¾	10⅛	Shell Un O 1g	9	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅜
4⅛	2½	Silver King	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y26
13½	11⅞	Simmons Co 2g	5	13¼	12⅞	13	+ ⅜
1¼	⅞	Simms Petrol	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'y19
26	23¼	Simonds S .60e	1	22½	22½	22½	— ¾
28½	19⅜	Skelley O 1½g	6	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
20¾	16	Smith AO 1½g	1	18	18	18	M'y22
13⅛	9	Smith&Cor ½e	2	9½	9½	9½	M'y26
17	13¼	Snider Pack 1e	2	13½	13½	13½	M'y26
8⅛	6⅛	Socony-V ¼e	13	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅜	Sou AG&P .10e	18	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
26¼	18	So P Rico 1½e	1	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅝
15¾	14	So Grey L 1½	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ½
20¾	14⅞	So Cal Ed 1½a	7	17	17	17	— ¼
12⅛	9⅛	So Nat Gas (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
13⅜	10⅛	Southern Pac	32	11	10⅝	11	+ ½
18⅝	12½	Southern Ry	4	13	12¾	13	M'y26
39⅜	24½	Southern Ry pf	6	25⅞	24½	25⅞	+1⅛
50½	34⅝	So Ry M&O 4	1	43½	43½	43½	M'y21
1⅞	1¼	Sparks-Withing	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3½	2⅛	Spear & Co	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y22
20¾	17⅛	Spencer Kell 2	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅝
31⅛	21⅞	Sperry Corp 2g	2	24½	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
37	31½	Spicer Mfg(2e)	1	32	32	32	M'y25
4⅛	2¾	Spiegel Inc	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
38⅜	28	Square D ½e	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅞
49½	40⅛	Squibb (⅛e)	1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	M'y21
113	111⅛	Squibb pf (5)	1	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	Apr20
5	2⅜	Stand Brands	12	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
110	89¼	Stand B pf 4½	1	93	93	93	M'y26
[illegible]	[illegible]	Stand Gas&El	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'y26
1⅝	¾	Stand Gas $4pf	3	1	1	1	M'y26
11⅛	5⅛	Std G $6 pr pf	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
13¼	6	Std G $7 pr pf	25	6¾	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
23⅞	18	Std O Cal .70e	28	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅜
27⅜	20	Std Oil Ind(1)	11	21⅞	21¾	21¾	
42¼	30⅛	Stand O NJ 1a	42	34⅞	34⅛	34¾	+ ¼
33¼	25¼	Std O Oh 1½	4	31¾	31¾	31¾	+1
34¾	24	Starrett (1e)	1	24	24	24	M'y20
56½	42	Sterl Pr 3.80	9	52⅜	51⅞	52⅜	+1⅝
6	5⅛	Stewart W ½g	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4⅝	3⅛	Stokeley Bros	9	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	M'y26
5⅝	4	Stone&W.60g	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	3¾	Studebaker Cp	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
55¾	43	Sun Oil (1)	5	45	45	45	M'y25
5⅞	4	Sunshine M 1	82	4⅛	3½	3½	— ⅝
15½	11½	Superheater(1)	2	12	12	12	M'y21
1⅝	1	Superior O .05g	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13¾	9¼	Superior Steel	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	M'y22
21	17⅜	Sutherl'd 1.20	3	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	M'y21
3⅜	3½	Sweets Co Am	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜
25	20⅜	Swift Co 1.20a	9	23	22½	23	+ ¾
24⅛	19¼	Swift Int'l 2a	12	23	22½	22½	— ⅜
5¼	4	Sym-Gld .35e	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	M'y26
		T—U					
5	4	Talcott (.20e)	1	4½	4½	4½	M'y26
2¼	1⅝	Telautogr .10g	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y26
9⅜	7½	Tenn Corp ½e	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	M'y26
11⅛	7⅞	Texas&Pac Ry	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'y25
39½	30	Texas Co (2)	18	32⅞	32½	32¾	+ ⅛
3	2	Texas GP .10e	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y25
34⅞	28	Texas G Sul 2	11	29¾	29⅝	29¾	+ ⅛
6⅜	5⅛	Tex PC&O .40	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
6	4½	Tex P L T .10g	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	M'y25
9¼	6½	Thatcher Mfg	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'y26
41½	38⅜	That cv pf 3.60	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	M'r 27
3	2⅛	The Fair	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y26
4⅜	3⅛	Thermoid .60g	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
3⅛	1⅝	Third Ave Ry	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	5½	Thomp JR .15e	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y11
21½	18½	Thomp Pr ¼e	3	19	19	19	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Thompson-Star	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y22
10⅝	8¼	Thompson-S pf	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'y22
10⅝	8⅛	Tide W A .60a	3	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
95½	85	Tide W pf 4½	4	86½	86½	86½	M'y19
34⅛	22	Timken-Det 1e	2	24⅛	24⅜	24⅜	+ ¼
43¼	31⅛	Timken R B 1e	10	34⅞	33⅞	34⅞	+ ⅞
4⅛	4	Transamer(½)	6	4	4	4	M'y25
10⅝	7⅝	Trans&West A	3	9⅝	9	9	+ ¼
12¾	8¼	Transue-W 1e	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	M'y26
1	[illegible]	Tri-Cont Corp	12	1	1	1	+ [illegible]
5⅞	5⅝	Truax-Tr .57e	1	6	6	6	M'y22
11	11	Truscon Steel	1	11	11	11	M'y22
10¼	7⅛	Twen C-F ¼e	11	10⅛	10	10⅛	
23¼	19¼	Twen C pf 1½	1	23	23	23	M'y26
3½	1½	Twin City R T	4	2½	2½	2½	M'y15
6¾	5⅛	Twin Cch ¾g	4	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ¼
34	28⅞	Underwood ½e	3	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅜
9¼	7⅞	Union Bag ¼e	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅞
74	58	Union Cb 1½e	19	63⅜	62⅜	63⅜	+2
13¾	10	Union O C (1)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
77½	63¾	Union Pac (6)	9	69½	69	69½	+ ½
81½	75	Union Pac pf 4	2	77⅛	76⅞	76⅞	— ¼
30	24	Union TC .90e	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	M'y26
11⅞	7⅛	United Air L	24	10⅞	10½	10⅞	
36⅛	24	United Airc 1e	24	25½	24⅞	25½	+ ½
104¾	89	Unit Air pf (5)	4	94½	94	94	M'y25
12½	9⅞	Unit Bisc ½e	3	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
42⅞	37	United Carb 3	4	39½	38¾	39½	+ ¾
20	16	Un-C-F 1.20a	10	17½	17	17	M'y22
⅜	[illegible]	United Corp	12	[illegible]	¼	[illegible]	
16⅜	12½	United Corp pf	176	16	15¼	15¾	+ ½
6⅝	4½	United Drug	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2¼	1¾	Unit Dyewood	2	2	2	2	M'y22
5	3⅞	Unit Elec Coal	15	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅜
5	25½	Unit E&F 1¼e	1	25½	25½	25½	M'y26
72½	50⅞	United Fruit 4	6	53¼	52¼	53¼	+1
5½	3⅝	Unit G I ¼e	34	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
106½	93½	Unit Gas pf 5	2	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ¼
15⅛	11¾	Unit M&M 1a	4	13	13	13	
4⅛	3	Un Pap'bd ¼e	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
3½	2½	US&For Sec	8	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅜
11¾	6¼	US Freight	1	7⅛	7	7	M'y23
48¼	40¼	US Gypsum (2)	2	45	45	45	+1½
6¾	4½	US Hoffman M	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
34¼	24⅛	US Ind Al 1a	2	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
3⅞	2⅛	US Leather	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'y22
10⅛	7	US Leather A	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'y26
111	[illegible]	US L p pf 9½k	4	109¼	109¼	109¼	M'y 4
25⅝	22	US Pipe&F 2		23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅝
30	26⅜	US Play Cd 2a	1	27½	27½	27½	M'y23
24½	20	US Plywd 1.20	1	21	21	21	
1	⅝	US Real&Imp	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
18⅛	13⅝	US Rubber	22	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜
74½	54	US Rubber 1pf	1	73½	73½	73½	+ ½
45¼	37⅛	US Smelt (2e)	1	40½	40½	40½	M'y25
71	58	US Sml pf 3½	1	60	60	60	
55⅛	44⅛	US Steel (2e)	95	46⅞	44¾	46⅛	+1½
119¾	107⅛	US Steel pf 7	6	109	108½	109	+ ⅜
24	15⅛	US Tob (.62e)	16	18	17⅛	18	+ ¾
1	⅝	United Stockyd	6	[illegible]	⅝	⅝	M'y25
[illegible]	[illegible]	Unit Stores A	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'y21
44	34⅝	Unit Strs pf 7g	2	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	M'y20
14¾	13⅛	Univ-Cycl ¼e	1	13½	13½	13½	M'y18
		V—W					
[illegible]	[illegible]	Vadsco Sales	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'y26
11½	8½	Van Norm ½e	1	8	8	8	— ½
24⅛	19	Van Raalte 1e	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅜
20⅞	14⅞	Vanadium ½e	1	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
41⅞	30	Vick-Chem 2a	1	31	31	31	+ ⅜
25½	18¾	Vic Ch Wk .30e	1	19	19	19	+ ¾
2⅛	1	Va-Caro Chem	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
30	22⅛	Va-C Ch 6pf 1g	2	27	27	27	M'y26
31¾	24	Virgin Ry 2½	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	M'y25
29½	26	Vir Ry pf 1½	2	27	27	27	M'y26
10⅛	6⅜	Vultee Air ½e	1	7	7	7	
25	16⅜	Vultee pf 1¼a	2	18½	17⅝	18½	M'y26
30⅜	24	Wabash RR pf	2	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
7½	6¼	Waldorf Sys 1	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
18⅛	16	Walgreen 1.60	2	16½	16½	16½	M'y23
102	98⅛	Walg p ww 4½	1	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	M'y21
34¼	31⅛	Walker(H)(h4)	3	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
15½	13⅞	Walker pf (h1)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	M'y25
4⅝	3½	Walworth ¼g	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3¾	2¾	Ward Baking A	1	3½	3½	3½	M'y14
[illegible]	⅜	Ward Baking B	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y20
20⅞	16	Ward Baking pf	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	M'y20
5⅞	4⅛	Warner Br Pic	32	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
1¼	½	Warren Bros	1	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
39½	26¾	Warren Fdy 2a	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	M'y20
19	14⅛	Wash G Lt 1½	12	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅜
13⅞	12	Waukesha M 1	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	M'y23
13⅞	11⅛	Wayne P 1½e	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	M'y23
2⅜	1¾	Webster Eisen	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
20¼	15	Wesson O ½e	5	15½	15	15½	+ ½
70	59⅛	Wesson pf (4)	1	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	M'y20
18	12⅜	W Va P&P 1e	2	13	13	13	M'y21
104½	102½	W VaP&P pf 6	1	102½	102½	102½	M'y 7
16½	12⅛	West Auto (2)	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
3½	2	West Maryland	2	2	2	2	M'y14
8¼	4¼	West Mary 2pf	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y23
[illegible]	⅜	West Pac pf	8	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y18
27¾	23⅛	West Un ½e	8	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅝
19¼	14	West Air ½e	10	14¼	13⅞	14	— ⅛
81¼	63⅛	West E&M 2e	13	70	68⅛	69⅝	+1½
29½	23	Weston E I 1e	2	24¾	24¼	24¾	M'y25
31⅛	22	Westv Chl 1.40	1	26	26	26	Apr21
27¾	20	Wheel Stl 1e	3	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+ ¾
15	13	White Den .60e	1	13	13	13	M'y 7
15⅝	12¼	White Mot ¼e	8	13⅝	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	3	White Rk .10g	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'y22
3½	1¾	White Sew M	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y26
53	40	White S pf½k	1	40	40	40	M'y 6
22¼	15½	White pr pf 2	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	M'y26
2⅛	1½	Wilcox Oil	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y21
1⅞	1½	Willys-Overl'd	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅞	Willys-Ov pf	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3¾	Wilson & Co	9	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
73¾	56	Wilson$6pf 3k	1	56	56	56	M'y25
24	19	Woodw'd 1¼e	3	19⅛	19	19	M'y21
28	21⅛	Woolw'th .80e	45	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	+ ¼
21⅜	15⅛	Worth P & M	2	15½	15⅜	15½	
57⅛	49	Wor cv ppf4½	1	49	49	49	Apr28
54	47	Wor pr pf 4½	1	47	47	47	M'y15
62	39	Wrigley (3a)	1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	M'y20
		Y—Z					
19⅝	15⅛	Yale & T .60	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
13⅛	10⅛	Yel Tr&C (1)	1	11⅛	11	11	+ ¼
7⅛	5	Young S&W 1g	2	6	6	6	M'y26
37⅛	29⅛	Yng S&T 1½e	8	30¼	29⅛	30¼	+ ⅜
84	78	Yng S&Tpf5½	1	80	80	80	M'y25
12⅛	7	Youngst S ¼e	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'y26
12⅝	8¾	Zenith Rad 1e	20	12	11¾	12	+ ⅜
2⅛	1⅛	Zonite Pr .15g	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'y25

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Farmers See Shortage Of Grain Storage

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board told farm equipment manufacturers to make as many wooden grain bins as they could, but took no action to assure they could get the needed lumber.

Production of grain bins recently was curtailed to 11 per cent of the 1940 output.

Because of the growing demand for bins to handle the large grain crop this year, William R. Tracy, chief of the WPB farm machinery and equipment branch, announced that the limitation would not apply to wooden bins containing only small quantities of metal.

"If you are able to build such wooden grain bins, they need not be considered as part of your quota," Tracy advised manufactures.

Lumber Restricted

At the army's request, WPB prohibited large producers from making any deliveries of construction lumber—of the type needed to build such bins—except to the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission. The order, in addition to affecting ordinary private construction, has crippled the defense housing program and posed serious problems to producers of railroad box cars.

The lumber freeze has been modified to permit allocation of lumber supplies to essential defense housing. Thus far, however, no action has been taken to assist farmers in building the grain bins which will be necessary for storage of the spring wheat crop.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Establishment of federal emergency warehouse associations is planned in 40 cities to utilize all available buildings for government storage, the Office of Defense Transportation announced.

Buildings left idle when small manufacturers are forced to close down their businesses because of wartime curtailments will be used when possible by the associations, ODT said, at "a fair and reasonable rental."

The first ODT group warehousing contract already has been signed, with the Federal Emergency Warehouse Association of Philadelphia. Under terms of the agreement, warehouse operators there have pooled their facilities to make some 400,000 feet of storage space available.

The names of the other cities where warehouses will be located were not made public.

KANSAS CITY (AP)—Kansas officials who spent years looking for trucking law loopholes to eliminate, hope now they haven't done their work too well.

They're still looking, but this time they want a loophole to use themselves.

If they find one, they'll soon have steel storage bins with a capacity of about 16,000,000 bushels of wheat. If they don't, there will be some of that 16,000,000 bushels of the grain just piled up in the fields.

Call for Help

With a 170,000,000-bushel crop just about ready to harvest, and a maximum of 25,000,000 bushels of storage space, Gov. Payne Ratner and Erland Carlsson, State Grain Inspector, sent out a call for help.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration responded by starting some of its empty storage bins down from the Iowa corn country.

But Kansas inspectors demanded payment of the ton-mileage tax, a fee imposed on out of State truckers to help maintain Kansas highways.

The truckers, all private operators, refused payment. Erle Francis, attorney for the State Corporation Commission, said the fee could not be waived legally.

As a result, said Lawrence Norton, Kansas AAA chairman, some truckers had decided to avoid Kansas and take the bins to Nebraska and Dakotas where they are needed as badly as in Kansas and where the trucking fees have been waived. Thus Kansas won't receive all the storage space it had hoped.

Mr. Carlsson said he had one hope.

"We may be able to find some way that the Corporation Commission can waive the fee on the grounds the trucks are transporting federal property and the State can let them in tax-free."

Experts to Aid War Bonds' Sale in N. Y.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—One hundred and fifty leading security salesmen have started on their round in Manhattan canvassing the New York market for two distinctive types of U. S. Treasury war savings bonds.

Headed by Gail Golliday and Ritchie Kimball of the U. S. Treasury War Savings Staff, under the direction of State Administrator Nevil Ford, a committee of investment bankers will direct these salesmen in their initial effort toward 700 corporations and several thousand wealthier officials and employees of those companies.

Tapping a source of bond buying, as yet largely unemployed in the Treasury's campaign, the selling will be centered on the so-called series F and G bonds which can now be bought in yearly amounts up to $50,000 and which will be boosted to $100,000 on July 1.

The selected salesmen who have contributed a part of their time to do this job were supplied yesterday with "prospect" lists by the investment bankers committee, which is working with the War Savings Staff.

Commerce and Finance •

Retailers, Wholesalers Told Inventory Controls Not Yet Ready

• Business and Industry

Farm Subsidy Bill Passage Is Expected

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—Administration leaders expressed confidence today that the Senate would approve a pending price-subsidy bill by nightfall, despite unexpectedly strong opposition.

Senator Prentiss Brown (D) of Michigan, in charge of the bill on behalf of the Senate Banking Committee, said he was hopeful the measure would pass during the day, but acknowledged he had not expected the opposition which developed yesterday when he first presented it to the chamber.

Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming called it a "raid on the Treasury" and Senator Burton Wheeler (D) of Montana referred to the measure as "one of the most absurd things ever proposed by the Government of the United States."

Plan Outlined

The bill would empower the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Commodity Credit Corporation, at the request of the Price Administrator, to make subsidy payments to assure distribution of certain essential commodities where rising costs, such as transportation, may threaten to push through price ceilings.

Senator Brown told the chamber that in such cases it was necessary either to lift the ceiling, with a resultant danger of inflation, or give financial help to the business involved.

The RFC and CCC would also be empowered to buy and sell commodities to effectuate the Price Control Act, with express permission to sell any article at a loss. The borrowing power of the RFC would be increased by $5,000,000,000 for this and other purposes while the CCC would be authorized to borrow an additional $1,000,000,000.

Senator Robert Taft (R) of Ohio said he thought the amount proposed for the CCC was too much and said he probably would ask for a reduction. Asserting he was opposed to the idea of subsidies, he added he was not certain whether he would vote against the measure in its entirety because under the present price-control system some such plan might be necessary.

Some Senators urged that the wide discretion which the bill would give to the two agencies be restricted in some manner, but Senator Taft expressed doubt that this would be feasible except through a money limitation.

Bill Protested

Senator Brown contended that to specify the commodities which could be subsidized under the proposal would constitute an invitation to those businesses to seek a subsidy.

Senator Wheeler protested that under the bill the same oil companies which "fixed the price of gasoline all over the country" would be eligible for a subsidy to keep prices down in the East.

"There can't be any excuse," he declared, "for the Government to step in and give them a subsidy to keep the price of gasoline down. It ought not to come out of the pockets of the people who can't afford an automobile to keep the price of gasoline down for the fellow who can afford an automobile.

"It is a dangerous step you are taking when you start to subsidize one section of the country."

Named to New Post

Roy H. Faulkner

Appointed executive vice-president of General Broadcasting System, Inc., and its affiliates, Motion Picture Productions, Inc., and Emerson Corp. Mr. Faulkner formerly was President of the Auburn Automobile Co. and of Pierce-Arrow Sales Co., a vice-president of Aviation and Transportation Corp. and President of Columbia Axle Co.

Great Lakes Coal Carriers Diverted To Hauling of Iron

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Defense Transportation has sharply restricted the use of Great Lakes carriers for coal movements, in order to divert more vessels to the hauling of iron ore to meet increasing war needs.

Effective June 1, the order provides that unless authorized by "general or special permits" Lake carriers must not carry coal from any port on Lake Erie to the Chicago area; to any port on the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers south of and including Port Huron; and to any port on Lake Erie and Lake Ontario or their connecting or tributary waters.

However, a general permit was issued immediately relaxing the restrictions somewhat.

The order is expected to make available shipping facilities for an additional 2,000,000 tons of iron ore. Recently ODT banned all shipping of grain on the Great Lakes to bring more than 300 vessels into the ore traffic.

Accompanying the coal order was a general permit to allow self-unloading vessels to move coal to any Canadian port on Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, or the Welland Canal, to any port on the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, and to the Chicago area.

The self-unloaders, of which there are 37 under United States registery, have belt-conveyor devices for unloading and are unsuited to ore transportation.

The general permit provides also that the Chicago area, Buffalo and United States ports on Lake Ontario, Lake Erie and the Niagara River may receive by vessel up to 50 per cent of the total tonnage of coal received by water in 1941.

Railroads are prohibited from handling coal destined for Lake Erie transshipment except under 50 per cent limitation prescribed.

Plan Would Push War Bond Sale And Pile Up Post-War Business

NEW YORK (AP)—The Advertising Club of New York has advanced a nationwide plan to speed the sale of war bonds and to encourage immediate retail orders for automobiles, refrigerators and other capital goods for post-war delivery.

Declaring that its proposal was "laid on an established foundation—the installment buying habit of the American people," the club would have consumers pay regular monthly installments on articles ordered with the cash to be invested in war bonds and held in trust for the purchaser. After the war the bonds would be cashed in as the goods were delivered to the buyer.

"Interest accruing on the bonds will be applied to the purchaser's account until the transaction is concluded," the club's statement said. "Naturally an approximate price will govern—subject to adjustment at time of delivery.

"These advance payments by consumers will achieve the siphoning off of excess buying power during the war and, at the same time, furnish the industries not engaged in the manufacture of war materials a paid-in-advance backlog of orders with which to cushion the change-over of their plants at the end of the war."

Bank Clerk Is Charged With Grand Larceny

NEW YORK (AP)—Charles J. Marsh, 25, social registerite bank clerk whose $27-a-week salary wouldn't even buy spare parts for his two airplanes, is in Tombs Prison after District Attorney Frank S. Hogan said he admitted embezzling $171,000 since 1939.

Charged with grand larceny Mr. Marsh, who was employed by the Knickerbocker Federal Savings and Loan Association, was held without bail for grand jury action after the bank was forced to seek a loan because of the shortage, the District Attorney said.

Fifty thousand dollars went for luxuries including frequent trips to Florida, Mr. Hogan quoted Mr. Marsh as explaining, while $20,000 went for spare parts for two planes and $65,000 went into a motion picture company, the remainder having been loaned to friends.

Mahogany To Go Under Control

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board is expected to take full priority control over production, sales and deliveries of mahogany and Philippine mahogany, because of the shortage of shipping space for the imported wood, official sources disclosed.

Power Production Well Above 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—The Edison Electric Institute reported power production in the week ended May 23 was 3,379,985,000 kilowatt hours, .7 of one per cent more than for the corresponding week a year ago.

The Pacific Coast continued to lead other regions in the size of advances over 1941 with a gain of 19.2 per cent, the southern States following with 15.4 per cent.

Other regional increases from a year ago were New England 9 per cent, Mid-Atlantic 8.2, Central Industrial 9, West Central 8.2, and Rocky Mountain 4.6.

B. & O. April Revenues Set New High Record

BALTIMORE (AP) — The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company announced its operating revenues for April, 1942, were the highest of any April on record.

The income was $24,283,734, an increase of $9,535,360 over April, 1941, when the company noted, revenues were affected adversely by a bituminous coal miners' strike.

For the first four months of 1942, an increase of $23,117,991 or 35.61 per cent was reported over the corresponding period last year.

A large proportion of the income increase was in freight revenue totaling $21,386,595 for April, 1942, an increase of $8,673,625 over April a year ago.

No Inventory Controls For Several Months

WASHINGTON (AP)—The country's retailers and wholesalers were assured by Chairman Donald M. Nelson that inventory controls being prepared by the War Production Board would not be issued for a number of weeks and would not become operative for several months thereafter.

Last week an official WPB announcement said the Government was preparing to take immediate steps to limit all inventories to working minimums, in order to assure all dealers of stocks sufficient to go around.

The less drastic approach was outlined in a letter from Mr. Nelson to Lew Hahn, General Manager of the National Retail Drygoods Association, and to Doctor David R. Craig, President of the American Retail Federation.

To Avoid Disorder

Mr. Nelson told the trade officials that WPB would give business men opportunity to bring their inventories down to normal working levels "without serious disorder."

Part of the alarm in mercantile circles was caused by a confidential and preliminary draft of the inventory order which leaked into print, Mr. Nelson said, but he assured dealers that they should "avoid making panic decisions" in an effort to unload surplus stocks.

The Nelson letter follows:

"The War Production Board regrets the confusion in the retail trade resulting from an unauthorized publication of a confidential first draft of a proposal to limit inventories of retail and wholesale establishments.

Preliminary Plan

"It was recognized that the first draft of the plan, which was merely the preliminary thinking of one individual, would work severe hardships on many firms and unduly disturb the normal flow of goods into the hands of the public and there was no intent of issuing this order in that form.

"We believe that wholesalers and retailers should have reasonable opportunity to bring their inventories into line without serious disorder. Before any official action is taken, representatives of retailers and wholesalers will be called into consultation.

"Retailers and wholesalers should avoid making panic decisions in an effort to anticipate a regulation which will not be issued for a number of weeks and will not become operative for several months thereafter. They should conduct their businesses in a manner which will bring their inventories to reasonable working minimums in accordance with priority regulation number one as rapidly as is consistent with the possibility of doing so in an orderly businesslike fashion.

"It would be appreciated if you would advise the membership of your federation to this effect."

U. S. Meat Supply Is Reported to Be At an All-Time High

TUCSON, Ariz. (AP)—The meat supply of the United States is at an all-time high, Frank S. Boice, President of the American National Livestock Association, said in belittling the possibility of meatless days within six months.

The idea was discussed at a meeting in Omaha of the National Livestock Advisory Council, which considered the demands of American armed forces, heavy shipments to England under the Lend-Lease Act and greater demand in this country due to high wages in war industries.

"Against these factors," Mr. Boice said, "must be placed the fact that the nation's total supply of meat is at an all-time high.

"The number of sheep is at a 60-year high. The number of hogs will be at its peak at the end of this year, with 60,000,000 head. The beef industry counts 74,400,000 head, another all-time peak.

"In addition, the shortage of ships may keep shipments to England down.

"If cattlemen co-operate under Secretary Claude Wickard's plan and market their products instead of hoarding for higher prices, we will have an abundant meat supply, prevent accumulations and thus protect the industry, and also aid the war effort."

Banks' War Loans Up $3,120,486,000

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Bankers Association announced a survey of 406 of the large banks in the United States showed they had $3,120,486,260 of war production loans outstanding on March 31. This represented an increase of $891,196,800 in such loans in the three months Jan. 1 to March 31.

The banks covered in the survey were located in 159 cities.

The largest single item in the break down represented loans for supplies and equipment, amounting to $1,641,827,768.

Kroger Grocery Sales Have Gain of 27 P. C.

CINCINNATI (AP)—The Kroger Grocery & Baking Co. announced sales of $29,601,152 for the four-week period ended May 16. This represents a 27 per cent increase over 1941 fifth-period sales, which were $23,250,130.

Cumulative sales for the first five periods of 1942 totaled $138,062,802, an increase of 27 per cent over sales of $108,825,124 for the same five periods last year.

Riding Public Seen Unaware Of Alarming Rubber Shortage

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As the rubber shortage has leaped into the center spotlight of the war economy program, a simplified and tabloid summary of the matter seems called for. Now that the period of buck-passing and blaming of industry for the shortage appears to have passed, all hands face an alarming rubber shortage, and the public in particular has come face to face with it through the thinly transparent intention of some government authorities to use gasoline rationing as a means to conserve rubber.

That the public does not realize how serious is the situation was shown by the fact that Jesse Jones, Leon Henderson, and Donald Nelson saw fit last week to make a joint public statement about the gravity of the rubber supply picture.

Drama, action, and—to many people—confusion are added to the situation by the extraordinary implications which modern chemistry have added. Many hitherto unrelated commodities, it appears, have become suddenly related to each other by the program, such as aviation gas, refinery gas, wheat, corn, oats, whiskey, gin, sugar, and industrial alcohol.

The Statistics on Rubber

At the risk of over-simplification, the statistics of the rubber shortage appear to be somewhat as follows. The figures below are in thousands of long tons of rubber.

A—On hand in the United States at beginning of 1942	690	
B—Probable total 1942 imports	460	
C—Synthetic output, 1942	30	
D—Total rubber available in 1942 in United States		1,180
E—1942 requirements for military and lease-lend	680	
F—To be allotted to trucks and busses	200	880
G—Remainder, end of 1942		300
H—Imports, 1943	150	
I—Synthetic output, 1943	350	500
J—Total rubber available in 1943		800
K—1943 requirements for military and lease-lend		800

These guesses make absolutely no allowance for private automobile tires, and yet they come out with a small deficit next year before any allowance for civilians whatsoever, even for trucks and busses.

The following paragraphs are lettered to the items above.

(A) This is a roughly adjusted figure for the amount of stockpiling, public and private, which had been accomplished at the end of last year. It then looked pretty large compared with normal American peacetime consumption of about 600,000 tons a year. But it is only about six months' supply of wartime requirements if all were to be met including civilian desires.

(B) This figure is as large as it is because a great deal of rubber was afloat for this country at the time of Pearl Harbor and much more was hurriedly whisked out of Singapore and Batavia before the Japanese got there. So it is a non-repeat figure.

(C) and (I)—The synthetic rubber program as raised last week calls for 1,000,000 tons capacity a year. By the end of this year a 100,000-ton capacity should be reached, and by end of 1943 perhaps 800,000 tons. But "year-end capacity" is quite different from "year's output."

(E) and (K) These figures enormous. But three items alone in the American arms program call for the following amounts of rubber:

Item	Tons of Rubber Per Unit	1942 No. Units Scheduled	1942 Rubber Requirem't in Tons	1943 No. Units Scheduled	1943 Rubber Requirem't in Tons
Airplanes	⅛-½	60,000	18,000	125,000	40,000
Tanks	1-1½	50,000	45,000	75,000	90,000
Antiaircraft guns	1-7	20,000	3,000	35,000	5,000
Total	.....	.....	66,000	.....	135,000

These figures are on the conservative side. It has been estimated that these three items alone will take 230,000 tons of rubber. Add 500 pounds of rubber for each 2½-ton truck and 347 pounds for each scout car, and then allow for the fact that this is merely original equipment and does not allow for service wear. It has been estimated that men in the service wear out clothing from five to 20 times as fast as civilians, and some such ratio may apply to rubber.

On top of this, lease-lend requirements will be heavy. Britain did not stock up even as much as this country did, and Russia has no native rubber sources.

Rubber Shortage Serious

F—Two hundred thousand tons of rubber for trucks and busses, or about one third as much as all civilians consumed in top peacetime years, seems a conservative allowance with the large increase in passenger and freight movement on subber now scheduled.

H—World rubber supply in 1940 was as follows:

	Tons Now Available	
Malaya	....	Gone
Dutch East Indies	....	Gone
Ceylon	89,000	
French Indo-China	....	Gone
Thailand	....	Gone
Sarawak	....	Gone
North Borneo	....	Gone
South America	17,600	
India	11,500	
Burma	....	Gone
Liberia	7,250	
Other African	7,200	
Mexico (guayule)	4,100	
Philippines	....	Gone
Total now available	136,650	

Thus out of 1940 output of round 1,390,000 tons, supply sources for only about one tenth are now available. They can probably be stepped up—there is talk of as much as 50,000 tons from Latin America, but on the other hand ships to bring it may be scarce.

Upshot of the whole story is that barring some chemical miracles—which may, however, be forthcoming—1943 new rubber supplies may fall short even of military and lease-lend requirements, by leaving nothing even for trucks, busses, and cabs.

Some relief may be obtained from reclaim of scrap rubber. If the reclaim people operated 24 hours a day and seven days a week, they might bring forth something round 650,000 tons of rubber in 1942 and 1943 taken together, or about 325,000 tons each year. However, they are not in practice finding it possible to lay their hands on enough scrap for half that rate, and they could probably do so only if widespread pressure was put on American civilian owner to turn in very large numbers of worn tires and tubes.

Efforts to Expand

Tremendous efforts are now being made to expand the supply of natural rubber. The research work once done by Thomas Edison in getting rubber from golden-rod, guayule, etc., is being dusted off and studied. Guayule production, urged for many years by Bernard M. Baruch, is being encouraged in the Southwest and in Mexico. Seeds of inferior rubber-producing plants are being rushed in from Russia for experimental planting here. High prices are being offered in South America to stimulate the gathering of wild rubber there.

These, however, are only long-range prospects. No plant equals the cultivated hevea as a rubber producer. And South American production of wild rubber, which reached a peak of 62,000 tons in 1912, has never since reached that figure, even during the period of dollar rubber in the early 'twenties, temporarily brought about by the squeeze of the Stevenson plan. The only real hope of new rubber is in synthetics.

Utmost conservation and conservatism on the part of the civilian car-owner in the use of his tires is therefore being officially urged. The effectiveness of this advice is being somewhat dimmed by talk of requisitioning. However it has been estimated that in normal times 150,000 tons of rubber a year are wasted by civilians simply through the general use of improperly adjusted tire gauges, to say nothing of the amount which could be saved by periodic switching round of tires from right to left and rear to front and by care in seeing that wheels are properly aligned.

(A second article will discuss the present synthetic rubber program and its relation to the oil, distilling, and sugar industry and to the available surplus of grain in storage.)

Cash Securities Offered in March Total $709,000,000

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — New issues of securities offered for cash during March dropped to $709,000,000, the lowest amount since last November, the Securities and Exchange Commission reported.

The shrinkage, the commission said, was "primarily due to the absence of borrowing in the market by the government except for Treasury bills which are not included here, and the decrease in sales of war savings bonds to the lowest level since December."

New corporate offerings totaled $102,000,000 compared with $78,000,000 in February and $168,000,000 in January.

Public utility issues comprised $49,000,000 of March flotations, chiefly in a $32,500,000 first mortgage issue by the Pennsylvania Electric Company. Industrial companies marketed $47,000,000 of securities while the remainder of corporate offerings was made up of $6,000,000 of railroad obligations.

The commission said a moderate decline has been shown so far this year in the percentage in the privately-placed corporate bond issues. Approximately one-fourth of corporate bonds have been privately-placed to date, compared with averages ranging from 28 to 35 per cent during the last four years.

Of estimated net proceeds from corporate flotations, the SEC said, new money purposes absorbed $39,000,000, plant and equipment accounted for $35,000,000 and $4,000,000 was added to working capital.

U. S. Experts to Study Ways of Saving Wool

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department has named a committee of experts to study ways of saving wool "without deviating seriously" from the Army's existing standards for clothing and equipage.

Dr. Milton Harris, technical director of the textile Research Institute, Washington, was named chairman. Other memebrs are Ames Stevens, North Andover, Mass., wool consultant to the War Production Board, and Colonel Max Wainer, of the Quartermaster Corps.

House Group Weighs Sales Or Excise Tax

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee, concluding revisions of the estate and gift tax laws, decided today to tackle next the question of whether to try to raise $1,340,000,000 in new revenue by increasing excise taxes or by approving a sales tax.

Members said that as soon as they voted on estate and gift tax rates they would take up the problem of raising taxes on such things as gasoline, liquor, cigars, transportation and communications, which Secretary Henry Morgenthau recommended last March 3 as part of an overall $7,610,000,000 tax bill.

Change in Estate Tax

The committee deferred until today a vote on estate and gift tax rates after agreeing tentatively to the Treasury recommendation that a single $60,000 estate exemption be substituted for the present two exemptions of $40,000 for life insurance and $40,000 for other property.

Mr. Morgenthau has asked that the rates be increased materially in order to produce $330,000,000 more revenue.

As the committee approached the excise tax question, members said that the Treasury's original estimates would have to be revised in the light of recent developments. For example, they reasoned that the suggestion that a doubling of the 1½ cent gasoline tax could not be expected to yield the originally estimated $242,200,000 in view of East Coast rationing.

May Raise Tax on Alcohol

They said, too, that the law of diminishing returns and the recent announcement that the distilling industry was being converted to production of industrial alcohol might nullify Mr. Morgenthau's request to raise the distilled spirits tax from $4 to $6 a gallon to raise $279,700,000.

On the other hand, the committee has been told that a 5 per cent general retail sales tax covering all commodities would produce $2,500,000,000. But the members are far from agreement on whether they should choose a retail or a manufacturers tax, or what exemptions, such as food and clothing, should be made.

A majority of the committee appeared to favor some form of sales tax two months ago but a shift in sentiment has left the situation in doubt. Many members said a final decision probably would not be taken until the committee more nearly completes the big bill, when the places where the overall program hits hardest could be determined more accurately.

April Structural Steel Bookings High

NEW YORK (AP)—New orders booked for structural steel in April were the largest for any month since 1929 at 327,420 tons, the American Institute of Steel Construction announced.

Bookings in April, 1941, amounted to 218,018 tons and in March, this year, the total was 248,319 tons.

Shipments in April amounted to 176,894 tons, compared with 189,751 in the month last year.

N. Y. Bank Officials

Cedric C. Philipp, © Underwood

(Above) John P. Myers, elected President of the New York State Bankers Association. Mr. Myers is President of the Plattsburg National Bank & Trust Co., Plattsburg, N. Y. (Below) E. Chester Gersten, elected Vice-President of the association. Mr. Gersten is President of the Public National Bank, New York City.

Supply of Trucks Rapidly Dwindling

DETROIT (AP)—R. L. Vaniman, deputy chief of the War Production Board's automotive branch, told the Detroit Automobile Dealers Association that, at the present rate of rationing, the present supply of motor trucks will be exhausted by January, 1943.

He said the original rationing plan was intended to spread the supply over a period reaching to December, 1943, but that the demands had been much heavier than anticipated.

Rationing is proceeding at the rate of more than 3,000 a week, Mr. Vaniman said, adding that since March 9, a total of 33,370 units have been released, 18,707 to Government agencies and 14,633 for civilian use.

U. S. Is Heavy Importer From Latin America

WASHINGTON (AP)—Because of war factors, the Commerce Department said that the United States is buying an increasingly larger amount of goods from Latin America than this country sells to the other American republics.

Withholding figures on gross exports and imports, the department said that in the first three months of this year imports of merchandise from Latin America exceeded exports to that region by $72,976,000. Before the war, exports customarily ran ahead of imports, but the trend has been reversed and even in the first quarter of last year imports exceeded exports in Latin-American trade by $60,082,000.

While this trend was true in most instances, during the first quarter in trade between the United States and Mexico exports were ahead by $10,145,000. Exports also were ahead by smaller amounts in trade with Honduras, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela.

Among all the other Latin-American countries imports were ahead by as much as $31,771,000 in the case of Brazil, $24,435,000 in the case of Argentina, and $12,950,000 in the case of Chile.

The department added that "this shift to a net import balance has occurred despite substantial increase in United States exports to these countries during 1941 and the first quarter of 1942, and so reflects our rapidly increasing dependency on Latin America as a source of raw material supplies."

The report also showed that net imports of gold and silver from Latin America increased to $51,118,000 in the first quarter of this year compared with $25,203,000 in the similar period last year. The principal factor in these figures was Mexico which increased its shipments of the two metals from $9,349,000 in the first quarter of 1941 to $34,269,000 in the first quarter of this year.

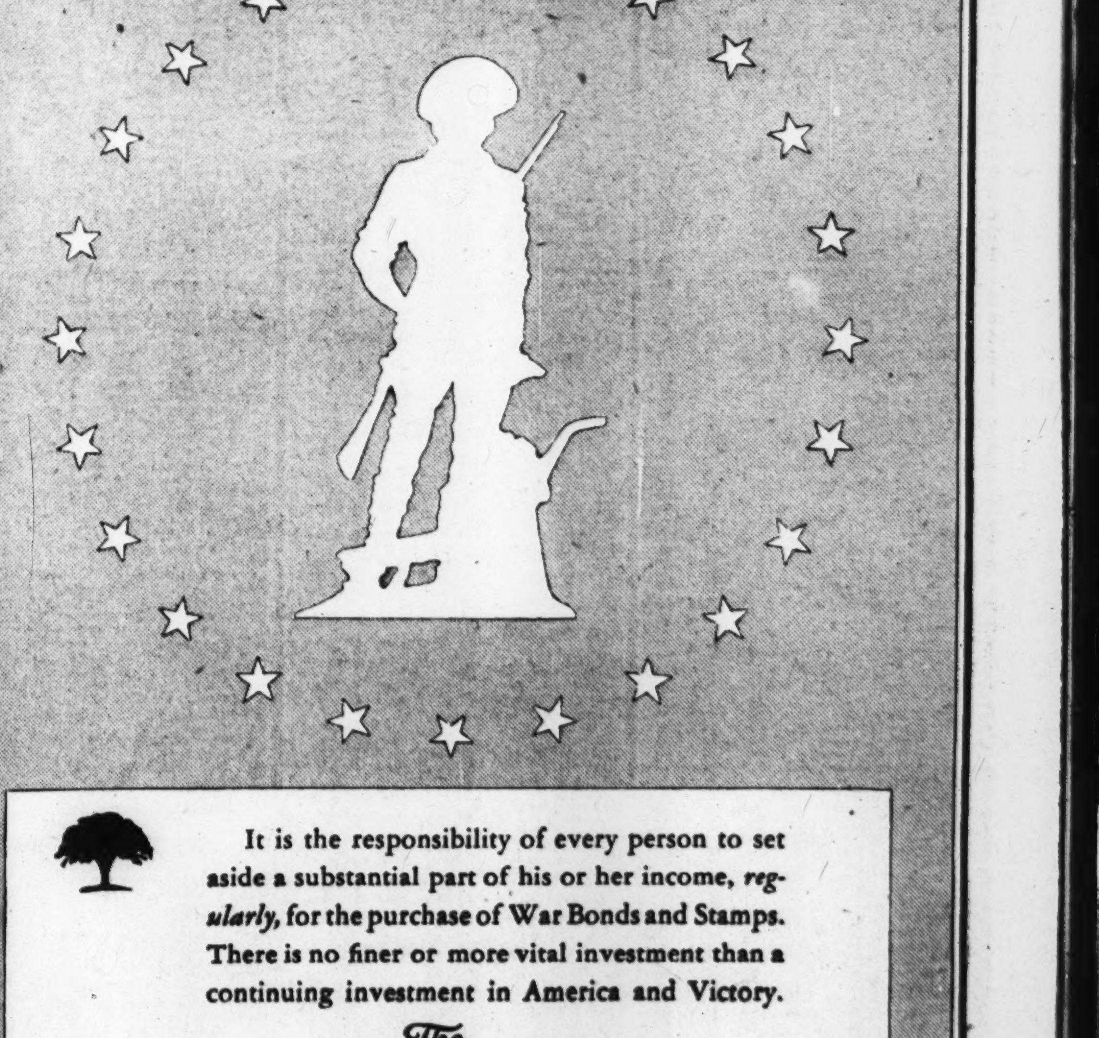
Under war-time censorship, similar statistics were unavailable for trade with other parts of the world.

Curb Commission Rate Rise in Effect

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—Increased commission charges on stock transfers, approved by members of the New York Curb Exchange, went into effect on that market today.

The minimum non-member commission on transactions involving $100 or more was raised to $5 from $3. At $90 a share and above a uniform commission of $35 per 100 shares will be charged. A sliding scale of charges was formulated for lesser priced stocks. Bond commission rates were not changed.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 5700
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540



It is the responsibility of every person to set aside a substantial part of his or her income, *regularly,* for the purchase of War Bonds and Stamps. There is no finer or more vital investment than a continuing investment in America and Victory.

The
New England Trust Company

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Sales	Bond	High	Low	2:00
5	Mex Irr 4½s '43 asd	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
10	Peru 7s 59	14⅜	14¼	14¼
83	Peru 1st 6s 60	14¼	14¼	14¼
10	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	14¾	15¾	15¾
7	Rio de Jan 8s 46	16½	16½	16½
2	Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	15½	15½	15½
1	Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	15½	15½	15½
4	Sao Paul Cty 6½s 57	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
6	Sao Paulo St 8s 36	55½	55½	55½
1	Urug aj 3¾s4s4⅛s 79			

Total today, 3,944,800; previous day, 5,147,800; week ago, 7,006,500; year ago, 5,75,600; two years ago, 4,334,550; Jan. 1 to date, 958,253,900; year ago, 941,742,975; two years ago, 738,755,675.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Initial				
Post Wh 6 pr pf	37½c	..	July 1	June 25
do 6 pr pf	37½c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Resumed				
Mickelby's Food Pr	10c	..	June 12	June 2
Extra				
Peoples Nat Bank of Washington	25c	..	June 30	June 25
Reduced				
Nor Am Fin A	15c	Q	July 1	June 20
Liquidating				
Rossia Internatl	16c	..	....	....
Irregular				
Atlas Drop Forge	50c	..	June 15	June 5
Cont Motors	15c	..	July 2	June 11
Excelsior Insurance Co (Syracuse)	15c	..	June 30	June 18
Nachman Sp Fil	$1.50	..	June 18	June 4
St Helen's Pulp & Paper Co	40c	..	June 1	May 22
Universal Prod	40c	..	June 30	June 17
Regular				
Amer Gen Insur Co (Houston)	25c	Q	June 15	[illegible]
Brager-Eisenbg Inc	50c	Q	June 4	May 28
Bridgpt Gas Lt	40c	..	June 30	[illegible]
Campbell W&CFdry	25c	..	June 25	[illegible]
Clearing Mach	25c	Q	July 1	[illegible]
Climax-Moly	30c	..	June 30	[illegible]
Consol Ed Co of N Y $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 1	[illegible]
Daniels & Fisher Stores	50c	Q	June 15	[illegible]
Dayt Malleable Ir	25c	..	June 6	[illegible]
Ex-Cell-O Corp	65c	..	July 1	[illegible]
Fitzsimmons Stors non-cum ptc B	10c	Q	June 1	[illegible]
Do cum ptc A	10c	Q	June 1	[illegible]
Globe Steel T	25c	..	June 12	[illegible]
Greyh (Del) 5½pf	13¾c	Q	July 1	[illegible]
Gulf States Utilities Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	June 15	[illegible]
Do $5.50 pf	$1.37½	Q	June 15	[illegible]
Hall (WF) Ptg	25c	Q	June 20	[illegible]
Harrisburg Gas Co 7 pf	$1.75	Q	July 15	[illegible]
Hollander (A) & Son	25c	..	June 15	[illegible]
Holland Furnace	50c	..	July 1	[illegible]
Household Finance	$1	Q	July 15	[illegible]
do 5 pf	$1.25	Q	July 15	[illegible]
Hubbell (H), Inc.	40c	Q	June 20	[illegible]
Mengel Co. 1st pf	$1.25	Q	June 30	[illegible]
Mickelberry's Food Pr Co., $2.40 pf	60c	Q	July 1	[illegible]
Miss River P pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	[illegible]
Myers (FE) & Bro.	50c	..	June 26	[illegible]
Monarch Life Assur Co. Winnipeg	$1.20	S	July 2	[illegible]
Motor Fin Corp. $5 pf	$1.25	Q	June 29	[illegible]
Nat Dis Corp	50c	Q	June 10	[illegible]
do 5 pf	$1.25	Q	June 10	[illegible]
Nat Stl Car Cp. Ltd	50c	Q	July 15	[illegible]
N A Fin Corp, 7 pf	87½c	Q	July 1	[illegible]
Do pf	20c	Q	July 1	[illegible]
Northwestern Util. Ltd 6 cum pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	[illegible]
Patterson-Sargent	25c	..	June 1	[illegible]
Peoples Nat Bank of Washington	25c	..	June 30	June 25
Do	25c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 25
Phila Dairy pr pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 20
San Jose Wt Wks	37½c	Q	June 1	May 20
So Can Pr Co, Ltd, 6 ptc pf	$1.50	Q	July 15	June 20
Southwestern L & P Co, $6 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 20
Tokheim Oil Tank & Pump Co	50c	..	June 15	June 1
Union Sugar Co	30c	..	June 10	June 1
Wieboldt Stores, Inc. 6 pf	75c	Q	July 1	June 18
Do $5 pr pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 18

Boston Stocks

May 27

Div. in $	Stock	High	Low	Last	Prev. close
6.00	Bigel-Banf pf	99	99	99	97
8.75	Bos & Albany	85½	85	85½	85
2.00	Bos Edison	23	22¼	23	22¼
5.00	Bos Elevated	55½	55½	55½	55
.70d	Bos Her-Trav	12	12	12	12
..	Bos & Me pr pf	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
..	Bos & M st A pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¼
..	Bos & M st B pf	1½	1½	1½	1¼
[illegible]	E Gs & F pr pf	43½	43½	43½	42⅛
[illegible]	Eastern SS	6¼	5⅞	6¼	5⅞
[illegible]	Maine Cent	3	3	3	3⅛
[illegible]	Mass Util Assoc	19c	19c	19c	14c
[illegible]	N E Tel & Tel	89	88½	89	89
[illegible]	Shawmut Assoc	7½	7¼	7½	7¼
[illegible]	Unit Shoe M	55¾	54¼	55¾	55

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	7½	8⅞
American Barge Line Co	9⅛	10½
American Hardware Co	20⅛	22⅛
American Manufacturing	19	22
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	3	4
†Amoskeag Company	19¼	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	68¼	..
Appleton Company	26¾	29½
Appleton Company 7 pf	106	
Applied Arts Corp	2¼	3⅛
Arlington Mills	37¾	40¾
Arnold Print Works	14⅝	15½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	22¾	25¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	¾	1½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	11⅞	13½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	16¾	19¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	102½	
Berkshire Fine Spinning	8½	9¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	88	
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	98	103
Boston Wharf Company	16⅞	18¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	27¼	29¾

	Bid	Asked
National Rockland (2)	38	46
National Shawmut (1)	17⅛	19⅛
Pilgrim Trust (8)	175	795
Second National (4)	110	120
†State Street Trust (8)	215	240
United States Trust (.50)	5⅛	7
United States Trust pf (.80)	10⅞	12¾
Webster & Atlas (2)	43	48

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	27¼	29¾
Continental Illinois (4)	66½	70½
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	22	25

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	110½	114½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	45¾	47¾

Investment Trusts

	Bid	Asked
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	.28	.43
First Boston Corp	8.50	10.00

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	86½	91½
Liberty Aircraft	7⅝	8⅞
Piper Aircraft	3⅝	4⅞
Pollak Manufacturing Co	5⅞	7⅛

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	13	14¼
Bank of New York (14)	254	264
Bankers Trust (1.40)	32⅝	34⅝
Brooklyn Trust (4)	51	55
Central Hanover Bk ¾ Tr (4)	60	62½
Chase National (1.40)	22⅞	24⅝
Chemical Bk ¾ Tr (1.80)	33⅝	35⅝
Commercial (8)	136	144
Continental Br ¾ Tr (.80)	9⅛	10⅝
Corn Exchange Bk ¾ T (2.40)	28½	29½
Empire Trust (3)	34¾	37¾
First National (80)	985	1015
Guaranty Trust (12)	202	207
Irving Trust (.60)	9¼	10¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	30⅛	31⅝
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	52⅝	54⅝
National City (1)	21⅞	22⅞
New York Trust (3½)	56⅝	60⅝
Public (1½)	26⅝	27⅞
Title Guarantee & Trust	2⅞	3⅜

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	$300	..
First National (2)	33⅝	36⅝
Merchants National (12)	250	275
†New England Trust (3)	$400	..

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, May 27

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling: Cables‡	$4.04	$4.04	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2332	.2332	§
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	.0401x	.0748
South America			
Arg'tina—peso¶‡	.2363	.2362	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶‡	.0520	.0520	.2052
Chile—peso‡	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.5350	.5350	.6583
Far East			
India—rupee	.3037	.3037	.6180
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8925	.8900	1.693
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

†Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed, new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1939 average. xNominal.

Uruguay Amends Bond Exchange

NEW YORK—Juan Carlos Blanco, Ambassador for the Republic of Uruguay is notifying holders of City of Montevideo (Republic of Uruguay) external sinking fund 6 per cent gold bonds, Series A, dated Nov. 1, 1926, due Nov. 1, 1959, and 7 per cent sinking fund gold bonds, dated June 1, 1922, due June 1, 1952, that the offer of exchange for bonds of the Republic had been amended as of May 25, 1942, to extend the period for the exchange, and to furnish certain supplementary information.

Jones & Laughlin Dividends

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The board of directors of the Jones & Laughlin Corporation declared a $1.25 dividend a share on its 5 per cent cumulative preferred stocks, series A and B to holders of record at the close of business June 5 and payable July 1. The board also declared a dividend of 75 cents a share on common stock, payable July 6, to holders of record at the close of busines June 5.

Coca-Cola Earnings

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—The Coca-Cola Company, at the annual stockholders' meeting, reported net earnings for the first quarter of 1942 of $4,199,197, compared with $5,944,764 for the same period last year.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Wheat Prices Rally From Low Levels

CHICAGO, May 27 (AP)—After showing losses ranging from fractions to a full cent, with July wheat selling at $1.19⅜, a new low since November, wheat prices today rallied to score small net gains.

Favorable weather and crop reports, with local harvesting getting under way in the far southwest, depressed prices early in the session. Later, the market recovered on short covering and buying which some traders attributed to belief that sales of government milling wheat at below parity prices will be prohibited. Further heavy purchases of corn to arrive here from country points depressed prices of that cereal since there were some hedging sales in the futures pit.

Corporate Earnings Show Mixed Trend

NEW YORK (AP)—Corporate earnings statements released during the past week, showing profits per share of common stock, included:

Quarter Ended March 31	1942	1941
United Air lines Transp.	$ .09	*
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.	.77	.91
United Drug	.34	.15
Mission Corp.	.21	.12
American Barge Line	.31	.57
Richfield Oil Corp.	.13	.18
United Carbon	1.31	1.36
Anaconda	1.15	1.34
Deisel-Wemmer	.38	.44
Detroit Gray Iron	.04	.12
Kansas City Southern	1.18	.44
Louisville & Nashville	2.86	3.28
Mahoning Coal	5.71	6.72
Middle West Corp.	.24	.21
Noranda	1.27	1.04
Pacific Coast Co.	.38	1.11
Pan Am Petroleum	.18	.22
Park & Tilford	.82	.89

*Deficit.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.21	1.19⅜	1.20⅞	1.20¼
Minneapolis	1.13¾	1.12½	1.13¾	1.13⅛
Kansas City	1.12⅝	1.11½	1.12⅝	1.12
Winnipeg	......	......	.80⅜	.80⅜
Sept. Wheat				
Chicago	1.23¾	1.22⅛	1.23⅝	1.22¾
Minneapolis	1.15⅝	1.14¾	1.15⅞	1.15⅜
Kansas City	1.14¾	1.13¾	1.14¾	1.14⅛
Winnipeg (Oct.)	......	......	......	.79¼
Dec. Wheat				
Chicago	1.26¾	1.25	1.26¾	1.25⅝
Minneapolis	1.18½	1.17¾	1.18½	1.18¼
Kansas City	1.17⅝	1.17½	1.17⅝	1.17
July Corn				
Chicago	.88¼	.87⅝	.88⅛	.88⅛
Kansas City	.85	.84¾	.85	.84⅞
Kansas City	.85	.84¾	.85	.84⅞
Sept. Corn				
Chicago	.90⅛	.89⅞	.90½	.90¼
Kansas City	.87⅛	.86⅞	.87⅛	.87
July Oats				
Chicago	.52	.50⅞	.51⅞	.51¾
Minneapolis	.47⅝	.46½	.47⅝	.47⅜
Winnipeg	......	......	.51½	.51½
Rye, Chicago				
July	.72⅞	.70¾	.72⅝	.70¾
Sept.	.75¾	.73⅝	.75⅝	.73⅜
Dec.	.79⅛	.77	.78⅞	.77¼

Wool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Grease					
July	...	...	...	97.0b	97.0
October	...	...	...	96.5b	96.5
December	...	...	...	96.0b	96.0
Tops					
July	123.0	123.0	123.0	123.0b	123.0
October	....	....	....	124.8b	124.8
December	....	....	....	125.8b	125.8
March	....	....	....	126.5b	126.5

b—Bid.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	19.14	19.21	19.10	19.14	19.08
October	19.43	19.48	19.37	19.41	19.37
December	19.56	19.64	19.53	19.56	19.51
March	19.71	19.81	19.69	19.77	19.71
May	19.81	19.91	19.81	19.87	19.81

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	8.71	8.71	8.71	8.71b	8.71
September	8.76	8.76	8.76	8.76b	8.76

b Bid

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.50b	6.60

b Bid

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Butter					
*November	37.90	38.05	37.85	38.00	37.85
†June	36.75	36.75	36.75	36.75	36.55
Eggs					
‡September	33.75	33.75	33.75	33.75	33.25
‡October	34.15	34.40	34.15	34.40	34.10
‡November	34.40	34.50	34.40	34.50	34.00
Potatoes					
November	2.52	2.53	2.50	2.50	2.50

*S.s. †F.s. ‡R.s.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter, potatoes by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Business Failures

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the week ended May 21 numbered 230 compared with 215 in the preceding week and 270 in the like period of 1941, Dun & Bradstreet announced.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Total bond sales today estimated $825,000; year ago, $756,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

More Firms Ordered to Stop Employment Discrimination

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 27—The Federal Government took further action today to compel war industries to end racial and religious discrimination in their employment policies.

Orders to "cease and desist" from such discriminatory practices were issued against eight more defense firms by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice on the record of its recent public hearings in New York.

Some of the companies have promptly taken steps to improve their employment practices. And each of the industries cited have consented to have the committee examine its requisitions for workers in the records of the United States Employment Service.

All of the firms hold large war contracts and each was found to have violated Executive Order 8,802 which, to assure maximum manpower for the war effort, outlaws discrimination against workers in war industries and government because of their "race, creed, color, or national origin."

The eight firms cited in the New York area are: Carl Norden, Inc., and Fairchild Aviation Corporation, both of New York City, and Wright Aeronautical Corporation, Paterson, N. J.; Becton, Dickinson & Co., East Rutherford, N. J.; Babcock & Wilcox, Bayonne, N. J.; Titeplex Metal Hose Company, Newark, N. J.; Continental Can Company, East Rutherford, N. J., and Isolantite. Inc., Belleville, N. J.

Findings in Midwest

Last month the committee found that 10 firms in the Chicago-Milwaukee area had practiced race and religious discrimination in their employment practices.

The committee also announced that the case against the Julius Kayser Company, Brooklyn, was "dismissed from public hearings without prejudice," and that the case against Okanite, Inc., was postponed "at the suggestion of the committee" and charges against this company are being further investigated.

In dealing with the New York and New Jersey firms the Committee on Fair Employment Practice added new directions to those previously given to concerns in Chicago and Milwaukee. This time it not only ordered that monthly reports be submitted to it as to the number and racial distribution of the persons employed by each company, and that all employment agencies be informed of the company's new policy of nondiscrimination, but it directs each one to give "written authority to all public and private employment agencies from which it recruits workers, to make the company's requisitions for employees available to the committee."

It also directs that the companies "institute and establish hiring, upgrading and promotional procedures which will insure the employment of workers in line with the principles of Executive Order 8,802," and that "in-plant training to all qualified employees" be extended without regard to race, creed or color.

Electrician's Case

Furthermore, in the case of Wright Aeronautical, the committee directs the corporation to employ Robert Smith, a Negro electrician of Brooklyn, "in line with his qualifications if he is still available for employment."

Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, Chairman of the committee, called attention to the fact that neither the February hearings nor the present summary could cover all the war industries in the New York area against which the committee has received complaints.

"Complaints received both by us and by other agencies of the New York State and Federal Governments indicate that there is a long list of employers who have hitherto refused or who now refuse employment to persons because of their race, their religion, or their national background.

"The advertisements which boldly specify 'white', or 'Protestant,' or 'Gentile,' are other indications that several needed worker groups are being discriminated against at a time when we must have unity of brain, brawn and loyalty to defeat our common enemies from without.

"More recently," Dr. MacLean continued, "we are receiving increasing numbers of complaints from both the foreign-born and first generation citizens whose names are foreign-sounding, and we find that even where there are no restrictions stipulated by the Army and Navy, some firms refuse to employ aliens in any capacity whatever. Yet, many of our foreign-born are as much against the Axis as we are, and many of them have sons who are loyally fighting in our armed forces."

California Report

California oil operators are not discriminating against Negro workers, and have not discriminated in the past, 36 of them have stated in letters reaching the committee. The letters were written to Gov. Culbert L. Olson, who inquired into the employment practices of the oil industry in his state.

Five of the operators declared that no Negroes had ever applied to them for jobs; a few said their firms were very small and had not employed any new workers in several years; some stated that "we have never had any occasion to employ Negroes," but all of them maintained that they do not turn down Negro job-seekers solely because of their color.

One concern, Brooks and Wells, Inc., Maricopa, took a position with which the committee "cannot go along," Lawrence W. Cramer, Executive Secretary, informed the Governor. J. B. Wells, Secretary of this oil company, asserted:

"We are very positively of the opinion that any bar to the employment of Negroes, or other colored persons, is the past and present attitude of the oil industry employees. For many years it has been well known to us that in this area and in most others in the United States, except, possibly, in the deep South, the attitude of the oil workers has been that the drilling and producing of oil wells is a 'white man's job and is going to stay that way.' We believe that is is obvious that we could not afford, if the occasion should ever arise, to employ a Negro, or any other colored man, and have our entire force quit on that account."

In his letter to Governor Olson, Mr. Cramer replied:

"Experience has shown that the entire force does not quit on that account and never has. Individual employees who may quit cannot thus hope to avoid working with Negroes, unless they are ready to retire, because all war contractors are required to conform with the national policy of non-discrimination."

All-Negro Yard

CHESTER, Pa., May 27 (AP)—The Sun Shipbuilding Corporation announced construction of a new shipyard here which will be staffed by about 9,000 Negro workers.

J. G. Pew, President, said that at first the laborers will be under the supervision of white personnel, but Negro help already on the company's pay roll will be trained for promotion to these supervisory posts.

"It is our intention to make the shipyard, designated as No. 4 of our Chester plant, an all-Negro project," he added.

Employment preferences will be given to workers within this area. The personnel director for the yard will be Dr. Emmett J. Scott of Washington, a leading Negro educator.

OPA Acts on Control of Rents; 20 Areas to Be Administered

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—Federal regulation of rents will be imposed June 1 in 20 war-congested areas which the Office of Price Administration said today had failed to take local action.

The score of communities was the first group of defense rental areas designated by Price Administrator Leon Henderson on March 2 and given 60 days to cut rents voluntarily back to prescribed levels.

"In no area was it found that the Price Administrator's recommendation as to reduction of rents has been met for the community as a whole," the OPA said.

The new levels become effective for every type of housing accommodation, even including trailers, with rents payable for the month of June.

The reductions will be automatic, the OPA said, adding that the landlord's approval "is not necessary."

"Beginning June 1, as a general principle with a few exceptions, tenants are to cut their rents back to what was being charged on the maximum rent date set for their respective areas," the OPA statement specified. "No matter whether the tenant pays his rent daily, weekly or monthly, he is to pay only what the same accommodations were bringing on the maximum rent date."

In 14 of the areas rents were ordered restored to the levels of April 1, 1941. These are: Detroit, Mich.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Akron, Ohio; Birmingham, Ala.; Canton, Ohio; Hartford - New Britain, Conn.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Waterbury, Conn.; Wilmington, Ravenna, Ohio; Hampton Roads, Va.; Puget Sound, Wash.; Mobile, Ala., and Youngstown-Warren, Ohio.

In four of the areas—San Diego, Calif.; Burlington, Iowa; South Bend, Ind., and Columbus, Ga.—rents were restored to Jan. 1, 1941, levels, and in two—Cleveland, Ohio, and Wichita, Kan.—the base date is July 1, 1941.

The areas take in territory surrounding the city in most cases and embrace a total of 9,000,000 persons. Eleven of the areas have been enlarged since the original designation, but the new action does not apply to the extended portions.

Since the original March designation, 322 additional defense rental areas have been named, 11 of them yesterday. The procedure followed today will be repeated in the case of any of these which fail to take local action.

Simultaneously with the rent control action Mr. Henderson named 19 area rent directors to administer the program and released the maximum rent regulations for all housing accommodations except hotels, rooming and boarding houses. Regulations for hotels and rooming houses will be issued before June 1.

The rules call for the registration by landlords of all rental dwelling units, whether occupied or not, sometime in June. The date will be fixed later.

Search for New Revenues Puts Realtors on Alert Against Boost in Property Taxes

Why Not a Ceiling on Real Estate Taxes?

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

How would you like a pay a $20 to $25 tax rate every year with the assurance that when you start to buy that house, the taxes will not push up out of your reach?

However much this may sound like "Utopia" to tax-burdened homeowners, it is the opinion of many tax authorities that the war emergency will prove the incubator from which this new type of tax structure will be hatched on a nation-wide scale. It is already in operation in some sections such as the State of Washington.

Every time a crisis confronts the nation, it is the property owner who is called upon to pay the lion's share of increasing government tax demands. Soaring tax rates and exorbitant property assessments raised the issue of tax limits on real estate during the 10-year business depression. The war emergency is expected to crystallize theory into action for a post-war tax structure that will give homeowners enforced periods of tax relief.

Constriction of Revenue

How this can be done is not yet entirely clear. To find out is part of a growing national campaign by realty interests. Early rumblings of this drive are heard in the direction of the National Council of Real Estate Taxpayers which warned today that curtailment of automobile use and hence the loss of taxes dependent upon this use invites government again to leap aboard the life-raft bearing the property taxpayer.

The warnings were punctuated by frequent allusions to the need for maintaining the financial fabric of the nation which is stretched further with each added constriction of local sources of revenue. Hence, the most important thing for the Federal Government to do," said the Council, "is to set forth a national policy clearly delineating the respective tax fields of each level of government."

Lack of such planing, the Council held, immediately threatens the property owner with bankruptcy whenever the Government is pinched for tax funds. During the business depression, rising taxes contributed to the foreclosures of thousands of pieces of property, the tax titles of which were taken over by the local governments.

Effect on Tax Structure

"Probably our principal concern," the Council stated, "is the Federal revenue measure of 1942 and its probable impact upon the property tax structure. With necessary war expenditures increasing and with certain sources of revenues being sharply curtailed, local governments may be forced to look to property owners for increased taxes."

"The increasing strength of our campaign for the readjustment of the real estate tax structure stems from the fact we are concentrating our efforts on real estate taxation. In 13 States there are now groups affiliated with our program and actively supporting it financially and morally—California, Florida, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Washington, Wisconsin. Several other states, Illinois, Michigan, etc., now have resolutions before governing bodies of various state organizations advocating affiliation with our program.

"Wisconsin is an exemplary State. Under the auspices of realtors there, a preliminary organization has been set up to present our program to the next session of the Wisconsin Legislature. This organization includes representatives not only of the realtors but also of Wisconsin Mortgage Bankers, Building Owners and Managers, Savings and Loan League, Hotel Association, 22 of the agricultural associations in the State, and James R. Law, Mayor of Madison and President of the League of Municipalities of Wisconsin.

"Other states are headed toward similar organization in preparation for the legislative sessions next spring. The State of Washington, of course, is far in the vanguard of the movement. It will vote this November for the sixth time to renew the over-all limitation measure which has worked out so successfully there."

Now There's College Course in Housing

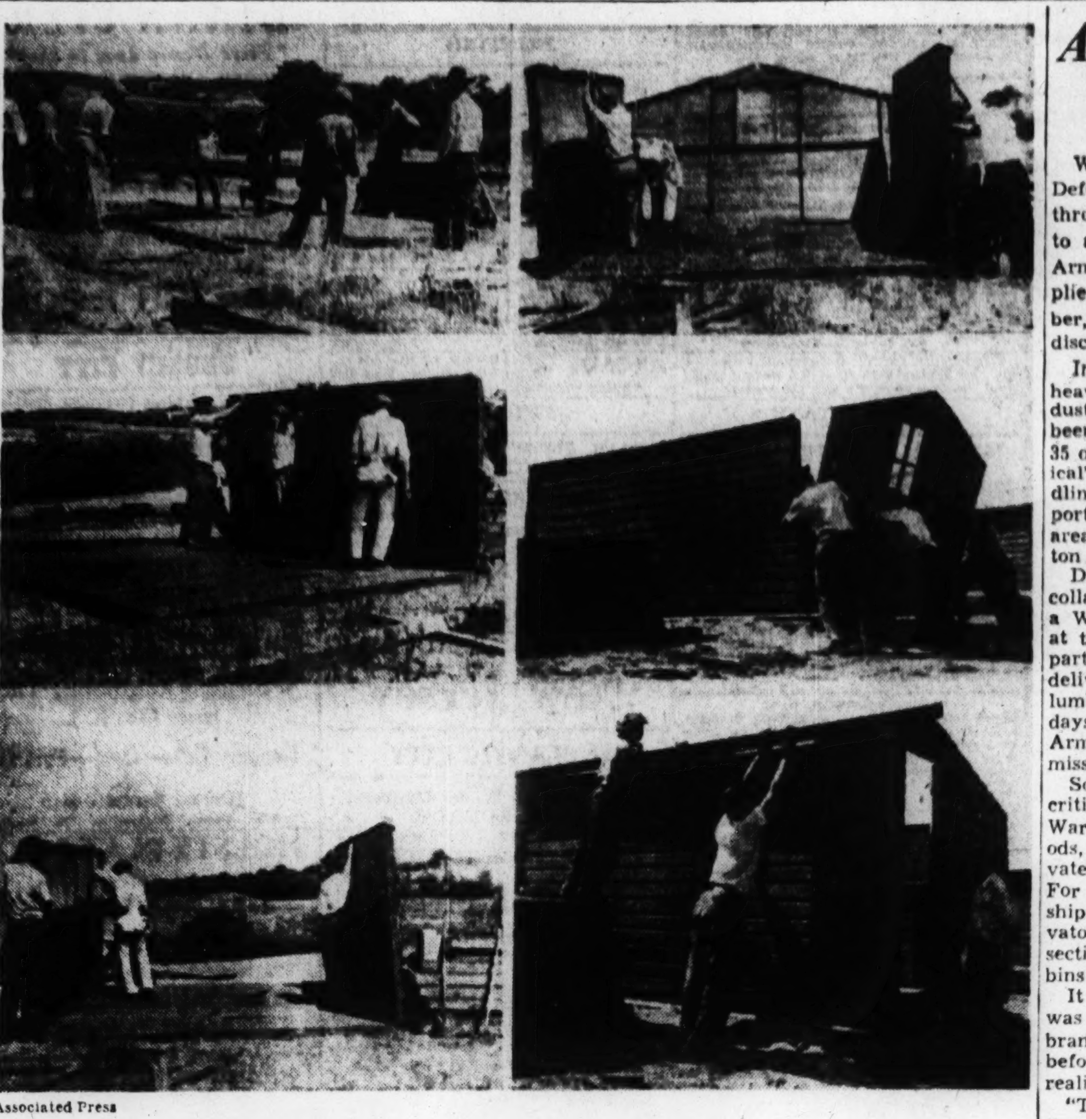
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, May 27

Housing for war workers is going to college.

As part of its summer session, Columbia University has launched a course for the instruction of those wishing to learn how to build sound, low-cost homes for war workers. The course is under the direction of Prof. B. R. Andrews of Teachers College who will also deal with the responsibility of schools helping to establish good urban, village and rural housing.

Standards of house construction and community planning will be discussed in connection with the Federal housing program. Field trips to various housing projects will supplement lectures. Students will also investigate the functions of home-financing agencies.



Associated Press

Suitcase Houses Built While You Wait

SWEDESBORO, N. J., May 27 (AP)—Fifteen minutes from the time a family locates a building site in this town, it can move into the house.

When labor gets real proficient and operates with machine-like precision, homes large enough to accommodate four persons should go into place in four minutes, according to officials charged with the construction of "suitcase" houses here.

The operations pictured above were clocked in exactly 15 minutes. In the first photo the floor is being dropped into place. Next in order comes the front wall, the rear wall, sidewalls, and roofing. Of course, they are not the type of home families would like to live in after the war, but they serve the emergency purposes of speed and serviceability.

Hundreds of these houses have already been raised and hundreds more are on the way.

Army Didn't Mean It That Way But Lumber Hold Hit Defense

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—Defense housing construction throughout the country is slowing to a standstill as a result of the Army's hold on virtually all supplies of softwood construction lumber, War Production Board officials disclose.

In at least 15 cities, many with heavy concentrations of war industries, housing projects have been stopped entirely and at least 35 other cities have reported "critical" situations because of dwindling lumber stocks. Similar reports from other defense housing areas are flooding into Washington daily.

Direct cause of the threatened collapse of the housing program is a WPB order, issued a week ago at the insistence of the War Department, "freezing" all sales and deliveries of softwood construction lumber by large producers for 60 days—except for deliveries to the Army, Navy, or Maritime Commission.

Some officials at WPB, sharply critical of what they described as War Department "shot-gun" methods, said the "freeze" affected private as well as public construction. For example, farmers who cannot ship grain to already-filled elevators will be unable, in many sections of the country, to build bins for their spring wheat crops.

It was indicated that the order was rushed through WPB's lumber branch under Army instructions before high-ranking WPB officials realized its full effect.

"There certainly was no intention of stopping defense housing," James S. Knowlson, director of industry operations, declared, "and something will be done about it."

Some amendment would be drawn, it was understood, to permit continuance of "essential" defense housing, at least. Defense housing officials now are engaged in a review of all projects, planned and under way, to establish their own priority list.

As of May 9, War Production Board statistics showed, a total of 416,099 defense housing units had been programmed, including family dwellings, trailers and portable houses, and single-person units. Construction contracts had been awarded covering 213,680 units.

Meanwhile, preliminary reports from housing authorities in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Bridgeport, Conn., New Haven, Atlanta, South Bend, Ind., Louisville, Ky., Portland, Maine, Fall River, Mass., Detroit, Reno, Nev., Portland, Ore., Vancouver, Wash., Philadelphia, and Chester, Pa., said the lumber shortage had "demoralized" their programs.

If projects were stopped too long, officials feared, contractors' crews would be broken up by workers seeking other jobs and the work of shipyards, aircraft plants, and other vital facilities would be impeded by lack of housing for employees.

The only lumber still available for such projects is in retail yards, and it was reported the army had bought up some 2,000,000,000 feet of these stocks since March.

Authoritative WPB officials declared that the Army, although warned months ago that it should begin stockpiling lumber for the cantonments in which it will house its multi-million-man new Army, had failed to do so. Recent heavy demands for wood as a substitute for scarce metals suddenly left the War Department faced with the possibility that supplies might not meet its demands—and the 60-day "Freeze" was decided upon.

The Army's requirements, even at the end of the 60 days, will not have been filled, officials reported.

The 35 areas in which other housing projects were reported in a "critical" situation for lack of lumber included Boston, Springfield, Mass.; Trenton, N. J.; Buffalo, New York City, Rome, N. Y.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Utica, N. Y., and Wilmington, Del.

Wide N. Y. Milkshed Prospers

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—Things are looking up all around for dairymen of the six-state New York milkshed.

For the second consecutive month, they collected this week record-breaking checks for the April milk pool and also saw the day of voluntary production control looming through a suggested development of tw oprice pools.

Both the announcement of the big April price—$14,437,520 shared by 57,363 dairy farmers—and the picture of a future pool for surplus milk as well as the present one for fluid production were made by Metropolitan Milk Marketing Administrator, N. J. Cladakis.

Declaring the April pool surpassed the farm value of that of the similar month last year by 29 per cent, Mr. Cladakis reported today that the increase in value was the combined result of a 4.8 per cent higher production and a uniform price up 23 per cent.

New York State producers who accounted for 473,826,310 of the pool's total of 604,938,430 pounds of milk received 78.33 per cent of the value, followed by Pennsylvania, whose dairymen got 13.92 per cent.

Vermont, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts collected their return in that order.

Mr. Cladakis said the month's volume was worth $13,913,583 at the uniform price of $2.30 a hundredweight (46½ quarts) and that butterfat and location payments lifted the return to the high total.

The Administration envisaged the two price pools before a Jefferson County farmer-banker meeting last night at Watertown, N. Y., in describing a "voluntary program of surplus production which dairy farmers may wish to adopt at some time in the future."

"One pool," he said, "would contain the fluid production, accounting for all the milk marketed for inspected use in New York City and Westchester County. The second pool would accept and equalize the value of residual or surplus milk. (Milk marketed for uninspected uses mainly in manufactured products.)

"The upper blend would represent the hundredweight value of the milk in the fluid pool, while the lower blend would be the price of the surplus milk."

He cited an article in the current "Milk Market Administrator's Bulletin" which describes the program as "a price plan of the future suggested by ideas frequently expressed by Holton V. Noyes, (New York) State Agricultural Commissioner."

New 'Tool' Boosts Plant Efficiency: Air Conditioning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio, May 27—A new production tool that increases plant efficiency by 5 to 20 per cent without adding a single machine or worker is now serving a wide range of industries all over the country, according to the Airtemp Division of Chrysler Corporation.

The tool is "air-conditioning," which is new only in that it is being universally applied for the first time to almost all industries connected with the war production drive.

One of the big advantages of this new "tool," the experts pointed out, is its almost universal application. It serves as well in a huge bomber plant or blast furnace as in a small tool shop or drafting room. Wherever men or women are employed indoors, air conditioning can be used to conserve human energy and thus increase output. No plant is at capacity unless it utilizes the full efficiency of its working force and, of course, efficiency drops with excessive heat and humidity. Air conditioning controls these factors. In metal working, it also helps to prevent rust and corrosion, protects finishes and makes closer tolerances possible.

Temperature variations affect the quality of war production, which demands a high degree of accuracy. A tolerance of .002 is common in today's machine-shop practice. Yet a steel bar exactly 36 inches long at 60 degrees becomes 36.0035 inches long at 90 degrees—the result of a temperature change of only 30 degrees.

Parts are often shipped hundreds of miles to the point of final assembly. Parts made in Detroit in April may be assembled in Kansas City in June under entirely different temperature conditions. Air conditioning permits parts to be made and assembled under identical temperature conditions, regardless of locality. Because of the importance of precision work in war production, recently-built war industry plants are nearly all provided with climate control, and air-conditioning installations are being made on an increasing scale in existing plants.

A popular type of air conditioning for industry, according to Paul B. Zimmerman, Vice-President and General Sales Manager of the Airtemp Division of Chrysler Corporation, is the "packaged" unit, which permits the cooling of selected rooms and has both low first cost and low operating cost. These units can be installed quickly because they usually require little or no duct work. All the mechanism is enclosed in a single cabinet.

Virginia Estate Brings $120,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Va., May 27—White Marsh, 2,340-acre estate located five miles east of Gloucester Courthouse on the road to Gloucester Point, has been purchased by H. A. Gray, Jr., Waverly, lumberman, from H. N. Baruch, for $120,000.

Mr. Gray, who obtained possession of the property only recently, said he would put about 500 acres in cultivation within the near future, and plans to restock the estate with cattle and to devote a good part of the land to the raising of feed crops.

An auction sale was held on the place at 11 a. m. yesterday, at which time Mr. Gray disposed of some of the furnishings and equipment, including 16 horses, a few colts, farm machinery and some hogs.

The big, whitewashed brick two-story house on the estate was built in 1750, according to Mr. Gray, who said he plans later to move to the place himself. At present, he lives in Waverly, where he is a member of the Gray Lumber Company

Altogether, there are about 25 buildings on the estate, including tenant houses, an office building, and a recreational building

'America Must Rebuild World'

INDIANAPOLIS, Md., May 27 (AP)—Asserting an attempt to re-establish the "balance of power" in Europe after the present conflict would result in another war within 10 years, Dr. Charles M. Fonck, member of the Belgian Commission for the study of postwar problems, said yesterday he was convinced America must take the leading role in reconstruction of the world after the war.

"If America does not rebuild the world," Dr. Fonck, here for the National Planning Conference, said in an interview, "It will not be done."

Nobody knows what will govern the new order, Dr. Fonck said, declaring it might be the League of Nations, World Court, or some yet undevised scheme.

A Coast to Coast Classified Directory

REAL ESTATE

For Sale, For Rent or Exchange • Insurance

Alabama

Birmingham—412 North 21st Street
BUTLER REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE CO
Rentals Sales Insurance

LOCAL—LONG DISTANCE
Birmingham Mayflower Agts.
Wittichen Transfer & Warehouse Co.

Arizona

REAL ESTATE—Rentals, cattle ranches, desert acreage, farms. We invite correspondence. DRACHMAN-GRANT, Realtors 28 N. Stone Ave., Tucson, Arizona.

Arkansas

IF INTERESTED in northwest Arkansas farms or small homes, write or see Horace J. Smith, Springdale, Arkansas.

California

ARCADIA—2 houses on 3 acres, fruit and nut trees, 198x660. On main thoroughfare. Mrs. S. P. Johnson, 1601 Baldwin Ave. AT 7-3195.

BAKERSFIELD — Pop. 50,000. Thriving oil center. Ideal apt. site 150x132 near Masonic Temple; good investment; price right. Box 883.

BEVERLY HILLS RENTALS and SALES
HETTIE LOUISE REYNOLDS, Realtor
9728 Santa Monica Blvd. CR 64787

BEVERLY HILLS, Real Estate and Insurance
WILLIAM L. COLLIER CO.
444 N. Camden Drive CR. 63179

CANOGA PARK, Calif.—Will lease for 3 months, 3 bedroom-home, furnished; large living room; trees; 20 miles from Los Angeles. Near church. SU 8-1238.

GLENDALE, 133 So. Central Ave.
R. O. COCHRAN CO., REALTORS
Property Management—Sales

INGLEWOOD—10 new separate 3-room bungalows; income $435 mo. Bargain $16,000. Will trade for Arkansas farm. 124½ N. Market. Ph. OR. 7-2186.

Los Angeles 6233 Wilshire Blvd. WA. 8821
LEROY ACKLEY, *Realtor*
APPRAISALS, INSURANCE

LOS ANGELES—Real Estate and Insurance
BENJAMIN NEVILL
1613 S. Hoover Street PRospect 3968

OAKLAND—Residence and income, East Oakland. L. R. JONES, 3734 McArthur Blvd. Kellog 2-3942.

OAKLAND—Complete Real Estate Service
HIGH GRADE REALTY
4116 E. 14th Street Kellog 2-9859

PASADENA
"General Real Estate, Loans, Insurance
Specializing in fine furnished rentals
Since 1887
The William Wilson Co.
40 North Garfield Ave. Sycamore 3-8111

PASADENA—For Sale, beautiful 8-room stucco bungalow, located on edge of Arroyo, near Busch Gardens. Beautiful view. Sale price $23,000. Property clear. 1040 South Arroyo Boulevard. Sy. 9-5018, Pasadena, California.

PASADENA—To rent, beautiful 8-rm. stucco bungalow, located on edge of Arroyo, near Busch Gardens; beautiful view; rent for one year-lease, $200 a month. 6 months-lease, $250 a month. Call SY. 9-5018. Write 1040 So. Arroyo Blvd., Pasadena.

PASADENA—Attractive Rentals. Eastern exchanges. Good foreclosures for sale. Information cheerfully given. LEHMANN HISEY, Citizens' Bank Bldg. (Insurance—all lines.)

REDLANDS, Calif.—For Sale, beautiful 19-acre estate with Mediterranean style house; 5 master bedrooms, 5 baths, 2 servants' rooms, and bath; at 1,700 ft. elev. overlooking entire San Bernardino valley and mountains. Pasadena visible 65 miles away. 15 acres Washington navel oranges in fine condition—grove heating unnecessary. 4 acres surrounding house artistically landscaped with gardens, swimming pool and fountains; 37 varieties of fruit and ornamental trees; over 300 rose bushes and trees. Garage, caretaker's house and storage barn. Inspection by appointment. Mrs. A. E. Forrest, 757 W. Crescent Ave., Redlands, California.
Brokers Protected

REDLANDS, Calif., 8 Fifth St. Orange Groves, also Beach or Mountain Homes. GEORGE J. and ETHA D. FOWLER.

SACRAMENTO
MORTGAGE REALTY CO.
E. A. BUSH, Mgr. Dial 2-6951
815 J STREET
Property Management. Rental Collections. Investment Property. Fire and Liability Insurance.

SANTA ANA
For Everything in Real Estate
M. B. HENDRICKS, Realtor
713 North Main St. Phone 1333

STOCKTON—AL G. HENRY
Real Estate and General Insurance
Phone 2-3392 409 E. Weber Ave.

FOR SALE—Motor court. Prosperous, attractive, air-cooled; 7 units, office, living quarters. Stucco and tile. Write Monterey Motor Court, ½ mile no. on U. S. Highway #99, Redding, Calif.

California
(Continued)

JACKSON DIGGS—Realtor
Specializing in
Homes, Income Acreage Exchanges
Rentals Property Management
4016 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles EX 1196

Homes, Estates, Ranches, Apartments, Income, Business, Vacant
Rentals — All Kinds — Insurance
GUY PRICE COMPANY
Wilshire Blvd. at Canon Beverly Hills

CALIFORNIA dairy, fruit, poultry, grain and cattle ranches; abundance of cheap water for irrigation. Write L. W. Grandt, with Bomberger Bros., MODESTO, CALIF.

SALES—EXCHANGES, ETC.
Los Angeles — Balboa — Vicinity
J D Burnham 433 S. Spring, L. A. MA 7597

"We Cover the Field"
Sales and Exchanges—Homes and Incomes
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles YO. 5151

CROWN TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
Nation-wide Moving via Motor Van.
Pool Car Consolidations—Lift Vans.
Los Angeles RY 16959—Pasadena SY 22161

MRS. ELLA H. KLUMB, Realtor
Specializing in Property Management
1851½ Canyon Dr. HE. 0823 Hollywood

HAROLD O. WRIGHT CO., Realtor
General Real Estate—Property Management
6331 Hollywood Blvd. GR. 6869, Hollywood

SIEGFRIED REAL ESTATE SERVICE
-Insurance — Sales — Rentals
2091 El Camino Real, Palo Alto

TED SACKETT CO., Realtor
1324 Westwood Blvd., Los Angeles Insurance

CASA REAL HOTEL APARTMENTS
Daily, weekly, monthly rates. Sub. garage
1354 N. Harper Ave., Hollywood HI 9906

GORDON DONALD
Building Contractor
50 Vine St., Redlands, Calif. Phone 5451

GERALD C. LARKIN, Realtor
Sales, Rentals, Exchanges, Insurance
2600 W. Florence Ave., L. A. PL 2-1884

VISITORS TO SAN FRANCISCO
Rex Arms Hotel Apts., 990 Geary St.
Weekly-Monthly Rates 2-3 Rooms

HARVEY C. PATTERSON
Homes, Groves, Ranches, Insurance
504 W. Garvey Blvd. El Monte, Calif.

EDWARD A. UHL
Real Estate—Insurance—Business Opportunities. 451 Porter Bldg., San Jose Col. 5880

Colorado

DENVER, Colo.—For Sale, 10-room modern home, 1 Ivy Lane, Crestmore Park—a restricted district; 4 bedrooms, breakfast room, deck porch; air cond.; fin. basement. F. H. A. loan; want offer for equity. Must be sold. Blue & Blue, Inc., 1469 York. Em. 2781.

NELSON A. EYER, Realtor
Colorado Ranches—City, Broadmoor and Stratton Park Properties
7 N. Tejon Street, Colorado Springs, Colo.

HOWARD A. HART
Western Cattle Ranches
111 East Kiowa St., Colorado Springs, Colo.
Come see the modern lakeshore lots for mountain cabins on Stevenson's 11 mile Ranch at Lake George, Colo. 39 mi. west of Colo. Springs, on U. S. 24.

LASHLEY-PERSONS INV. CO.
"A complete real estate service"
Boulder, Colorado

District of Columbia

SALES — RENTS
LOANS — INSURANCE
Since 1907
BOSS & PHELPS
1417 K Street, Washington
Member National Association
Real Estate Boards

N. CLYDE HINES
Real Estate Investments
1019 15th Street, N. W. REpublic 2227

PAUL D. CRANDALL
REALTOR
318 Tower Bldg. Washington DIstrict 9246

THOMAS L. PHILLIPS
Rentals (Realtor) Sales
3518 Connecticut Ave. WOodley 7900

KEER & KEER
Washington Suburban Homes
4719 Lee Highway Arlington Va

Florida

MIAMI—For rent, restaurant and rooming house, over store, on busy Street. Apply 2028 N. W. 17th Ave.

MIAMI—For Rent, upper duplex; clean and cool. Nice yard. $18. 1926 N. W. 22nd St.

Illinois

AURORA, West. Sportsman's Paradise. 7 acres of trees and open spaces. Neighbors have similar woodland estates. Newly constructed home. Surprising features of modern design and equipment. Price $11,500. Long terms. HERMAN OFFUTT, Realtor, 42 Galena Blvd.

CHICAGO—2-story business building on 63rd St., near Kedzie, for sale. First floor store and second floor office occupied. Nice income; 4-room living quarters on 2nd floor. Box M-4, S. 2900, 333 N. Mich. Ave., Chicago

WIRTZ, HAYNIE & EHRAT, Inc.
PRESENT
Ideal Apartment Homes
424 MELROSE STREET
6 and 7 room apartments; wood-burning fireplaces. Doorman and elevator service. Manager on premises.
3260-70 LAKE SHORE DRIVE
4, 5 and 6 rooms in beautiful elevator bldg. Parquet floors. Doorman service. Garage in bldg.
3730-40 LAKE SHORE DRIVE
Beautiful 6 and 7-room apts., opposite Lincoln Park. Spacious rooms. Children's playground. Garage in building.
3180 SHERIDAN RD., CHICAGO WEL. 3000

Real Estate
Analysis, Investments, Management
Tax Examinations
Mortgage Loans—Insurance
BERNERD L. WELLS
1 N. La Salle, Suite 1709, Chicago CEN 1207
1340 West Irving Park Road BIT 6727

Paul J. Quetschke & Co.
4165 Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
Telephone Buckingham 8400
. . . Real Estate
. . . Mortgages made and sold
. . . Property Management
. . . Insurance
Established 1910—32 years in the real estate business.

Property to Manage, Buy, Sell or Insure
L. S. GREGORY Honest Service
4130 So. Park Ave., Chicago Oakland 7695

L. BENNETT—REAL ESTATE
1593 Ellinwood Ave., Tel. Des Plaines 963
Des Plaines Illinois

Real Estate BURROUGHS REALTY Loans
Hartford Fire Insurance Agent
3967 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago KIL. 6100

Indiana

KELLER REALTY, Inc., Realtors
Complete real estate and insurance service
8 E. Market St. Indianapolis, Ind.

BEN F. SHIRK, Realtor
Real Estate and Appraisals
1235 Lincoln Tower A. 2241 Ft. Wayne, Ind.

SPAHR AGENCY, FT. WAYNE, IND.
General Insurance
306 Citizens' Trust Bldg. A 3168

Iowa

Cedar Rapids, 1439 A Ave. N. E. 2-6423
HARRY WAYNE TOMS, REALTOR
Sales—Rentals—Exchanges—Acreages

Maine

BAR HARBOR, MAINE
Delightful large cottage on Frenchman's Bay, 3 miles from village. $850 summer. Magnificent view islands, mountains. Owner entering Army. Photographs, information; GEORGE D. RANDALL, Palm Beach, Florida.

Three completely furnished summer houses, on Maine sea coast, Eggemoggin Reach, at Brooklin, Maine. Seven bedrooms, five bedrooms, four bedrooms. Private beach and anchorage. Tennis, golf and yacht club close by. Artesian well. Garages. For details write 218 Pyramid Building, Little Rock, Arkansas, or W. R. Shepard, 80 Federal Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

FRED W. HASSEN & SON
—General Insurance—
8 Harlow Street Bangor, Maine

Massachusetts

BOSTON REAL ESTATE
W. H. BALLARD COMPANY
Realtors, Building Managers
45 Milk Street, Boston Liberty 6640

BOSTON APARTMENTS
One to 6 rooms
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St. Laf. 7040

BOSTON—Canterbury Apartment Hotel, 14 Charlesgate W.; Cambridge—Riverside Apartment Hotel, 420 Memorial Dr. Desirable furnished suites, reasonable.

Massachusetts
(Continued)

LEXINGTON
New Cape Cod cottage in beautiful natural surroundings; fireplace, electric kitchen, tile bath and shower, oil hot-water heat, attached garage; walking distance from transportation, stores and churches; Follen Hills section. 15 Robbins Road. Call OWNER, Arl 2986 or Somerville 1628 (Mass.)

NANTUCKET ISLAND—Sale, ideal for quiet vacation and year round living Homes, camps, farms, acreage for sale or rent. ELIAS J. LYON & CO.

NEWTON CENTRE
Fox Meadow—Oak Hill Village—Quality homes at reasonable prices. Only 20 minutes to Back Bay. ARNOLD HARTMANN, 17 Rosalie Rd. Las. 2273

Newton—Wellesley—Weston
ALVORD BROS., Realtors
Office, 81 Union St., Newton Center

SAVE YOUR TIRES
Why waste time and rubber touring the country when our new Book of New England Homes and Farms illustrates and fully describes 532 of the finest now for sale? Make your choices before each weekend. Send $1 to PREVIEWS, INC., 342 Madison Ave., N. Y. C., or 50 Congress St., Boston.

RENTALS—SALES
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.
Realtors, 1297 Beacon St., Brookline
Asp. 1504

George H. Webster, Realtor
Belmont and Watertown
RENTALS—SALES
499 Common Street Belmont 2650

GAINSBOROUGH APARTMENTS
1-6 rooms, furn. or unfurn.; 2 min. from The Christian Science Mother Church. State Realty Trust, 69 Gainsboro, Boston. Ken. 2829

HISTORIC LEXINGTON; only 12 miles to Boston—Good selection nice homes for sale. W. H. LYON, 1779 Mass. Ave., Lex. 0350.

CLARK & REID CO., INC.
Local and Long Distance Moving
380 Green St. Cambridge TRO 6950

Michigan

ANN ARBOR—GEO. H. LINDLEY, Realtor. High-class residences for sale or rent. 307 E. Huron St. Phone 5960.

REAL ESTATE
—INSURANCE
6th Floor Dime Bldg. Cad. 0321
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
HOMER WARREN & Co.
Over 50 Years' Dependable Service

Missouri

The VERSAILLES
"St. Louis' Best Address"
Not expensive either
709 S. SKINKER ROAD
Quiet, refined, luxurious, opposite Forest Park; near school, church.
4 to 7 rooms, 1 to 3 baths. Private garage.
Direction: DOWNS, MOHL & CO.
Call HARRY COOPLAND, FO 4100

SWAN REALTY COMPANY
LOANS INSURANCE
Real Estate Sales
5585 Chamberlain FOrest 7344 St. Louis

REAL ESTATE RESULTS
CARL B. RECHNER—REALTOR
1002 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo. VI 1443

Nebraska

T. H. MAENNER COMPANY
Realtors—Property Management
Insurance—Sales
City National Bank Bldg. Omaha, Neb

New Hampshire

ANDOVER, N. H.—100 miles from Boston. Near depot and schools. 3 acres. House in excellent condition; insulated, slate roof, town water, oil heat, electricity; large living rooms, 5 bedrooms, 3 baths, lavatory, fireplaces, screened porches; 2-car garage, barn, playhouse. Price $10,000. Address E. H. HAMP, Andover, N. H.

MOUNTAIN VIEW
Hill-top home near Hopkinton, N. H.
For sale or exchange for town property. 100 acres partially landscaped with woods and fields. Electricity, good water supply. 7 room Early American house completely restored—3 bedrooms, 2 baths, 3 fireplaces, 1 Dutch oven, screened porch. Portable 7 room guest cottage, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, fireplace, 1798 barn with garage, laundry, room, bath. Write Box W-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or phone Kir. 3258, Cambridge.

K. G. MOORE
Moving and Trucking Tel. 300
214 Franklin St., Manchester, N. H.

New Hampshire
(Continued)

DELIGHTFUL, exclusive and restful summer home on 9-mile-long Highland Lake, Stoddard, N. H., for rent; $300 now to October; plenty of wood cut, ice in icehouse; stalls in barn for 3 horses and a cow. 4-car garage with quarters for chauffeur or handy man; rowboat and small motor; boathouse can also sleep a family of four; 2½ miles to village store and post office. Write MRS. RUTH NICHOLS, c/o The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FRANK D. BUTLER Agency
Real Estate and Insurance
5 Market St. Tel 818 Portsmouth N H

New Jersey

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—3-story, 10-room brick house, lot 25x100, on main thoroughfare, adaptable for professional man desiring office in home; modern steel kitchen, tile bath, oil burner. Box F-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LAKE GEORGE ISLAND HOME FOR SALE
Near Bolton Landing. 1½ acres. Furnished 5-bedroom cottage, running water, electricity, docks. Priced at $6,500. Address Owner, 1351 Dickerson Road W. Englewood, N. J.

ANDREW HAYE & SON, Realtor
Country and Town Properties
Insurance
167 North Ave., Plainfield. PL. 6-1617

C. J. ADAMS CO.
Realtors and Insurance
20 S. Tennessee Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.

MARTIN & WEIS, Inc.—REALTORS
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
151 Maplewood Ave., Maplewood SO. 2-2900

WILLIAM F. BERTSINGER
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
50 Main St., West Orange Orange 3-2700

New Mexico

ALBUQUERQUE—DUDE RANCH—Beautiful mountain location, 40-guest cap.; 29 rooms with bath. Cost $500,000. Price $50,000. Write for literature on this and other property. Berger & Briggs, 112 So. 2nd Street, Albuquerque.

New York

GREAT NECK, N. Y.—For sale, residence, 7 rooms, bath, lav.; garage; cor. lot, well landscaped. Phone Imperial 4614.

PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—New Colonial, finest construction; 6 rooms, tiled bath, extra lavatory, oil heat, garage; plot 70x122; large porch, $9,000—taxes $120 approx. MERRITT-RAMIRES, Inc., Ryan Bldg. Tel. P. C. 2434 and 4488.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
Real Estate—Insurance
JOSEPH F. LA BELLE, 277 State St.

Westchester Real Estate
HARRY H. HAACKE
88 Wolfs Lane Pelham, N. Y.

Westchester Homes—Sale or Rent
PERCY M. BIBAS
97 Boston Post Rd., Larchmont, N. Y. 2-0983

Joseph P. Day, Inc.
EVERY PHASE OF REAL ESTATE
Auctions—Appraisals—Industrials
Analysis—Estates
CHRYSLER BUILDING
405 LEXINGTON AVE., NEW YORK CITY

FORGET GAS RATIONING
Vacation at Oakwood Isles on Sound. Bus from New Rochelle, N. Y., Station, to entrance at Post Road at Le Fevre Lane. 2 to 6-room cottages, furnished or unfurnished, $150 to $300, late season. Cross bridge to office on property. Martens, Mt. Vernon.

MILDRED SANFORD, REALTOR
"Westchester and Nearby Connecticut"
Country Homes—Sales—Rentals and Apartments. 116 Boston Post Rd. Larch. 2-1002
ARTHUR E. SANFORD, INSURANCE

15 Minutes From Manhattan
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL, Inc.
Real Estate and Insurance
71-30 Austin St., Forest Hills BO. 8-7030

Ohio

CINCINNATI
Houses and Apartments—For Rent and for Sale. THE MYERS Y. COOPER CO., 2649 Erie Ave. Phone East 2780.

Cleveland, Ohio Lakewood, Ohio
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
Mae E. Bauknet, Agent
1415 Riverside Drive LA 1734

Cleveland, Ohio Sales - Rentals
East . . Heights Homes and Apartments
MAY B. STRATTON
1990 Ford Drive GArfield 7070

COLUMBUS—MENS RESIDENCE CLUB
60 attractive rooms with club facilities; tiled showers; water in room, free tel
SOUTH HALL, 196 W 10th Ave UN-9711

COLUMBUS, 2118 W. Lane Ave., on bus line in Arlington. Most reasonable price and terms. Guy Conant, Realtor, MA-7875.

COLUMBUS—$550 down will buy this 5 rm. frame house and garage, north, near bus. C. A. Beckett. LA-9940.

Dayton, Ohio
H. S. MERRICK, Realtor
Real Estate and Insurance
115 Rosewood Drive TA. 8817

Ohio
(Continued)

D. M. WILLIAMS—REALTOR
REAL ESTATE — INSURANCE
420 Fairmount N. E., Warren, Ohio. 3738
209 Home Sav. & Loan Bldg. Youngstown, Ohio—35866

Oklahoma

HARTLEY'S BEN-HUR TRANSFER
Local and Long Distance Moving
Phone 3-2671 Oklahoma City

TULSA—13th and Elgin
PAGE VAN & STORAGE
Agent Allied Van Lines, Inc

Oregon

PORTLAND, ORE., 3124 S. E. Franklin—New Calif. type, 3 rms.; Bendix; shrub.; large cheerful liv. room; $3,850. LA. 3482

TRYING to render better service in handling Real Estate. B. G. BROCKWAY CO., 301 S. W. 5th Ave., Portland, Ore.

Pennsylvania

READING, PA.—Residential, industrial and commercial properties. Complete facilities. Davis & Son, Realtors, 105 North Sixth St.

COWAN & COWAN, INC.
REALTORS
Public Ledger Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

EDWARD L. NOYES
REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE
23 So. Chester Road, Swarthmore, Pa.

South Dakota

R. J. HOBSON
Property Maangement, Real Estate, Insurance. 200 Boyce Greeley Blk., Sioux Falls

Tennessee

MEMPHIS—Real Estate, Rentals, Insurance. DEAN-PAINE CO., INC., 26 S. Second Street. Tel. 8-1000.

Texas

ALAMO HEIGHTS REALTY
(and all North Side Properties)
5946 Broadway San Antonio

HOTEL, 30 rooms, for sale, in beautiful hill country near San Antonio. Selling to close estate. Original price $30,000. Now priced at $18,000 with $10,000 cash down. H. C. Mueller, Moore Bldg., San Antonio, Texas.

J. H. COMPTON CO.
REALTORS
MILAM BLDG., SAN ANTONIO

Vermont

9-ACRE Farm, Cornwall, Vt., furnace, bath; $2,200; near Middlebury College. Also larger farms and village property. S. W. Fishman, Broker, Vergennes, Vt.

Washington

REAL ESTATE • INSURANCE
HOME — FINANCE
COLUMBIA REALTY COMPANY
3708 Ferdinand St., Seattle RA. 0502

A. S. DAGGETT—Real Estate, Loans, Insurance. Office WE-3213. 2326 California Ave. "You'll like West Seattle."

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE
FREDERICK P. JONES COMPANY
Complete Real Estate Service
752 No. Milwaukee Street

Milwaukee—Real Estate, Sales, Insurance
EDWARD E. EHMKE, Realtor
6028 W. North Ave. Kilbourn 8454

Canada
British Columbia

KER & STEPHENSON, LTD,
1121 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Saskatchewan

CANADIAN RANCH
FOR SALE — 25,000 ACRES, ALL FENCED, BUILDINGS, WATER, IRRIGATION. THIS PROPERTY HAS GREAT POTENTIALITIES. IF INTERESTED WRITE OR WIRE FOR PARTICULARS TO—
A. E. Milton
313 POST OFFICE BLDG., REGINA, SASK., CANADA

Bridges Says Rossi Ordered Scrap Loading

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27 (AP)—Harry Bridges, Pacific Coast longshore leader, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, told a State Assembly Committee yesterday that a great quantity of scrap metal, which he said was collected by San Francisco garbage men with the full approval of Mayor Angelo Rossi, had been sent to Italy in 1935 for use in the Abyssinian campaign.

"This scrap metal was brought down to the water front," Mr. Bridges wrote in a letter to the Tenney committee, investigating asserted pro-Fascism, "and for a period of two months the longshoremen of San Francisco refused to load this cargo onto the ships that were waiting for it."

Mr. Bridges explained the longshoremen "disapproved not only of the Fascist regime but also of the purposes to which it was to be put."

Finally, Mr. Bridges said Mayor Rossi himself ordered the longshoremen to load the scrap.

"He said that if the longshoremen refused to do so, he would furnish any number of policemen required to break any resistance on the part of the longshoremen."

The scrap then was loaded onto the ships.

Showing Signs of Emotion

Mayor Rossi denied that he ever had given the Fascist salute, as charged, and told the committee in impassioned words of his "love and affection for the United States I learned at my mother's knee."

"I have a passionate and unqualified affection for this democratic republic in which I was born," the Mayor declared.

Carmelo Zito, editor of an Italian-language newspaper here, told the committee May 25 that the Mayor and several other prominent San Franciscans of Italian origin had given the Fascist salute at "several meetings."

Bulgars Sentence British Newsman And Group of 10

BERN, Switzerland, May 27 (AP)—Eleven persons, including the former British press attaché at Sofia, Norman Davis, have been sentenced to capital punishment by a Bulgarian military court as members of an espionage and sabotage ring, the Sofia radio said last night.

Others convicted were Dushan Petrov, former Yugoslav press attaché; Georgi Dimitroff, a Bulgarian Leftist leader; five other Bulgars, and three Serbs.

A British consular official, Smith Ross, who left Bulgaria a few days before the British broke off diplomatic relations last year, is among those against whom charges are pending, the radiocast said.

Costly to Nazis

JERUSALEM, May 27 (AP)—Forty German soldiers were killed in a train wreck in Greece, reliable Balkan informants said last night.

In Athens 10 Greek hostages were reported executed following the assassination of three German guards.

Reprisals for Fires

LONDON, May 27 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Company reported last night that 133 persons were sentenced to hard-labor prison terms in Bucharest, Rumania, in connection with three recent fires said to have been set deliberately.

Godbout Reassuring On Quebec's Position

MONTREAL, May 27 (CP)—Premier Adelard Godbout, addressing a meeting of Government employees here May 23, referred to "hotheads who purport to speak for Quebec," and said it "is criminal even to speak of the possibility of trouble and revolt."

Too many people, Premier Godbout said, talk lightly of the war as "a still distant thing and who pretend always it is not Canada's war. This is Canada's war, and it is not for others that we are fighting but for ourselves."

"If we do not make every effor now to stop Hitler, tomorrow we will suffer the fate of all the European countries which waited as he swallowed neighbor after neighbor."

He said that while Quebec had voted "no" in the Dominion conscription plebiscite "that did not mean to say that we are not ready for a complete effort."

Yes, It's an Unusual Name But Icenogles Get Around

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—William E. Icenogle of Carrollton, Mo., registered at the Naval Aviation Cadet Board, and the receptionist remarked that his name was unusual.

"Yes, sir," agreed William. "I never heard of another Icenogle outside of our family around Carrollton."

The next registrant in line signed his name—it was Robert E. Icenogle of Kansas City, Kan.

Warproof Factory Built in Sweden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A bombproof, gasproof and practically fireproof plant in which to produce industrial machinery has recently been completed in Sweden, according to the Department of Commerce. The factory is inclosed in solid rock.

The rock walls are lined with light-tinted wallboard and the machinery is painted a light color. "Daylight" lamps are used. The premises can be sealed in the event of a gas attack and can be easily evacuated and made airtight in case of fire, thus smothering the flames. Modern excavating machinery was used in building the establishment and construction costs were not much greater than for an ordinary plant.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church; furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms, available by day, week or month; rates upon request.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street

PECANS

WE WILL ship prepaid to you, 10 pounds big, beautiful, medium shell Pecans, anywhere in United States east of Rocky Mountains for $1.98. West of Rockies $2.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bailey's Tourist Home, Dept. C.S., Camilla, Ga.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—3 rooms, bath, season, furn.; or unfurn. yearly. $225.00 summer season. Mrs. Engstrom, 15 St. Davids Place, after 5:30 P. M.

BROOKLINE, 1402 Beacon St.—4-room modern apartment, 1st floor; Coolidge Corner; large living room, fireplace; 18 minutes Park Street; restricted. Longwood 3299. Suite 3.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS., 24 Maple Street—1st-floor modern apartment, 5 rooms with sun parlor and reception hall; hot-water heat; no children; rent $50 with garage; available June 1st.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 425 East 86th—River view; June to Oct.; living room, grand piano; 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen; cross ventilation; under $100.00. Hone or Supt.

N. Y. C., 65 West 55th St.—Studio 20x24, overlooking garden; ideal for artist or musician; grand piano; quiet; June to October or less; $50.00. LOWMAN.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

POCONO MTS.—Attractive cottages; quiet farm; restricted; tradesmen call; all conveniences; innerspring mattresses; tennis, swimming, shady creek; 2 or 8 rooms, $140 to $500 season. Mrs. C. E. Palmer, Cresco, Pa.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE—Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881.

MOUNT PLEASANT FARM, GOFFSTOWN, N. H. Homelike house, individual camps. Beautiful view overlooking the town and the Uncanoonuc Mts. Wide veranda, large rooms, conveniences, fine table. 9 miles from Manchester. Bus service. $15 to $18 weekly. $2.75 to $3. transient. Accommodates 25. Restricted. Booklet. Tel. 98. Miss Anne Merrill.

FOR SALE OR RENT

MONADNOCK region, New Hampshire; built 1760; delightfully restored house, 7 fireplaces, 5 bedrooms; 24 acres land, pine wood; Boston-New York trains 16 miles; barn, 2-car garage; 1 mile from ski tow. ALTON B. JACKSON, New Boston, New Hampshire.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE HOME, large veranda, room, board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. ASP. 8929.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 46 Greene St.—Attractive, homelike surroundings; large porches and grounds; good food; care if needed. Lon. 9825.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL suburban, custom built, new condition; 3½ chambers, spacious first floor with beamed ceilings and paneling, striking kitchen; cabin in 2 acres pine woods, well landscaped and fully accessible; walk to train. UNUSUAL OFFER—$12,000. 275 Pond Street, Weymouth 2458-M (Mass.).

INSURANCE

ALL KINDS
689 Mass. Ave.
Kir. 2345

INSURANCE
GILES

ANYWHERE
Cambridge
Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

CHESTNUT HILL, MASS.—Large sunny room; 15 minutes Boston by auto, convenient by bus; private family; garage. Parkway 4335-R.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—In attractive home; conveniently located; delicious food. Call Aspinwall 8243

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Private room, bath; near First Church; private entrance; $150.00 season 10 weeks; linens furnished. Mrs. Engstrom, 15 St. Davids Place, after 5:30 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study; near church and beach; from $1.00 daily, $1.50 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON, 488 Beacon (Com. 8609) and 418 Beacon St. (Com. 9884)—On waterside; newly furnished beautiful rooms with private bath; electric elevator; private garage. Meals near by.

BOSTON, 176 Huntington Ave., The Ilkley, Suite 3—Single or double rooms with hot and cold water. MRS. A. LEWIS.

BOSTON, The Ilkley—Attractive single room; elevator; women only; near The Christian Science Mother Church. Call Ken. 8550.

BOSTON, 97 St. Stephen St., S. 25—2 comfortable outside rooms near The Christian Science Mother Church; elevator. Call Com. 6595.

BOSTON—Single room; near The Christian Science Mother Church; transient, permanent. LIGHTBOURN, 104 Hemenway St., S. 1.

BOSTON, 80 Fenway, Apt. 10—Front room with 2 windows; view of the Fenway. Telephone Com. 7591.

BOSTON, 366 Com. Ave., S. 3—Attractive front single or double room; nr. Mass. station, The Christian Science Mother Church. Ken. 8430.

BOSTON—Comfortable room overlooking the Fenway; quiet home; reasonable. 58 Fenway, S. 10; entrance on Hemenway St.

BOSTON, Com. Ave., nr. Mass.—2 front rooms on 4th floor; no cooking; bus, people preferred. Call Commonwealth 9456.

FENWAY CLUB
ROOMS EXCLUSIVELY FOR WOMEN
A refined and economical residence with complete housekeeping facilities. Conveniently located for Annual Meeting of The Christian Science Mother Church. Reservations are now being made. Please apply to resident manager, MRS. KIRKLAND, 1126 Boylston St. KEN. 1902.

Hotel Huntington
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
BRADFORD KENDRICK
Manager
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $1.50 and up
Double, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
307 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

N. Y. C., 65 ST. W. (50 CENTRAL PARK W.)
THOMAS RESIDENCE CLUB for WOMEN
Exceptional opportunity for women seeking well-appointed, cool room; modern. Mrs. Hannah Thomas.

N. Y. C., 415 Central Park West; Phone Mix.—Large corner room, private bath, cool; beautiful Park view; meals optional; refined family; ideal for couple.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

ATTRACTIVE rooms and furnished apartment; spacious lawns; screened porches; mountain view; bus and railroad service. CRAIG HOUSE, Fryeburg, Maine.

Local Classified
(Continued)

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, part time, 551 Fifth Avenue. For information call telephone number VAnderbilt 6-4349.

N. Y. C.—PRACTITIONER'S private office, full or part time; convenient. Phone MU 2-0919.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
Outstanding country vacation place overlooking Bantam Lake in Litchfield Hills; 100 miles from New York; altitude 1000 ft.; 25 guests; game room, tennis, lake sports, golf, riding near by; $23-$33; folder; restricted. MR. and MRS. EDWIN F. ENGLE, Mgrs. Box 200, Lakeside, Connecticut

BROOKSIDE DAIRY, Bennington, Vermont—Old New England homestead, all modern imps.; ideal vacation spot; $15 and $18 weekly.

REAL ESTATE

NEWTON CENTER, MASS.
NEAR CRYSTAL LAKE
Homes in this exclusive section are rarely available. Perfect combination of summer and winter homes. ½ mile to all conveniences. Overlooking cool Crystal Lake. 5 bedrooms, 3 baths, lavatory, library, playroom, secluded porches, 2-car garage, ½-acre lot, beautifully landscaped. Price greatly reduced to $16,000 for immediate sale by owner entering service. MR. BROWN, Las. 3982.

Cliff Estate—Wellesley Hills
22 Lowell Road, English brick. Apply 110 Cliff Road, or own Broker (Mass.).

SUMMER RENTALS

PETERBOROUGH, N. H.
Shedd Farm—Modernized farmhouse, 9 rooms, 2 baths, electricity (lights, stove and refrigerator), screened porch, spring water; located 2½ miles from village on high ground; beautiful view of Monadnock Mts. R. F. D. and telephone connection. Mr. Edgar Bishop & Co.

CAPE COD—4-ROOM BUNGALOW; SCREEN PORCH 2 SIDES; FLOWERS; BATHING, GARAGE. H. E. W., 10 PRESCOTT ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS., TRO. 9037 AND KIR. 6502.

JAFFREY, N. H.—For rent, season, modern home; 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, furnace, fireplace. E. F., Jaffrey, N. H.

CAPE COD, Dennisport—Newly furnished 6-room cottage, all conveniences; 5 minutes' walk to beach. Call Columbia 9019 (Mass.).

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway, New York City
Business Opportunities for
MEN—WOMEN—and—BEGINNERS
Employers Service — Worth 2-2080

HELP WANTED

PHOTOGRAPHER, expert retoucher, male or female, good on small heads; steady position. Materne Studio, 140 48th St., Union City, N. J.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ANYONE who has worked in a restaurant or lunchroom state type of work and salary. POP'S JEFFERSON LUNCH, 194 Jefferson St., Passaic, N. J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Woman cook, with tea room experience, to work summer months. Apply B-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Housekeeper; sleep in—out; $65-$70; three adults. SE. 3-3499, West Bronx, N. Y. C.

MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman who prefers good home rather than high wages. Write (Mrs.) Grace E. Morehouse, Southwick, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, Christian Scientist, to take care of infant and young business couple; small house, Westchester, N. Y.; own room and bath; pleasant surroundings. Phone Tuckahoe 3-7762 or write Box T-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MUSICIANS WANTED

WANTED—Substitute soloist and organist for the summer months; Christian Science church in suburban Boston. Box A-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

PITTSBURGH AVON office has permanent position on commission for 2 refined women part time and full time. Apply 3045 Jenkins Arcade.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AGRICULTURAL student wants work for summer, poultry or dairy farm preferred; age 15, weight 115 pounds, height 5' 1''; available May 29th. Tel. Parkway 5419-M or Box C-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED–WOMEN

WOMAN wishes position (Christian Scientist)—companion, assist with light housework; good references. Write Box T-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION to adults or elderly person; refs. Call Longwood 9034 at 21 Winchester St., Brookline, Mass.

COMPANION, practical nurse (Christian Scientist) desires position; refined, cultured; reader, driver; unencumbered; anywhere. Write Box P-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

GOVERNESS, mother substitute, French, sports, music; help school work; companion to lady; sewer; housekeeper large home; anywhere. Imbert, 56 E. 56th St., N. Y. C. Wic. 2-8973.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

Old Needlework made before 1800. Embroidered arms or Crewel work, showing early designs. Box P-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour; properly licensed and insured. KEN. 1022. CHARLES W. COSMAN 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

'39 PACKARD 6 Club Coupe, overdrive, radio; one owner; unusually good condition; $650. Box F-50. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOOKBINDING

Frank C. Sinkinson
46 Bergen Street, Englewood, N. J.
BOOKBINDER
Englewood 3-3679

BOOKS WANTED

CASH FOR BOOKS. EST. 1895
Williams Book Store, 85 Wash. St.; CAP. 9643

CAMERA SUPPLIES

CAMERAS Ask for new Developing and Printing price list. Work done in our own plant. RALPH HARRIS CO., 47 Bromfield Street, Boston.

COMFORTER REPAIRING

COMFORTER Recovering Service—Quick, efficient, reasonable. Write for particulars. Greenleaf, 134 Crescent Ave., Plainfield, N. J. Tel. PL. 6-6597.

DOLL REPAIRING

DOLLS' HOSPITAL, Inc.
Antique dolls bought and sold.
Heads and Wigs, dolls' clothes.
37 TEMPLE PLACE Hancock 8423

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FUR STORAGE

FURS NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired, Remodeled and Stored
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS, 12 West Street, Boston. Han. 6971

SAFEST FUR STORAGE
A-B-C Cleaners, Inc. LAS. 2600 (Mass.)

JEWELERS–WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-0600. 24 hours service. Suburban branches.

PIANOS

STEINWAYS and other standard makes. Bought, Sold, Rented, Reconditioned. All pianos guaranteed. ERNEST DAVIS, 160 W. 56, N. Y. C.

PRINTING

THE PRINT SHOP
40 North Brunt Street, Englewood, N. J.
PRINTING & ENGRAVING
Englewood 3-0775

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

KOCHIAN & CO. 160 Boylston St., Boston Hub. 1618. Delivery Service
Rug Cleaning, Repairing, Storing. Reasonable Prices.

RUGS ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC, WASHED, REPAIRED, BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED
CITY ORIENTAL, 67 CARVER ST., BOSTON HAN. 4188

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS—All makes sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J. Berg. 4-8333.

ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 120 Boylston St., Walker Bldg., Boston. Han. 3121
Renting, Repairing at Reasonable Prices

UNIFORMS

ARMY NURSES' OFFICIAL UNIFORMS Red Cross, Canteen Workers, etc.
Josephine Foley, 59 Temple Pl., Boston LIB. 2378

WANTED TO BUY

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, RUGS, SILVER, BRIC-A-BRAC, ETC. LEONARD, 335 Mass. Ave., Boston, Ken. 3019.

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING! I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. C. WI. 7-7969

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

Your Furs and Winter Garments
Should Be Kept in
Our Modern Air Filtered
COLD STORAGE VAULT
ELDREDGE STORAGE
Since 1886

CHATHAM

QUALITY MARKET
"AS A DAILY TREAT
EAT QUALITY MEAT"
Fish—Vegetables—Groceries
FREE DELIVERY
15 S. Passaic Avenue Chat. 4-2400

CRANFORD

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 5-6773 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LINCOLN STORAGE WAREHOUSES
Moving—Packing—Storage
New and Used Furniture
54 Years Serving Northern N. J.
75-85 Main Street Or. 5-5300

For the PERFECT PERMANENT WAVE
have the Featheredge Haircut
It is easy to care for.
The Dainty Deb Shoppe
GUILLAUME
Hairdresser
84 No. Walnut St. OR 5-9750

ALL
LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day.
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7875

Charlotte Chari Davis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison St. OR 4-4857

COAL—COKE
FUEL OIL
Automatic Heating Equipment
with coal or oil
A. H. HOLMES JR.
560 No. Grove St. OR 3-0420

ENGLEWOOD

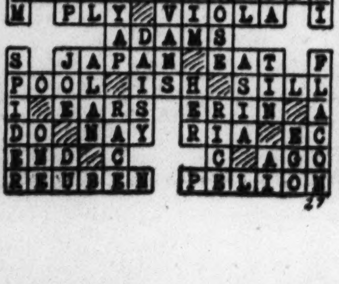
Flowers by Wire
Art Flower Shop, Inc.
8 North Dean Street, Englewood, N. J.
GLADDEN EVERY DAY WITH FLOWERS
Call Englewood 3-4884-5

THEO WIOR
59 West Palisade Avenue
Jeweler
WATCHES
(Easy Payment Plan)
Englewood 3-5726

For Successful Holiday Shopping
visit
The Philmore Store, Inc.
45 West Palisade Avenue
and
LEEDS (The New Store) 41 E. Palisade Av.
Dresses, Coats and Suits
ENGLEWOOD 3-3312

JEANS BEAUTY SALON
93 North Dean Street
FEATURING the New Rilling
Koolerwave Permanent
Carrying a Specialty of
FAREL DESTIN COSMETICS
ENGLEWOOD 3-7222

Crossword Quiz Answers



VIOLIN FRANCE
ACT▨S A▨OAR
CE▨FIG KIM▨BE
U▨CASE INEZ▨A
URAL▨BEL▨REIN
M PLY▨VIOLA I
ADAMS
S JAPAN▨EAT F
POOL▨ISH▨SILL
I▨EARS ERIN▨A
DO▨NAY RIA▨EC
END▨C C▨AGO
REUBEN PELION

27

NEW JERSEY

HOBOKEN

DIANA BIER
"Where Women Love to Shop"
LINGERIE—HOUSECOATS—LINENS
404 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J.
DIAL—HOBOKEN 3-0853

FLOWERS
can be delivered any place in the United States within a short time.
Member of Florist Telegraph Del. Ass'n.
Phone HOboken 3-0510
GRULICH & SONS
616 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J.

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRUEN WATCHES
CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111

Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners
HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
908 Newark Avenue, Jersey City
Tel. J. C. 2-1814 Tel. J. C. 2-1815

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone S. Orange 3-1584 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Always Careful, Courteous Service at
Four Square Esso Station
1946 Springfield Ave. at Pierson Rd. So.
ALFRED HARTLIEB, Prop.
SO. 2-9792

CORBY'S
Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning
and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

MILLBURN

FLEXEES AND JANTZEN
BATHING SUITS
For the Family
Summer Cottons
MARX DEPT. STORE
315 Millburn Avenue

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1280 10 a. m.-12 m daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dorothy Chadwick
Luncheon Dinner
Telephone Montclair 2-8055
33 Park Street Montclair, N. J

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 3-6400

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J

NEWARK

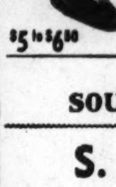
GRIFFITHS
"The Music Center of New Jersey"
• STEINWAY • KIMBALL •
CHICKERING • MUSETTE
• MINIPIANO • HAMMOND
ORGAN and SOLOVOX •
RADIO-PHONOGRAPHS
SMALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
605 BROAD STREET • NEWARK, N. J.
236 MARKET STREET • PATERSON, N. J.
238 W. FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
278 HOBART STREET, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 Main Street
$5 to $6.50

SOUTH ORANGE

S. S. ROSS
Beech-Nut Soups (all kinds) $1.00 doz.
Crosse & Blackwell Tomato Juice,
2 quart bottles.................45c
55 So. Orange Ave. SO 2-4600

Posturbilder Shoes
Removing to our larger new store
54 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-4822
Specializing in correct fittings for Men, Women and Children

PASSAIC

SMITH'S
BABY SHOPPE
Passaic's Foremost Juvenile Department Store
626, 628 Main Avenue

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-6597, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY SEASON
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-3100

ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Complete Department Store
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Avenue, Dunellen, N. J.
Out of town call (W. X. 3050)
Dun. 2-6543

Route 29, Westbound
North Plainfield, N. J.
Tel. PL. 6-1583
Gates' Highway Furniture Shop Inc.

RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN
MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 686

RIDGEWOOD

Invite you to visit their Greenhouses and see their fine display of
Schweinfurth
Blooming Plants
and Cut Flowers
63 NO. VAN DIEN AVE. Tel. Ridge 6-4760

SUMMIT

At
B. H. FRUMKIN, Inc.
You Will Find PLAY SUITS, BATHING SUITS and SPORTS WEAR for the Week-End
The Store with 2 Doors and 2 Floors
408 Springfield Ave. 29 Maple St.

NEW JERSEY

SUMMIT
(Continued)

RUG CLEANING
and
EXPERT REPAIRING
PERSIAN RUG COMPANY
364 Springfield Avenue Sum. 6-4023

Have You Tried
CENTRAL'S FAMOUS HAMS
Fine Meats and Groceries
Vegetables and Fruits *Delivery Service*
CENTRAL MARKET
Sum. 6-4211-2-3-4 366 Springfield Ave.

TEANECK

INSURANCE SERVICE
Be Neighborly
Place your insurance with your home town agent
CLARENCE LOFBERG
363 Cedar Lane TEA. 6-8500

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service to Meet Every Need

TRENTON

Hooper's
PAINTS WALLPAPER
FRAMED PICTURES MIRRORS
Visit Our Showroom
8-10 So. Warren Street
Telephone 8228
Established 1854

WEEHAWKEN

INSURANCE
Fire, Casualty, and Liability
GEORGE S. ALCOTT
35 Eldorado Place, Weehawken, N. J.
Phone—UNion 3-1534

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-4947, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Klinger's Market, Inc.
70 Elm Street, Westfield, N. J.
Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
Phones:
West. 2-4080—4081—4082—4083
PROMPT DELIVERY SERVICE

Fresh Fruit Cakes & Tarts
For a cool summer dessert waiting for you at your town's bake shop.
SIEVER'S BAKERY
C. WIRTH, Prop.
117 East Broad St. Tel. WE. 2-4189
Westfield, N. J.

TAYLOR'S
Picnic Goods
Porch and Lawn Furniture
FULL LINE OF FLAGS
125 Elm Street Tel. WE. 2-1500
WESTFIELD, N. J.

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
Westfield and Plainfield, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

Peter Krup
Ladies' and Gents' Tailoring and Furrier
Remodeling, Repairing, Cleaning
23 Elm Street Westfield, N. J.
Telephone WE. 2-3661

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL
Yard and Office
OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH
SERVICE
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

WEST NEW YORK

SCHNYDERS FLOWER SHOP
6700 Bergenline Ave., Cor. of 67th St.
WEST NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY
It's easy to wire flowers
Member of
Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
Phone UNion 7-2353

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $.......... for .... year or .... months, beginning with the current issue.

RATES
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12

NAME..............................
STREET and NUMBER..................
CITY and STATE.....................
MC-3

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Appel JEWELER

KOEHLER BROS.
Coal—Charcoal—Coke
North Seventh Street Bridge
Allentown : Pennsylvania
Telephone 5350

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906 Hamilton St., Phone 9687
ALLENTOWN, PA.

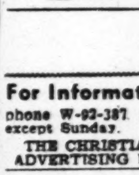
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children
719 HAMILTON ST.
ALLENTOWN

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
'Outfitters to Men and Boys'
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6131
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

CHESTER



The Prize of the Pastures! Milk, Cream, Chocolate Milk, Butter. Complete Dairy Service!
BERGDOLL'S DAIRY
Phone Chester 5-2328
BOOTHWYN, PA.

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Penn.
Printzess Sports and Fitted Coats, all wool, $29.50

HARRISBURG

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration

"Always Reliable"
DOUTRICHS
Clothing
Hats—Furnishings—Shoes
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

Harolds Valeteria
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone [illegible]

"A Little Finer, a Little More Careful"
Menger's
FINE CLEANING
325 S. 17th St. Phone 4-3128

"Be Kind to Your Clothes"
CLEANERS
TAILORS
HATTERS
FURRIERS
Model
1210 No. Third St. Telephone 2-4266

MAIN LINE—Wayne

Phone Wayne 1516-1517
107 N. Wayne Ave. Wayne, Pa.
Fairlawn Food Market
E. J. Mathews—J. D. Malloy, Props.

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

BRODY'S
Established 1905
GLENSIDE'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
43 Easton Road, Glenside, Pa.
Open Evenings Phone Ogontz 480
Enna Jettick Shoes, Arrow Shirts, etc.

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Servel Gas Refrigerators Gas Ranges
HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
13th and Windrim Ave., Philadelphia
MIC. 3121

Fur Storage
Remodeling and Repairing
at summer rates
CHAS. H. KASSABIAN
WALNUT TAILOR SHOP
4618 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Phone Evergreen 4600

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
THE CIRCUS COMES TO TOWN
Silver Gilt Elephant, Monkey, Lion, Camel and Bear, sterling silver cage bracelet $7.50
109 SO. 13TH STREET

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

Conserve Fuel—Help Self and Country
Barrett ROCK WOOL
INSULATION and ROOFING
B. E. Beneyfield
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
4217 Regent St.
EVERGREEN 8316

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
123 Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

"More People in Berks County EAT Maier's BREAD Than Any Other Kind"
640 PARK AVENUE

For Better Fresh Meats
try
SAYLOR'S
Prices Reasonable Quality Grade "A"
Fourth and Penn Sts. Dial 6253

MAY . . . a month of Dominant Values to save you money
—for complete assortments
—for low prices—shop at
POMEROY'S

SCRANTON

THIS AGENCY
founded in 1884, came under the present management May 28, 1915. For these 27 years of opportunity for service and friendly contacts which have grown into many deep and lasting friendships we are very grateful.

Now in these days of world trial, we say with James Russell Lowell:

Truth forever on the scaffold, Wrong forever on the throne,
Yet that scaffold sways the future, and behind the dim unknown
Standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above His own.

Roswell Phillips Agency
Insurance With Service
Main Office, 1923 North Main Avenue
Branch office, 609 Brooks Building

Mme. Fenwick's Beauty Salon
PERMANENTS
Wigs, Transformations Toupees, Bobbing, Marcel Wave, Finger Wave
516 Lackawanna Ave., Scranton
Branch Stores:
6 W. Market St Wilkes-Barre
4 S. 7th St. Stroudsburg

Henry Kuck
ART STORE
PICTURE FRAMING • GIFTS
226 Adams Avenue

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
"Always Busy"
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVE.
SCRANTON, PA

THE Boston
Dial Scranton 8366
A complete and very modern cleaning and dyeing service.
Furniture upholstered
Domestic and oriental rugs shampooed and repaired

SEWICKLEY

GARDEN
V
FOR
VICTORY

Supplies at HEGNER'S

SELECT FOOD MARKET
Phone 1900 510 Beaver Street
"Flako" Pie Crust

PENNSYLVANIA

SWARTHMORE

Complete Fuel Service
WILSON
COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Wallingford, Pa. Tel. SW. 600

ALICE BARBER
Gifts
Old Bank Bldg. Phone 1381

UPPER DARBY

WEIL'S
Summer Apparel for Men
Palm Beach Suits
Stetson Hats
Florsheim Sport Shoes
Slacks
Bathing Suits
Sports Wear
Arrow Shirts
Delaware County's Style and Quality Store

WEIL'S
MEN'S SHOP
6932 Market St. Open Eves.
Established in Upper Darby Since 1922

Furriers For Three Generations
Store Repair Your Furs at Jorden's
Phone Boulevard 5200
or Allegheny 8249
DELAWARE COUNTY'S LARGEST FURRIERS

Cool Cottons
Slacks, Dresses
Sportswear
Women's and Misses' Sizes
MAYERS
7037-39 Garrett Road
Upper Darby

"Famous Brand" Cancellations
Shoes for Men, Women and Children
Not rejects or damaged shoes but "First Quality" from "Famous Makers"
"FINE SHOES FROM FINE SOURCES"
Sheppard's
CANCELLATION FOOTWEAR
6808 Market Street
Upper Darby, Pa.
Open Eves.
Blvd. 9797

CLOVER HOSIERY and ACCESSORIES
Bridal, Trousseau, Graduation Gifts
Hosiery—Bags—Gloves
Lingerie—Handkerchiefs
New 69th St. Terminal Blvd. 4046

The Blackstone Sweater Shop
BATHING SUITS
Sweaters—Knitted Sportswear
Hand Knitting Yarns—Hosiery
29 South 69th Street Blvd. 5312

Gerlach's
Jewelers
GRADUATION AND WEDDING GIFTS
SKILLED REPAIRING
6915 Market St. Blvd. 0415

Shoe Repairing Service
GERBER'S
7019 Garrett Road
Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed
BOU 197

UPPER DARBY
East Lansdowne

LANSDOWNE ICE AND COAL CO.
Baltimore and Melrose Avenues
LANSDOWNE, PA.
Madison 7000 Allegheny 3631
Saratoga 7700

WILKES-BARRE

WOODLAWN
HOMOGENIZED MILK
It's Great!
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
Wilkes-Barre—Pittston—Scranton

WILKINSBURG

CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
CHurchill 6900 607 SOUTH AVENUE

WILKINSBURG FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
PENN-LINCOLN HOTEL BLDG.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Ambiguities—*Am′-bi-gu′-i-tiz* (*a* and first *i* short, *u* long as in cube, second *i* clipped-short as in charity, third *i* short).

What can be understood in more than one way. "To avoid ambiguity" is a phrase found as far back as the fifteenth century. Taken from the Latin, *ambiguitas*, a noun formed on the stem of the adjective *ambiguus*, "of doubtful shape," or "double-minded." Strictly it implies two-sided thinking or acting, but freely it can refer to thought and action that looks undecisively in many directions.

Egotists—*E′-go-tists* (*e* long, *o* quick-long as in obey, *i* short). By Webster's second choice, *eg′-o-tists* (*e* short). Whichever *e*, long or short, a speaker finds natural and right will remain so, and no need of dispute over the matter. The American voice inclines to the broad sound, and the British to the concise. Neither can be changed by citation of authority but must remain an authority to itself.

The word applies to anyone who places undue emphasis on the first person singular. Different from "egoist," which refers to a type of thinking rather than to a mode of behavior. Latin *ego*, "I."

Emanation—*Em′-a-na′-shun* (*e* short, first *a* as in sofa, second long, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

Signifies that which "sheds," "distils," "arises," or "radiates" from some source, seen or unseen. Much in both literal and figurative (especially theological) use since the seventeenth century. Its connotations come down in considerable measure from the Latin verb *manare*, which with Roman poets means "flow," speaking of fountains and tears; and with a prose writer, like Cicero, "to spread," speaking of sound or rumor.

Impotent (Acts 14:8)—*Im′-po-tent* (*i* short, *o* quick-long as in obey, *e* clipped-short as in silent).

Wycliffe and Tyndale describe the man in Acts 14:8 as "weak" in his feet. The Geneva Bible, seeking a Latin derivative of exactly equal value with the Greek of the original text, changes to "impotent." The Authorized Version, conscientious always on points of scholarship, follows Geneva. An American Translation takes up with a modern idiom—"had not the use of his feet."

Infinitesimal—*In′-fin-i-tes′-i-mal* (first two *i*'s and the *e* short, third and fourth *i*'s clipped-short as in charity, *a* clipped-short as in account).

"The least, or the smallest, possible." Starts as a mathematical term along in the seventeenth century and presently takes on rhetorical applications, not only as noun but as adjective also. It goes in the opposite direction, rather arbitrarily, from "infinite," which means "the most, the greatest possible." Latin fundamental word, *infinitus*, "without end."

Lycaonia (Acts 14:11)—*Lik′-a-o′-ni-a* (both *i*'s short, first *a* quick-long as in chaotic, *o* long, second *a* as in sofa).

A backland north of Paul's native town of Tarsus. The Apostle finds it a temporary place of refuge and field for work.

Lystra (Acts 14:8)—*Lis′-tra* (*i* short, *a* as in sofa).

The people of Lystra, at first hospitable to Paul, after a while permit him to be driven out. But even so, he returns.

Mercurius (Acts 14:12)—*Mur-ku′-ri-us* (first *u* as in urn, second long as in cube, *i* short, third *u* clipped-short as in circus).

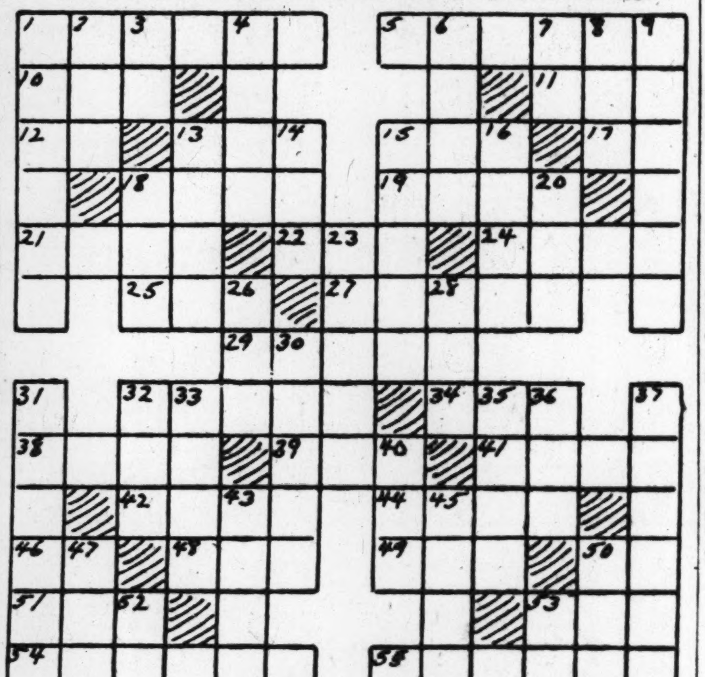
Hermes is the Greek name of the god whom Paul is taken for. The old translators, from Wycliffe on, render the Greek with its Latin equivalent, *Mercurius*. An American Translation uses the Greek name.

Primal—*Pri′-mal* (*i* long, *a* clipped-short as in account).

Refers to what comes earliest in time or stands first in importance. The ending *-al* gets attached to the stem of the Latin adjective *primus*, "first," in the busy times of seventeenth-century word coinage.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Rodolphe Kreutzer played what musical instrument?
5—Where was Auber, operatic composer, born?
10—If you emulated Nat C. Goodwin, would you fly, run, or act?
11—What would you use in a skiff (sing.)?
12—Symbol for cerium is what?
13—What is fruit with which you associate a caprificator?
15—Who is Magnolia's daughter in "Show Boat"?
17—Baron (abbr.).
18—What American soprano was born at Clinton, N. J.?
19—Who is Leonora's confidante in "La Favorita"?
21—Orenburg, Russia, is on what river?
22—What tree of India has orangelike fruit?
24—To restrain.
25—What is a thickness or layer of cloth, as in a collar?
27—Who is heroine of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night"?
29—Who succeeded Washington as President of U. S.?
32—The jinrikisha was originally used where?
34—To devour.
38—Small body of standing water is what?
39—What is a suffix used to form adjectives?
41—What is timber or stone on which a window frame stands?
42—One who listens attentively is said to be all what?
44—What is Ireland's poetic name?
46—Act.
48—One who votes no is called what?
49—Creek.
50—What is a prefix meaning "out of"?
51—The extremity is what?
53—Past.
54—Who was Jacob's eldest son?
55—What mountain in Thessaly was celebrated as dwelling place of the Centaurs?

Down

1—What is something devoid of contents or content?
2—Frozen water.
3—Book of Micah is in what division of of Bible (abbr.)?
4—What goddess is mentioned in opera "The Magic Flute"?
6—A pluviometer is used to measure what?
7—Not any.
8—What is the shelter for driver of a locomotive?
9—What bandit chief is hero of a Verdi opera?
13—To descend.
14—Who was Egyptian earth-god?
15—What is a type of pileless carpet, mat, and spread which is tapestry-woven?
16—What is the European blackbird?
18—What is the Tarnkappe mentioned in legends of Siegfried?
20—What is a genus of large grasses?
23—What actor plays Shakespearean roles without scenery?
26—You associate stone money with what island?
28—What is a suffix equivalent to "ous"?
30—What is a black-eyed Susan?
31—The black widow is what?
32—What is Gargery's first name in "Great Expectations"?
33—Man's name.
35—According to oracle, one who untied Gordian knot would be master of what place?
36—What is a container for preserving foodstuffs?
37—What is a small bottle?
40—Pronoun.
43—Contest of speed is what?
45—What food is most widely used?
47—The fabulous unicorn had how many horns?
50—Self.
52—Dutch (abbr.).
53—What is a sloth of South America?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

For I say, through the grace given unto me, to every man that is among you, not to think of himself more highly than he ought to think; but to think soberly, according as God hath dealt to every man the measure of faith.—Rom. 12:3

In Lighter Vein

Distantly Related

"So your name is O'Shea. Are you related to Patrick O'Shea?"

"Very distantly. I was my mother's first child, and Pat was the seventh."—Pathfinder.

That's the Time They Come

"This section is so unsociable; I've lived here five months and had no callers."

"My dear, I know the reason for that. You tidy your house and dress too early in the day. Just try leaving the house upset, leaving your nose unpowdered, and wearing an old house dress and stockings with runs in them."

The Bait

The duty officer at a coast observation post watched a lonely British bomber flying up and down a stretch of clear sky.

"Get into communication with that chap," he roared, "and tell him it's dangerous to fly like that."

In due time the reply of the solitary airman was reported to him. It ran:

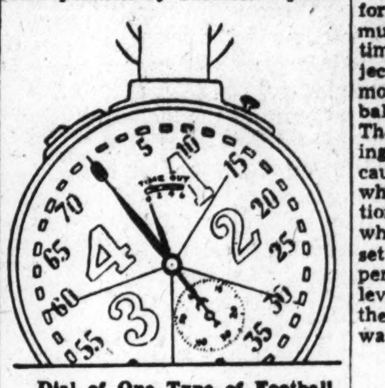
"It's all right. I'm only the bait. There are 20 Spitfires keeping above the clouds and watching."—Answers.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Stop Watches 'Stop' to Time Races?

There are various types of watches which may be used for timing races. One is a watch or timepiece with what is known as a chronograph attachment.

In such a watch, besides the ordinary hands which tell the hour and minute of the day, there is a long center-pivoted secondhand which can be started, stopped, and then returned to the vertical or zero position by successive pressings of a pendant or knob on the rim of the watch case.



Dial of One Type of Football Timer.

To accomplish this result, there is a wheel with a serrated edge which runs continually at a speed of one revolution per minute. Another wheel with similar edge is connected to the secondhand. When the knob is pressed the first time, one of these wheels moves slightly with the result that the edges of the wheels touch, thus starting the secondhand.

Pushing the knob a second time separates the wheels again and also causes a brake to fall on the wheel attached to the hand, stopping it. The third push releases the brake, and a lever with a pointed end is pressed by its spring against a heart-shaped cam attached to the hand. The lever slides along the curved surface of the cam until it comes to rest in the "valley" at the top of the heart, thus setting the second hand back to zero.

The cycle of operations may be repeated as many times as desired and the action always takes place in the order named.

A stop watch, on the other hand, is intended solely for timing the duration of events and does not tell the time of day. A "football" timer, for example, has a mechanism much like an ordinary watch. The timing begins by pushing a projection at the side of the case. This moves a little post away from the balance wheel, allowing it to start. The hand can be stopped by pulling the projection back, which causes the post to stop the balance wheel again. Pushing the projection again starts the hand on from where it left off. The hand can be set back to zero by pushing in the pendant, through the action of a lever on a heart-shaped cam as in the chronograph attachment of a watch.—W. P. Keasbey

Soybean Production

Approximately 49 pounds of soybean meal is produced from each bushel of soybeans; a crop of 2,200,000 tons will be obtained from the 1941 soybean plantings, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Daily Quotation

SLIGHT not what's near through aiming at what's far.—Euripides

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Do the Job Together

(Detroit News)

As a part of the save-tires-for-victory program, how about a little neighborly consideration? There is too much broken glass on the streets. Much of it results from accidents not considered serious; from traffic bumps that break headlights and tail lights. It would be a patriotic service for those who get mixed up in such accidents to pick up glass during the "Who's-to-blame?" argument period. Doing the job together would restore friendly understanding and would prevent subsequent tire damage.

Brevities

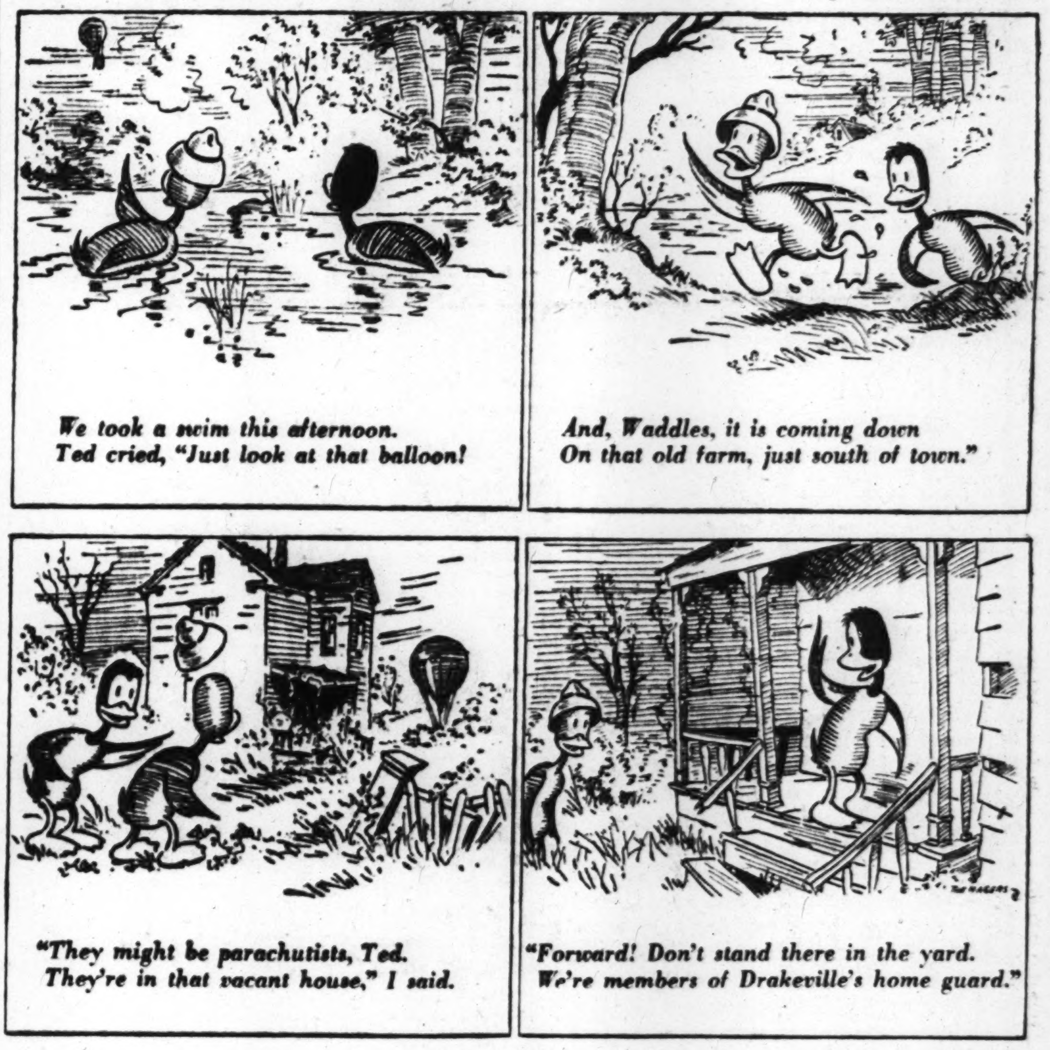
Detroit News: We near the season for the seersucker suit, which keeps its shape nicely in the wash if you send yourself to the laundry in it.

St. Louis Star-Times: Overheard: "For the first time in years I took a trip by train the other day and was surprised to find it all cluttered up with passengers."

Punch ©: On the Eastern Front tanks are half-buried in the ground to make pill-boxes. The war teaches many lessons. Why not dig your car into the back-yard and keep fowls?

The Adventures of Waddles—*Forward!*

By The Hagers



We took a swim this afternoon.
Ted cried, "Just look at that balloon!

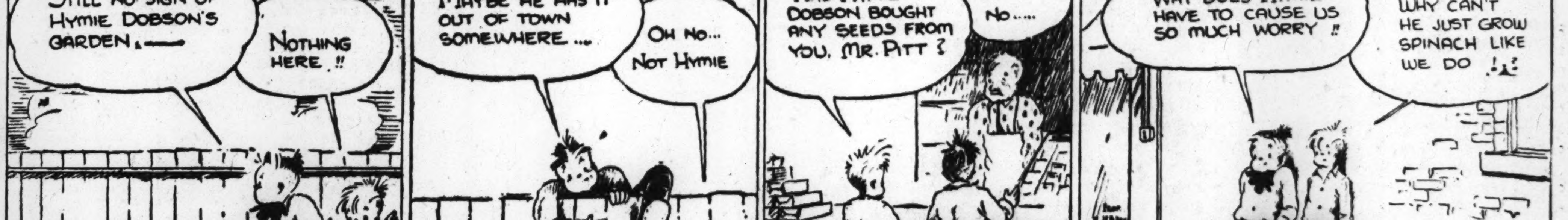
And, Waddles, it is coming down
On that old farm, just south of town."

"They might be parachutists, Ted.
They're in that vacant house," I said.

"Forward! Don't stand there in the yard.
We're members of Drakeville's home guard."

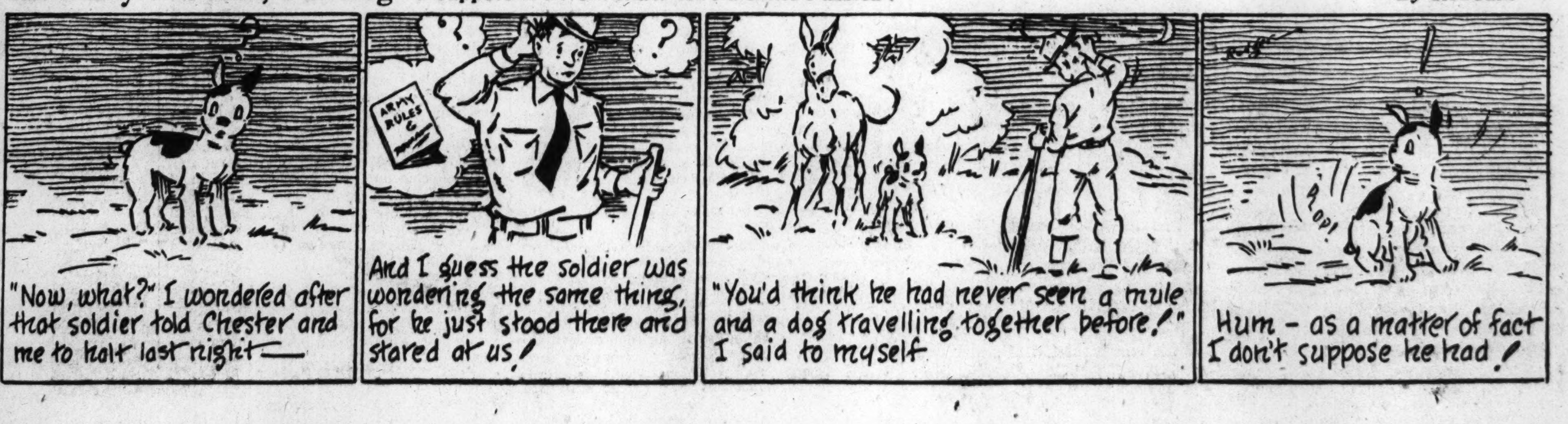
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Worriers*

By Le Pelley


STILL NO SIGN OF HYMIE DOBSON'S GARDEN.—
NOTHING HERE !!
MAYBE HE HAS IT OUT OF TOWN SOMEWHERE ....
OH NO... NOT HYMIE
HAS HYMIE DOBSON BOUGHT ANY SEEDS FROM YOU, MR. PITT ?
SEEDS ? NO.....
FEED
WHY DOES HYMIE HAVE TO CAUSE US SO MUCH WORRY !!
WHY CAN'T HE JUST GROW SPINACH LIKE WE DO !?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Suppose It's No Wonder He's a Little Puzzled*

By Rodgers



"Now, what?" I wondered after that soldier told Chester and me to halt last night—

And I guess the soldier was wondering the same thing, for he just stood there and stared at us!

"You'd think he had never seen a mule and a dog travelling together before!" I said to myself

Hum - as a matter of fact I don't suppose he had!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1942 *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Lend-Lease: Route to Peace

The United States' proposal for a new lend-lease agreement with Russia is much more than another step toward winning the war. It embodies, to judge from Secretary Hull's description of it, economic ideals which are indispensable to the maintenance of peace in the postwar world.

Adherence to this agreement by Russia would widen the area of proposed economic freedom perhaps decisively, since it would add Russia to the already impressive area of trade covered by lend-lease agreements with others among the United Nations. It would signify also the Soviet Union's intention to work by the side of its allies to build a durable peace, as it now fights beside them to win the war.

There is great difference between honoring economic freedom in theory and in practice. Many may doubt the ability of the Soviet Union to contribute to economic freedom among nations while restricting it among its own citizens. But behind Mr. Hull's trade concepts—based on faith that the freeing of international trade can increase the economic and the political freedom of individuals everywhere—stands the history of western civilization, which is a history of the extension of freedom over the world as trade developed in the hands of peoples who lived by free ideals.

To assure Russia's participation in a renaissance of untrammeled international trade might be to assure to Russia's people economic and political liberties which they have not yet known. Already in Russia there has emerged a freer way of life than that envisaged by the early architects of rigid collectivism. Recent conservative studies of Russia have shown that many of the same impulses which condition economic life in the United States and Britain are shaping economic organization among the Soviets. The prestige which attaches to merit, the normal demand of human beings for room in which to exercise individualism, have for some years been modifying the economic practices of collectivist groups.

Aside from effects on freedom within Russia, this lining up with the other United Nations in a peace front dedicated to economic freedom among nations is important to the outcome of the war. A guarantee by great Powers of general economic freedom would clarify the future for small nations and intensify their people's interest in the defeat of Naziism.

Moreover, for Russia's strong allies, some of whose citizens ask whether aid to Russia may not result in merely substituting Communist for Nazi domination of Europe, Russian agreement with a plan to liberate world trade would help to reduce doubts.

The benefits of lend-lease policies have been open for some time to Russia, but obviously not as fully as to Britain. Similarly the outlook for postwar political co-operation between the United States and Britain on the one hand, and Russia on the other, has been by no means as clear as the prospect of Anglo-American co-operation. The new lend-lease proposal looks very much like a frank invitation to Russia to join now in the postwar planning that is already under way and to assure itself a position of equal trust at the peace conference.

Chiseling on Gasoline

Gasoline rationing in the eastern United States is furnishing at least one clear lesson for application when new cards come out July 1 or when the sales restriction plan is extended to other areas.

The cards should not have "units" merely to be punched—or not punched—by the station attendant when he delivers a filling of "gas" to a car. They should include coupons to be torn off and collected according to the number of gallons sold, and the dealer should have to turn these over to the oil company or distributor in order to get replacement supplies, the same as the grocer accounts to the wholesaler in obtaining sugar.

This would obviate many of the reports and complaints received in the Boston and New York areas and probably elsewhere down the coast that gasoline dealers, anxious either to sell their stocks or to accommodate old customers, have made sales without punching cards or without punching the full amount from the cards. The remedy is simple; but in the meantime every loyal motorist and dealer owes it to himself and his country to observe the regulations and to help encourage their observance.

"Do Not Disturb"

One of the unsung heroes of this year is the fellow who takes a job on the midnight shift and tries to get his sleep in daytime. Unsung but not undecorated. The city of Hartford, Connecticut, full of aircraft workers, has invented a decoration for him—or for his house, which may be better.

The insignia is a flag with the city seal in blue on a white field with the words "war worker" below in red. When hung out a window in the morning the flag may be interpreted "Please go 'way and let me sleep," or "Man at work"—sawing wood in order the more efficiently to saw up stainless steel or aluminum alloy during eight or ten hours of the next night.

Use of some such symbol is to be commended to other cities and towns wherever men and women are working on what Hartford has come to call the "MacArthur shift." The significance of the marker might be explained to the trash man who might otherwise drop a discordant ash can in the middle of a fine snoring cadenza. It might also be called to the attention of playing children—than whom a more innocent Macbeth never murdered the "sleep that knits up the ravell'd sleeve of care." But to anyone who has ever worked a night shift it will need no explanation.

"If in Doubt Put It Out"

It is hard to think of light as an enemy. It may be particularly difficult for Americans, who have come to revel in their Great White Ways, their illuminated Boardwalks, and a general display of incandescence.

But the mariner on a ship at sea, hunted by submarines, has different ideas about it these days—or rather, these nights. The very glow on the sky over a big coastal city, to say nothing of direct lights, forms a backdrop of light against which his ship moves silhouetted for the stalkers like a slow-moving target in a shooting gallery. This is the simile used by Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry in New York in a radio address asking a more effective dimout along the American Atlantic coast.

Doubtless much of the laxness in response to such requests is thoughtless rather than wilful. But in war thoughtlessness may have tragic results. The slogan is good that General Terry proposes as governing any light in the dimout area: "If in doubt put it out."

Closing the "Hate Schools"

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in Edinburgh has just heard read a letter circulated to all British Army commands by Lieut. Gen. Sir Bernard C. Paget, Commander in Chief of the Home Forces, which should put an immediate end to such demoralizing experiments as those recently described as "hate schools."

This is a promising development, not only because it will make easier the re-establishment of peace after the war but because it will make more certain a United Nations victory in the war itself. Among Nazi weapons, none has backfired more often, and none threatens to explode with more destructive results for its users, than the weapon called hate.

The Nazis taught Germans to hate others, with the result that Germany today is the most dangerously situated nation in the world. When the German people know what the Nazis have done to them, the Nazis themselves may know what it is to be hated by creatures of their own vile propaganda.

Hate may yet be responsible in large measure for the defeat of the Third Reich though its leaders hoped it would help them win. For hate destroys the hater, not only through the enemies it creates for him but through the demoralizing effect which this emotion has upon his mental and physical powers, and because it enlists him in an effort which his best self will finally repudiate.

The weird stories of "hate schools" which came out of Britain in April shocked Americans as they must have the British people themselves. These told of methods of training which seemed to aim at dehumanizing soldiers, and employed mesmeric suggestions to produce synthetic fury. Public protests—this newspaper's among them—possibly helped to put a quick stop to a system which seems to have been designed by young and overzealous officers.

Britain's abolition of "hate schools" will be hailed by all people who have dedicated themselves to the war effort as a fight for decency.

They'll never lick us, says Mr. Ickes, if the whole Nation is under ration.

Our Readers Say—

Racial "Superiority" at Home

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is a possibility that the war in which we are now engaged can cause us to be aware of something of which we are not ordinarily aware. I have but one fear, that we shall be so busy seeing the mote in our enemy's eye we shall fail to see that in our own. We read with utter horror and disdain of Nazi treatment of the "inferior races" of Poles and Jews, yet we are apparently indifferent to the social and intellectual "superiority" we flaunt within our own shores. This seems to me the greatest potential tragedy of the war, that we refuse to eradicate from our own midst the very evils we are fighting abroad.

Our Government has shown itself reluctant to make any declaration of war aims, or rather, peace aims. The reasons are somewhat obvious; that this country and Britain probably have different plans for the postwar world, that if Germany is conquered in the near future Russia would have a lion's share in dictating peace terms. In spite of these obstacles there are certain phases of our goal that would not jeopardize our Government to declare. Since war is only the means toward an end, the means can be vastly more effective if the end is clear. The Atlantic Charter was perhaps adequate until we became active in the war, but had we been undertaking to free the world from want, there is a possibility we would not have this war on our hands now.

I should like to see the United States Government take steps to overcome the Nazi principle of racial supremacy in this country, make clear China's status after the war, and generally assure us that there will not be another peace infested with provincial lust and greed. ROBERT CANNON HOBSON

Knoxville, Tenn.

Powdered Milk for Overseas Use

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With life-and-death struggles taking place in Europe, Africa, and Asia, the powdered milk situation might not seem important to many Americans. But powdered milk is in great demand overseas. The gallant British need it; the soldiers and sailors of the United Nations need it. Senator Harry S. Truman, chairman of the Special Senate Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program, has stated that our powdered milk commitments to Great Britain are, and have been, "woefully behind schedule." Why?

Over a year ago the co-operative creameries of Union Center, Wis., through Mr. Gerry Carter, their manager, advised the Department of Agriculture that they would greatly increase their output of powdered milk and that, within a fifteen-month period, they would produce one billion quarts. The fifteen-month period ends in June and the co-operatives of Union Center haven't been able to do a thing. The creameries needed capital in order to purchase driers—more capital than they had on hand at the time, more capital than they could raise themselves. The Department of Agriculture set aside $3,500,000 for loans, so that the creameries could buy the necessary driers; but the co-operatives haven't received a cent of this money. They got rid of their hogs because hogs consume much milk. They have been producing in excess of one hundred thousand surplus quarts of separated milk daily. They have no drying machinery and no money.

This surplus separated milk, once fed to the hogs, is now being dumped into a forty-acre stretch of sandy soil located outside the town. There is no market for this separated milk.

We are losing the powdered milk war. The situation is serious. Bureaucracy and red tape must not interfere with the war effort. Soldiers need rifles and bullets—and they also need strength: they can't fight if they are undernourished. Powdered milk is one answer to the problem, for milk is important in the soldier's diet.

Needham, Mass. RICHARD MILNE

Shells for Underweight Oysters

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Referring to your article titled "Washington State to Pay $10,000 to Pry Into Oyster," I wish to offer what seems to me a possible explanation as to why Washington oysters are losing weight.

A gentleman came into my office recently and told me the following story:

A friend of his has an oyster bed on the coast of New South Wales, Australia. His oysters were very small, and he was at a loss to know the reason. He appealed to the State Fishery Department but they could not enlighten him. Being an amateur natural scientist, he thought he would investigate himself. So he bought a very powerful microscope and discovered that the oyster shells were being eaten or destroyed by a very minute organism almost as fast as the oyster developed them. He then placed rows of discarded shells among the oysters and his oysters developed to his satisfaction.

Sydney, Australia H. E. RANSOM

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

From Yesterday for Today

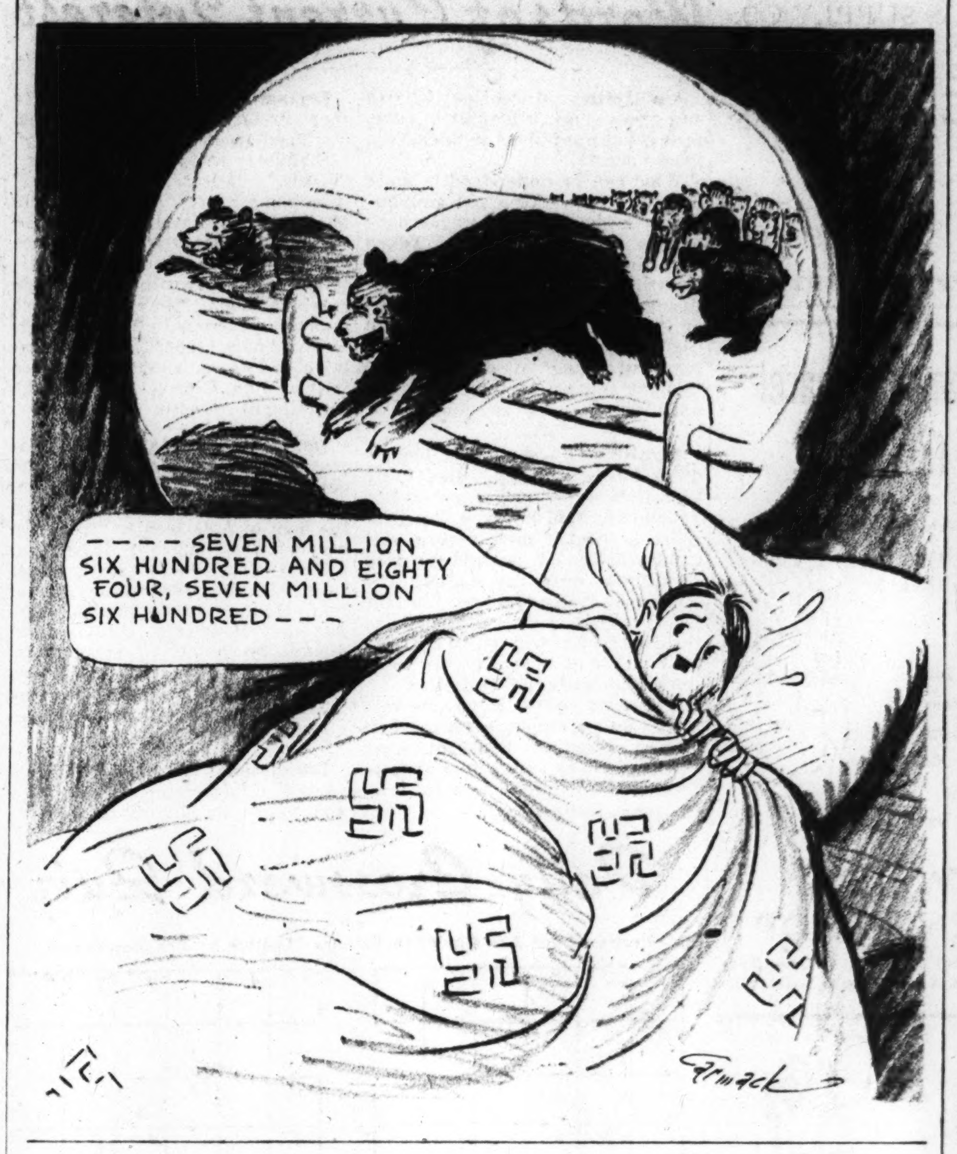
To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

Two Voices

Two Voices are there; one is of the sea,
One of the mountains; each a mighty Voice:
In both from age to age thou didst rejoice,
They were thy chosen music, Liberty!
There came a Tyrant, and with holy glee
Thou fought'st against him; but hast vainly
striven:
Thou from thy Alpine holds at length art
driven,
Where not a torrent murmurs heard by thee.
Of one deep bliss thine ear hath been bereft:
Then cleave, O cleave to that which still is
left;
For, high-souled Maid, what sorrow would it
be
That Mountain floods should thunder as
before,
And Ocean bellow from his rocky shore,
And neither awful Voice be heard by thee!

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH (1770-1850) "Thought of a Briton on the Subjugation of Switzerland."

The Would-Be Sheep Counter at Berchtesgaden


---- SEVEN MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND EIGHTY FOUR, SEVEN MILLION SIX HUNDRED ---

South of the Caucasus

"Hosein! Rustum! Ismail! Bring food, tea, cushions, rugs. Hasten! Strangers are coming."

How many times had someone snatched this gorgeous jewel-toned Khelim rug from its couch at such a summons? How many Persian, Turkish, even American guests had it gladdened with its beauty? How many generations of Kurdish children had it warmed and comforted in the bitter cold of the blasts sweeping down from bleak northern peaks? It may have been a hundred years ago that some Kurdish girl had spun, dyed, and twisted wool from her father's sheep and woven it in the traditional pattern of the marriage rug every wife brings with her to her husband's tent or wattle-roof stone house. Yet now it is here, in a land whose name few Kurds had ever heard.

No Kurd brought it to America, for though those laconic, proud, mountain people may labor very hard to gain a living there, they think it the only paradise on earth, and would never leave it. Some say the Garden of Eden was in one of their valleys.

But only in summer or in the early, quick-flowering spring could even a Kurd believe that; when the warm sun paints slopes and tablelands and gorges with tulips, iris, lilies, and makes every field into a carpet of small, bright blossoms; when the shepherd whistles his sheep and goats from their winter caves and they follow him upward toward their lofty feeding grounds, bounding about like playful dogs, and, no doubt, enjoying the fluting of his *shimshar.*

Snow remains late on the mountain peaks, for most of these ranges reach a height of eight or ten thousand feet. Beyond, no more than 150 miles from the frontier, looms the vast icy rampart of the Caucasus, where the fabulous roc used to have his eyrie.

* * *

But, in spite of those visible snows and the breath of winter still lingering on the wind, planting starts early in Kurdish valleys. The farmer, clad in baggy trousers and brilliantly striped goats-hair tunic, scratches the soil with the same primitive wooden plow used everywhere in the Middle East. He sows the grain broadcast, and when the harvest is ready, every wisp is cut by hand, threshed and winnowed by the method that was followed 3,000 years ago, when the yield, too, was enormous. It would need to be, to support a population cut off for many months by storm and flood and bitter cold.

In the old days, rich caravans from Persia came through in summer and were properly taxed or improperly plundered by brigands who maintained small armies for that very purpose. And the valley people often suffered from raiding nomadic shepherds who fought their way down from exhausted feeding grounds through the richer plains. But travelers who came in peace were regarded as a holy charge, and served with the best the village afforded.

These mountain tribes never owed allegiance to any country, even their own. Yet there was, before the last war, a Kurdistan, jealous of its freedom and its own way of life, which was becoming steadily and increasingly conscious of its identity. Britain's mandate under the League of Nations offered its leaders the one hope that it might win self-determination, or at least that the rich resources of the country, in particular its oil fields, might be developed for its own advantage, so that education and modern methods of agriculture might be brought to an almost entirely illiterate people. When the mandate expired in 1932 and the country was parceled out among Turkey, Iran, and Iraq, the Kurds protested hotly at being forced under the yoke of alien nations, and at the consequent inevitable exploitation. But they had no army and the revolt was soon crushed.

* * *

Nevertheless, the Kurds remained a people with a grievance, which, because of their strategic position in the Middle East, might easily play a part in Axis schemes of conquest.

There is a great road from Damascus through Mosul running northeast to Tabriz, 200 miles from the Caspian. The valley of the Tigris might offer few problems to an invading force, but if the population were hostile, the northern route through Kurdistan would be another story. For it crosses five lofty mountain ranges so deeply gorged that if the bridges were cut, even a mechanized army would be hard put to find a way around or to fend off attacks from above. Air bombings might destroy towns and villages, but the country could fight with its people. Vachel Lindsay might have been thinking of Kurdistan when he wrote:

> "The mountains are the members of our
> family to defend us."

But what if the Nazi "tourist" has already ingratiated himself with the Kurds? What if he has already made capital of their resentment against the Turks, the Arabs, the Persians, turning it, perhaps, even against the British, whom they have heretofore regarded as friends? The possibility is there. Kurdistan is still an unknown quantity.

Yet the road which once brought peaceful commerce may now invite war. Less than fifty miles south from ancient Arbil, where Alexander once fought, the oil fields of Kirkuk, believed by some to be the site of the "Fiery Furnace" of the book of Daniel, may smoke again. And in the north, Tabriz, Baku beckon. ELAINE WESTALL GOULD

Mirror of World Opinion

Liquor Adds to Road Toll

It is startling to know that the number of motor accidents in January due to drunken drivers was 86 per cent greater than it was a year ago. These figures are more astounding when it is recalled that fewer cars were operated this year than last. Measured by the consumption of gasoline, automobile travel was about 20 per cent less in January, 1942, than in January, 1941. . . .

The need for stricter limits on the hours when liquor can be sold and on sales to men under the influence of liquor is apparent. The powers of the State board are not broad enough, probably, to enable it to control the situation presented by these figures, but it can at least make a beginning. When the Legislature meets again it is likely to find this problem very prominently on its doorstep.—*Evening Outlook,* Santa Monica, Calif.

The Wide Horizon

America's Debt to Britain

By Charles E. Payne

Division of Social Studies, Grinnell College, Iowa

Americans owe a great debt to Britain and the average American is wholly unaware of it. To her America owes its very language and much of its literature. Not only do Americans still read Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, the King James Version of the Bible and the early nineteenth century poets, but think what more recent writers such as Dickens, Carlyle, Darwin, Hardy, H. G. Wells, John Galsworthy, and Bernard Shaw have meant to American thought!

From Britain, too, the United States has inherited its legal system. Britain's common law is still America's where no statute exists. That law has been developing ever since the thirteenth century. Then, too, she has given America the jury system and the right of habeas corpus, those great safeguards of individual liberty and justice. From Britain came parliaments, with all that they imply.

These political and legal rights were brought to America by British settlers long used to their practice. Later, America separated from Britain because, temporarily, under George III, she was untrue to her own past. American independence was therefore not wholly won in 1776, but traces itself, in part, back to Magna Carta and the first English Parliament in the thirteenth century.

* * *

Then, too, colleges and universities in North America were founded after the pattern of Oxford and Cambridge and American ideals of education closely resemble the British. For example, unlike continental universities, Americans do not confine their educational aims to purely intellectual objects, but aim rather at the all-around development of the individual.

Finally, Americans have inherited the British ideals of religion. Puritanism, Congregationalism, Quakerism, and Methodism all started in Britain. One has only to remember what these creeds have meant to American life!

But not only have Americans inherited this rich legacy from the British; they have transmitted it to innumerable other peoples who are largely unaware of its source.

Americans have inherited an obligation and a duty to defend this inheritance and pass it on to their children. This very debt to the past implies a duty to the future. It is thus that civilization has been developed.

But all America's debt to Britain has not been incurred in the remote past. To illustrate, all through the nineteenth century, it was the support of Britain and her fleet which made the Monroe Doctrine effective. America's Navy was not strong enough to enforce it until after 1890.

England was the only European Power that favored the United States in the Spanish-American War. Somewhat earlier, by the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, Britain had gained the right, which could not be unilaterally revoked, to share in the building of a Panama Canal. When it became evident, however, in the '90's that America had set her heart on building the canal alone, England yielded to the American desire, despite the fact that there was no legal way to compel her. Furthermore, when the canal was finally completed, England withdrew her fleet largely from Caribbean waters and allowed her fortifications to fall into disrepair, thus voluntarily recognizing America's paramount position in those regions.

* * *

After the Great War, Great Britain conceded to the United States parity in battleships at the Washington Conference and was wholly co-operative in carrying out American aims at the conference, even abandoning her Anglo-Japanese Alliance in favor of a Four-Power Treaty of the United States, Japan, Britain, and France. In yielding this she was abandoning a century-old tradition, a tradition dear to English hearts. At a later Conference, she granted parity in all naval categories and thus shared with America the supremacy of the seas.

Both nations should recognize fully their common heritage and way of life, and, more important, realize their joint obligation and responsibility for the future. The fact is that today the United Nations are faced with a situation where, if they win the war, the future of the world can be in more intelligent hands than at any time since the fall of the Roman Empire in the fifth century.

We of the dominant democracies need to co-operate wholeheartedly in meeting that destiny, freeing ourselves from ambition, selfishness and all imperialistic designs. Only thus can we realize for all mankind our common hopes, ideals and aspirations. Otherwise, this war with all its sacrifices in blood and treasure, will have been fought in vain.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 55.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York	500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago	Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit	3-101 General Motors Building
Miami	1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis	611 Olive Street
Kansas City	1002 Walnut Street
San Francisco	625 Market Street
Los Angeles	210 West Seventh Street
Seattle	1326 Fifth Avenue
London	Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Paris	56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Geneva	16 rue du Mont Blanc

Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.